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# The Treasure of Euonimus

TRANS. BY PETER MORWYNG

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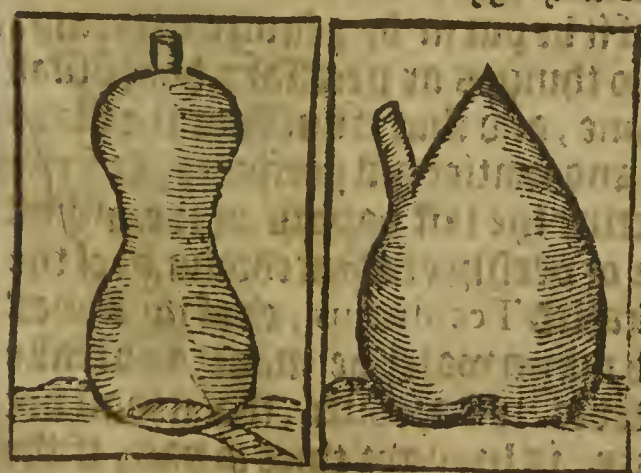
or elsmore nie to the mideſt or vtter parte of the ſame. I am ſurely of that mynde with Raimunde Lullus, that water of the ſame qualitie may be gotten oute of any plant whatſoeuer it bee, of colde plantes, colde water: of hoat, hoat: of dry, dry: & of moyſt, moyſte. But I will not graunte that the ſame vertue remaineth, except lyke ſauour, or like taſte or bothe, (as in ſmelling thinges) be left.

The cauſe why the ſmell of certain floures as of Iaſmin, of the floures of cloues, remaineth not in the waters. &c. reade within oute of Cardane, wheras we intreate of Balneũ Mariæ generallye. x

It were good if euery water once deſtilled, were powred again, yea or the thyrde tyme vpon his own dreggees beaten, and to be ſuffred to putrify two or thre dais, and ſo to be deſtilled again: or rather, not vpõ his own dregges that remain, but vpon other like herbes of the ſame kynde, and to putrifie in a circulatory or a blynde limbeck,



and to be deſtilled: Brunſwick as I remẽber me make mention therof. In certain, ỹ firſt deſtillation is ſufficient, as in Roſes. xx

I ſawe once an alchymiſt, that deſtilled not the very herbes themſelues, but onely the iuſe of herbes or buſ- xxx

ches, renewing certain tymes the destillatiō, and powering again ỹ water vpon ỹ dregges groūde vpon a marble moler: Gnaynerius.

Dates (wherof drinke may be made as Ale or Bear of barly) do warme & make dronk no lesse then wyne. Men say that in Tartaria, water of milke destilled maketh men dronke. But euery water, not an element (that is alone without any mixture) but lyquor or iuyce mixt and compoun-
x ded, being oft destilled may doo the same: for it wareth hoat, is fyned and made more pure, and receiueth more the force of fyre. Wherupon burning water being oft destilled, is brought to suche sharpnes that it can not bee dronke. Cardane.

Also a lyquor or other thing be destilled, the thicker it is, the more it semeth to conceiue heate and fyre, if it be oft destilled.

It is manifest (saith Cardane) that a water may be made whiche shall incōtenent breake the stone
xx in the bladdar, if it be put in by a squirt or syring. for whan as two thinges ar necessary, bothe that it breake the stone, and that it hurt not the bladdar, the maner and matier wil performe the first: for we shall receiue the last vapors of the asches of scorpions, or of persily of Macedonia, or of the precious stone called Tecolittius, or of the stones of crabes. for so may a water be made, to breake also the red marble. Moreouer, that it shall not hurt the bladder, is brought thus to pas, if the
xxx mattier out of which the water is taken be voyde of all saltnes. A man must not take therfor water

of any

of any salt kind of thing, or alum, or coperoos, or of wyne lies, but some of them that wee mẽcioned erewhyle. But ther is nied of diligent triall, in cõfirming a subtile meanes, that such things which we haue serched oute so subtilly, being surely confirmed first by experience and prose, we may then deduce and bring them to the cõmoditie of man. In dede I know that pigeõs donge and paritary ether thone or thother, destilled by this meanes, is able too breake the hardest stoone that euer was in any bladder. But what that is whiche shall doo it and withoute damage, a man muste declare by experiẽce. for both a hea goates bloud, and a hares skin, and glas, ar much approued by reason. Notwithstanding no one of thies peraduenture alone, but some of them ioyned together, and in a certain quantitie. Suche a thing surely must be of metall, or at least wyse chaunged to ỹ nature of metall. I hard once that it was founde of a certain man of Ianua, but lost again by his death, who would make no man priuie to it, nor teache it to any man. But this once sure, that it is possible to finde it, and that this is the arte and science of the same. Hitherto Cardane. Peraduenture also Chrysocolla would helpe vnto this art, being artificiully made, and withoute sharpnes, suche as is also praised of the goldsmithes: wherfor to make Borace sum vse rain water destilled, and milke destilled, sum also hony marow. &c.

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I hard of late, a certain practicer cured the stone of the bladdar in certain men, with Borace mixt

xxx

with burning water, to the thicknes almoste of hony, mingling also Tartar, punned, or a stone cut out of a man or the groundes of pisse out of a pis-pot. He cõmaunded that a man shall vse this medicine by the space of fourtene dayes, so that he should alwaye mixt some with his wyne when he dronk, yea bothe at diner and supper. I remẽber I haue red of certain liquores, in which if a man put a stone or flint, it should be resolued. The Chymistes and destillers vse destilled vinegar, and destilled wine to resolue metalles.

x

They dissolue with strong vinegar, chiefly destilled, or with the iuice of limons, perles, egge shelles, stones of the reines, of the bladder, bothe the corralles, and thei afterwarde dryed, ar quickly & redily crõmed betwixt ones fingers. Siluius.

I can not let pas here to speake of the water of Epiphanius the practicionar, which is such. Re. Antalis et dentalis, boracis, sarcocollæ whyt corall, whyte chrystall, claye, anessede, rys, meel of orob. pursulan, of euery one half an ounce. Let them be made into trochiscos (litle roules or balles) with water of beanes made with muske. The vse of it is for wemen to make their faces whyt and faire, but the face must bee perfumed afore with water of a decoction of barly & oates: then let one baul be steept and cõsumed in bean water, and anoynt the face afore you goo to bed, but in the morning washe it away with water of a decoctiõ of beanes and bran: and again with coold water. If the bauls be made with water of limons they shal yet more

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xxx

destillation is necessary. Sweet water may be separated from the salt, in a great caudron with a great and hie keuer hauing a beacke or nose.

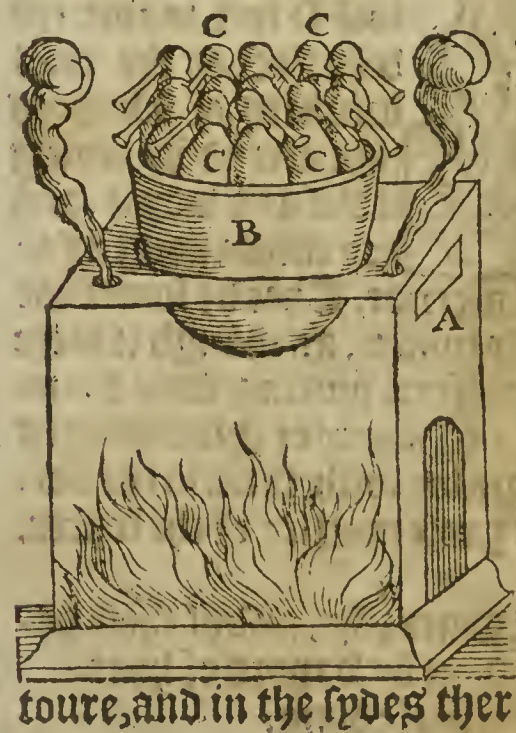
## ¶ A way to purge and make clean troubled waters, out of Bulcasis.

FIll a great pot with the puddled water A & putting a soft fyre vnder it, B lay two sticks or mo a crose C vpon the pot brinkes, and vpon the stickes lay cleane wol D wel washt: thē whatsoeuer the woll drinketh of ỹ vapors that ascend vp, wring it out and kiep it, and doo thus allong as any vapor or fume will ascende. Ther be some that still troubled and pudly water, as though it were Rose water. Other clarifie it putting some vynegar therin or els amilū or meel: for thies thinges go dounwarde, and drawe with them to the bottome of the vessell, the grose mattier of the water. x xx

## ¶ Of Balneum Mariæ generally, and of those destillations that be done by vapors of hoat water and in horse dong. xxx

HAt water or els ỳ vapour of the same, send les strength into the thing that is to be destilled, then other fyre alone or els suche other dry meanes as are mẽcioned before. for ỳ cause as Galen saith Diploma, that is, a double vessell (the Apothecaries as the men that still lyquors also, cal it Balneum Mariæ) melteth, heateth, seatheth those thinges whose strengthes the violence of fyre wil not dispers nor separate: so, suche thinges as be tender and gẽtle, if we will haue them hoal, we must destil them in hoat water, or els in the vapour & fume therof. Whiche although men thinck they be not so durable, they be yet les altered from their nature, as is manifest by their former smell.

x

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You must haue a fornace A of this sor, vpon the whiche you shall set a great brasen vessel B ful of water, in that brasen vessel set litle vessels C in a circle as many as it wil receiue, in the botome, of the which vessels the thinges that you will destill, must be put. Other builde ỳ fornace A otherwise as though it were a toure, and in the sydes thereof they put long earthen

then vessels: B in their broad bottoms stãding inward, they conteine the thinges that they will destill, the mouth without as though it wer a bottell being couered, C in the which ỹ vapour caried vp by his open bely gathered together, and by the long mouth of the same droppeth down. Syluius.

But why remayneth not the smell of certain floures in the waters but in Iasmin, x and ỹ floures of Cariophillum, and lelis, the water commeth forthe woute sauour: the reason is declared otherwher: bycause ỹ vnto so slender and thinne substaunce, no substancial and thick parte is ioyned. Therfor in thies it shall do well, if vnto the leaues of herbes voyde of smell being put by course vnto a thicker mattier, but not suche as wil burn, a smell be ioyned, and then destilled: and this is ỹ onely hope to get forth the smell, when as suche thinges as are infused and put in waters doo not giue again their smel, but putrify: Cardan. It appeareth without doubt that those floures shoulde be destilled in Balneo Mariæ, or in vessels of glas in the vapor of hoat water. xx xxx

Balneum Mariæ may be hansomly made hoate with a great pype of copper A set in the midst, in the bottome wherof is a grate for ẏ B ashes to anoyde at: men call it communly a slowe harry. Vlstadius nameth it a furnace of sloth. Upon that pype, do they make a couer of copper G wᵗ a small pype comming out a shoze, to cary and conuey the smoke out at a window oz some hoale. (So doo they also make warme house flozs nowe a dayes to bathe in.) The cõmoditie of this pipe D is then chiefly when a mã list to vse many stillatozies putting thẽ in a roũd circle E, a ten oz twelue at once, to spare time, labour and cost.

Some vse bzasen cupping boxes to still withall in the Balneo Mariæ, & glassen limbeckes, whose noses if they bee to shozt oz bzoken, they ioyne other to them of copper with clay.

The herbes ẏ be to be destilled in a bathe oz otherwise, some doo pun them, and let thẽ remaine so a whyle, (perauenture foz certain dayes) befoz they still them, thinking to haue moze plenty of water therby: if they woulde doo it in closed vessels, specially

cially in a hoat place, it wer well: but the most apothecaries and other, that sieke most for lucre & gayne therby, leue it in cold places in open cofers, till the herbes lose theyr smell, and bee corrupted with a moyst and gros aire.

Some there be that put some sande also in the water of Balneum Mariæ, to thintent the heat mai be the greater and more behement: as Mathæol⁹ of Sena in ỹ water that is called aqua philosophica against the frensh pocks. And he affirmeth that x in such a kind of destillation there may be gotten a double water, the first, more thin and waterye, the other more read.

The water of Balneum Mariæ oughte to be no hoater, then that a man may suffer his finger in it: Brunsuicensis.

Vlstadius prescribeth the destillation of a certaine kinde of aqua vitæ in Balneo Mariæ, to be done with so slow a fire, that a man may tell one, two, three, vntil seauen, before a drop fall. xx

Of such things as pertain to the commun wai of Balneum Mariæ, you shall reade more within where we make mention of aqua Camphoræ out of Bulcasis, and of Rose water out of the same.

This waye of destillation in Balneo Mariæ, is vsed also to the rectifying (as they terme it) of oyles, to draw and purge the fleame from them, for only the waters and nothing els may be lifted vp and drawn out by the heat of the bath, the oyle remaining stil in the bottome. xxx

When as I perceiued that waters, as they ar

accustomed commonly to be destilled out of plãts, they kiep nether their taste noz the same smell: I began carefully to think apon the matter and to try many waies, ỹ I might finde a meanes how to pzeserue and kiep in the waters the same qualities. It shold be lõg to reherse al the wayes ỹ I pzoued. Onli one wil I touch, which semed to me to be the best and ỹ easyest. That is this, to wozk on this wise in a double vessell, after the manner
x that Galen woulde all oyntmentes to be made,

but so that the bottom of that vessel A wherin the herbe is conteined B, do not touch the water C that boyleth in the bigger D, but that it wax hoat with nothinge els then the fuming moysture lifted vp from the same.
xx foz by the meanes of ỹ soft heate, vapozs are dzawn out of the hoal substance of the herb, which are turned into such water that reteineth and kepeth the strengths of euery part of the herbe, and that dothe manifestlye appeare, aswell by the smel as by the taste. This saith Manardus.
xxx Albeit things destilled in this wise, although thei kiep mozе perfectly the strengthes and qualities of the

of the plants (as the former smell, yet for asmuche as they be corruptuous, they can not be long kept: Syluius.

The chief vse of dong, or as som term it, a hors belly, is such: that the mater which is to be destilled in a glasen vessell set in the dong maye be prepared by the heat therof, as we shall declare more at large in his place, wher we shall make mentiō of putrifactiō and rotting. It is possible notwithstanding for destillation to be brought to pas in ỹ same, if ether pouerty or ani other impediment be that a man can not haue fire. Of this kinde of destillation see more within, wheras we entreate of the prepation, to destill. The heate of hors donge (because of the lime that is mixt therwith) Brunsvvick supposeth to excede in the middle degree, the heat of Balneum Mariæ. x

If you desire to haue a water destilled of the flesche of any beast, you shall strangle the beast, ỹ it bleed not in any wise, then take away al the fat and shred the flesche in small pieces, and so destill it in hors dōg (or with a soft fire) least the waters stink, or sauour of grentnes, which is wont easely to chaunce: wherefore it is best to destill them twise. Brunsvvick. xx

The parts of beast or excrements, as blud, the liuer, the lights, eggs, gall, and ore dong, oughte to be destilled in hors dong, with vessels not very close stopt (but hony and milk a man may stop thē close) least the water stink. But if it chaunce to stink euen thus ordred, then let it be destylled again xxx

gain in Balneo Mariæ, specially the water of excre mẽts of oxen whose first destillatiõ is scarse foũd without stench: Brunsvvick. It wold frame better if a man put to a litle curtsy of salt in the putrifying or destilling of dong, that they maye corrupte the lesse.

## Certain excellent simple vvaters destilled in Balneo Mariæ, first of plantes, then of beests.

x

### Absinthium.

IF Wormewode water Iohannes Mesuæ hath made mencion: and of it and of Rooses only, as the Munks that writ apon Mesuæ haue noted, that it is to be supposed, ther is a certain excellent vertue aboue other in thies. ij. destilled liquors, if they be rightlye prepared: but as commun apothecaries maketh them the wormwode water lacketh all odour and tast, as is said before. If so be it anye man desire to haue this liquor moore strong, let him stiep the wormwood dry in win, and destill it in Balneo Mariæ,

xx

xxx

or if

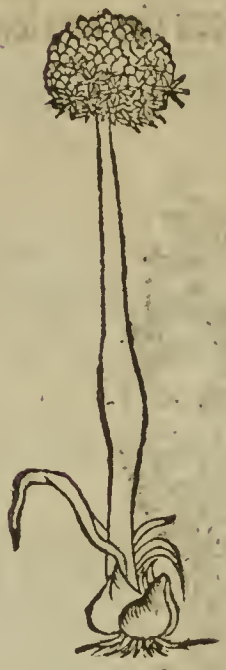
or if yet ströger, in aches. But such as be destilled first stiept in any liquor, the waters of thies now ar not simple but compound: of the which we shal write hereafter seuerally.

Alsine.

xx

Which commonly they call Morsus Gallen Hēbain: the water destilled is geuē to infantes & childzen diseased with the falling sickness, ether alone, or with spring water. Wemen comend it greatly, and som say they haue tried it them selues. I saw it of late ministred in vain. But that when I tasted it, had like to haue made me vomit: peraduenture because it was somewhat to old, or els because it was gathered in leeden lembekes. xxx

Cæpa.



Ceraſus.

The whyt Onion deſtilled breketh the ſtone. Martianus Sanctus.

Chery water of what kynd ſoeuer they bee, is dzunke againſt to muche heate, & is miniſtred with out ỹ body: but particularly of ſweet black cheries, whiche alſo is commended of many againſt the palſy, if it be poured into the mouth: and the mouth be wel waſcht therwith, that it reſtozeth the vſe of the tung loſt. They deſtill the fleſh of it alone, oz the kernels alſo beaten together, that ỹ liquoz deſtilled therof may entye out the ſtony matter of the reines and bladdar.

The black and ſower ar called Viſula, they yeild a water holſome in agues both other, and alſo peſtilent

stilent agues whiche couleth and confirmeth the strengthes: it is profitable also against thirst and bluddye flixe: Ryffius. The water destilled of the swiete blacke and fresche Cheries, is maruelously cõmended of Remaclus F. of Lymburg: Alsone (saith he) as it shalbe powred into the mouth of one sick of the falling euill alredy taken with ỹ fit (the potion of it is. iiii. drammes or mooz) by & by he reuiueth refreshed, neither is he any mooz drawen together with any cramp, til in the ordi- x
nary tyme, as it is the custome of it, after a fewe daies an other fit come vpon him: whiche when it chaunceth, it must be powred in again: for it letteth, taketh away and healeth the fit.

Camphora: water therof or oyll is thus made. Take one of the vessels for Rose water, that is called baten (that is a bely) & fill it with the sticks or cips of pynappull tree whiche hath great and brood leaues, and let it be filled. Siluius taketh it so as though the roose water should be poured to the chips of the pynappull tree, but me thinkes ỹ xx
the vessell of rose water is simply named heer for a cucurbita or bely, that it may be a certayn repeti cion of the same whiche he had spoken before, and let it be couered with a vessell hauing a nose: then put the bely into a brasen vessell ful of water ouer the fyre, till it begin to boyl: for an oyll shall destill (and yet they denye that oyll may be lifted vp by the heat of water) subtill of a good odour, whiche is called water of Camphora. Or if ye list destill it xxx
in a fornace of rosewater, the same way that it is

destilled. Bulcasis. But Belluensis sayth that water of Camphora according to the Arabians (saith he) is a water that runneth out of the tre that bryngeth the Camphora: which as his tree also is of a hoot nature in third degree: so Camphora it self is cold: Monachi in Mesuæ. Put three litle bies in the vessel of glas wher the Camphora is, whiche shall so be turned into water.

x Fragaria.

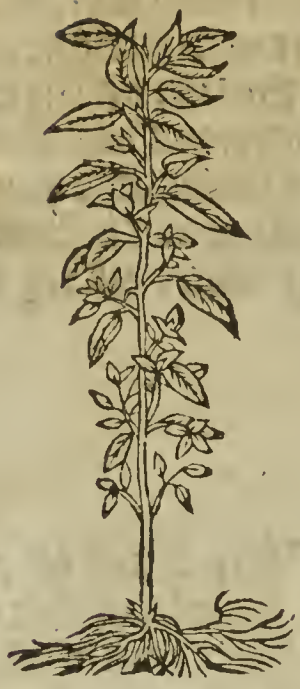
SStrawebe-
ries shalt ẏ
putrify in a
Vessell of
bras (perauẽture salt
may be put to it, or su-
gar) and destill them.
This water (saith Lul
lus in his .ii. booke of
xx quintessence) is holsõ
and diuine. It comfor
teth nature, expelleth
poyson, prouoketh we
mens flowers, asswa-
geth burning humors
strengtheneth the con
ceiuinge. But chiefly it breaketh newe spottes of
the eies cũming of both the humors (heet or cold)
if so be it they excede not mich. It dryeth vp teers
xxx of both causes (heet or cold) it restoreth & cleareth
the sight lost with ether of the causes. And I saw
a woman

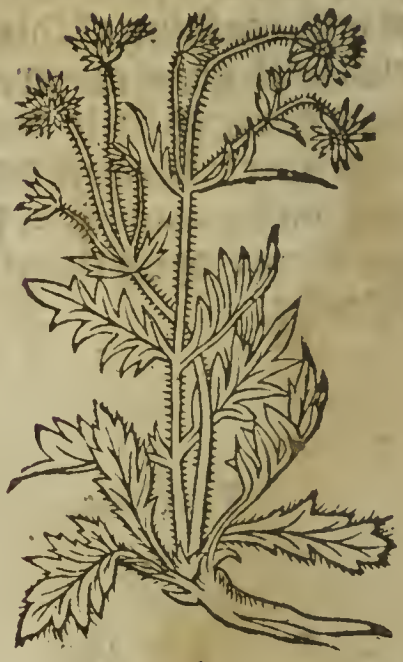
a woman hauing newly all ouer her face blesters or wheals by the strook of a ston with heet, which the only washing of this water was streight way heled with great admiration. But the vertue therof is a hundred foold mor maruelous and stronger in operacion with burning water, and muche mor with quintessence. yea, this water mixt with quintessence or wyth burnynge water cureth the Leprosye.

Fraxinus.

Thre vnces of the liquor destilled of the inner bark of ashe, with as many vnces of whyt wyne is drūk against the pestilence, and the same drinck after. iii. howres is repeted: so God willynge within. xxiiii. howres shall the sicke be deliuered. A water of the kirnelles of Halicacabus is commended of som against ỹ stone of the reines and bladder, if it be drounke ons or twyes a weeke.

Helxines. Hieracium.





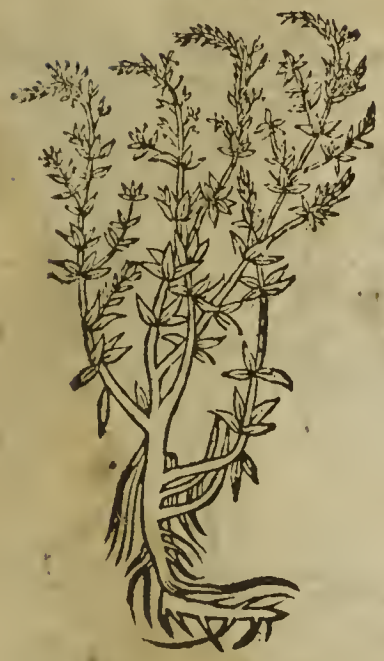
x

xx WHiche we cal Parietary or Pelitory, the water therof is profitable againste the stone, ried before in the vertues of waters destilled generally, out of Cardanus.

DEntdelion, in frēch wyth vs it is called Dandelion, the water therof semeth to bee of the same vertue, as is the water of Endiue & Cikory. Some destill it first steeping it in wyne eight dayes, it is of a sower tast, and they giue it to drinke against the fittes of the fallyng sickxxx nes, with marueilous tryall (as they say.)

Hysso-

Hissopus.



HYssop retaineth merueilouslye hys vertue in a destilled liquor, although it be destilled in a common earthen lembek, only apon sād put in a fyre pan: and likwise penyriall and certaine other. They vse water of Hyssoppe o asswage touthache, for it is sharp and subtill. &c. x

Intybum.

ENdiue, the water there of coleth all hotte diseases: and all burnynge of fyre or water hoote, it heeleth them if they be wash therewith. It is good also for quotidian Agewes, and obstructyons of the bowels, bothe drunck and mynistred oute warde. Lullus vppon waters. xx xxx

Lauen-

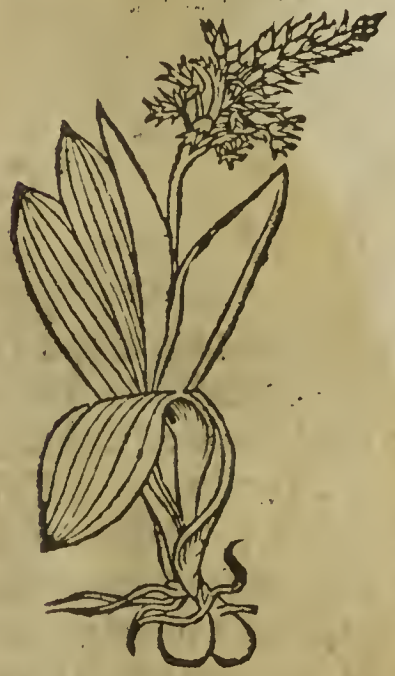
Lauendula. Iuglans.

Waters of the floures of lauender, is sweet smelling. Remaclus.

The water of walnuts not rype made aboute saint Jhons tyde, ministred without, is good for woundes and hoat byles, and the pestilent anthrax. Also being dronke a two or thre vnces, it cooleth and resisteth the pestilence. A water also is destilled of the vtter huskes of walnutes (ether rype, so that they be new brast and left of the nut, or not yet at all) in the moneth of September, nether skilleth it if they be blacke, so ỹ they be not rotten: yet the black are counted the best. A moderate potion of this water, (with the third part of vineger if it

if it inuade a man with heet) letting bloud first, is geuen to drinke against the pestilence, as a certain experiment. It is praised also for ỹ noyse in the eares and the difficultie of heering, & for the diseases in the throte called angine being gargild. A water destilled of ỹ leues of walnut tree about the end of May, is maruelously cõmended for the drying and knitting of sores, and to bring them to a skar, if they be washt therwith morning and euening, and a linnen cloth moystened therein bee laid vpon: Brunswycencis. x

Orchis.



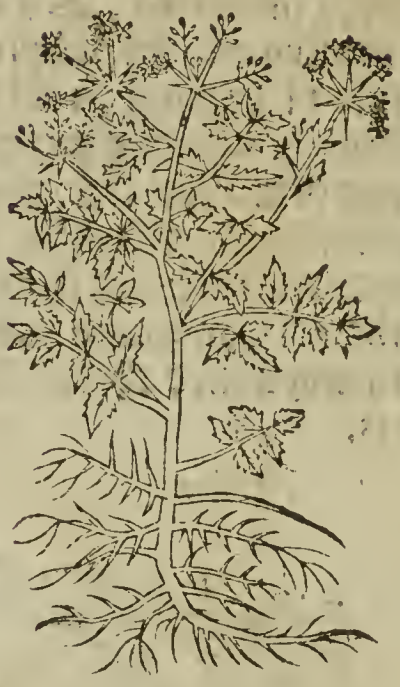
Satyrion is destiled rootes and al, good for ỹ falling euill (as men say.)

Persica.

xx

Some destill the floures also of Peeches. xxx

Petroselinum. Plantago.



x

xx A Water destilled of Persely (of ỹ garden) beeten in a mortar, cõfirmeth the apetite, & dissolueth all wyndes of the body and stomack, strengtheneth concoction, and purgeth out ỹ ill humors of the brest (reines rather) Aegidius.

xxx A Vyol of Plãtain water is able to stauche the bloud frõ whence so euer it runne. Cardanus. Brunsvvick doth note many commodities vpon plantaine water, and specially if it bee dronkẽ in the morninge and euening, at eche time two ounces is good for the blody flix.

Pulegium.

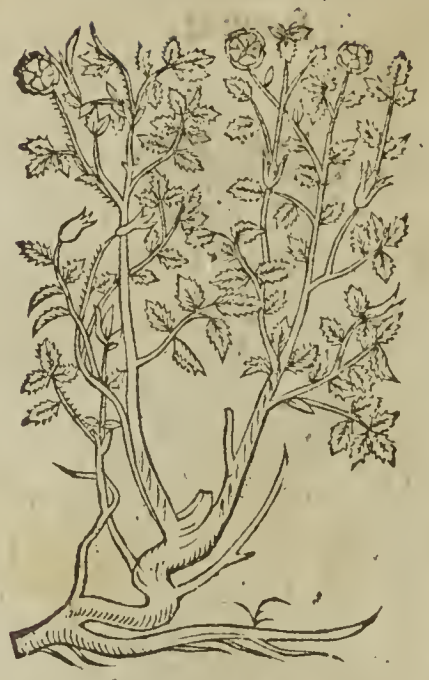
Pulegium.

Rapum.

PEny reall looke before in Hysope.

RApe water maye be made bothe of the hoole Rapes cut: and also seuerally of the barkes, whiche are sharper and hooter, to prouoke vrin, and further sweet. The water of this Rapes sayeth Brunsvvick, is good against burning, of what cause soeuer it bee, if the sore place be washed with it, there wyll ryse first a scurffe, but washe the scurffe also, and it will hele the sayde burning.

Rosa,



x

ROos water semeth to be first inuented: for I finde mention of it in Auicen the. ii. boke, in the chapter of rooses: Roosewater drounke (saith he) is good in a swoun, and the iuice of them also: and again, water of roses is good for the liuer: and it cõforteth the stomacke, which is nourished of of it with hony, and it is Geleniabin, and helpeth to disgest. And the roos and his iuice are good for a stomak to mich hoot. And although the Arabiãs
xx for the most part ar wont to say water for iuyce or
xy decoction: yet in this place it can not be taken for then, when as he speaketh seuerally of the iuice, & of the decoction also he made mẽtion before. Roos water made by sublimation doth very much comcomforte, Mesue in the chapter of Rooses. And again, The Roos and hys oyl and water sublimated comforteth the hart. &c. The same speeketh of rooswater destilled, in the. vi. destinction, wheras he describeth the iuleb of roses, as the Munkes
xxx his interpreters do proue: of whom also this was obserued and noted, that two waters destylled,

and

and no mo mencioned in Mesue, that is of rooses and wormwod. They make no epithē or outward medicine at this day, but they put roosewater in it. In sharp vehement and greet inflammations, to strengthen the principall members, it maye be commodiously vsed. It is good for the flire of the bowels and vomiting. It helpeth the inflammation of the eies veri much in the beginning. Sum are wōt to mixt with it a litle thucia and sugercādy. It strengtheneth the eies and sharpeneth the sight. It stauncheth blud running out of the nosthrilles being put in a linnē cloth. That which is made of red roses is more cordiall as they terme it, and strengtheneth more: but of whit doth more coul: Remaclus F. Of wine mixt with roswater in time of meet, see in Arnold in his boke of wine.

x

Rooswater although it be made diuers waies yet the best is made by Balneum Mariæ: Matthæolus. If thoos rooses which we call commonly carnacion, dryed and moystened with the vapoure of water be destilled, they yeld good rosewater. Syluius. They may be holden in a linen cloth ouer hot water, til they haue dronck inough of the vapoure.

xx

xxx

## Of Roose vvater out of Bulcasis.

x

xx

The makyuge of Roosewater is known in moste coũtires. It is better made with water then without: better also by fire of cooles then of wood: wherfoze of the iiii. waies whyche be withoute water wyth flaming woode: without water with coles: with water & flaming wood: with water and fire of cooles: the first is the wozst, and yeildeth a water of the least swell: the second is better then it: the third then the second: but the fourth is best of all. The second and the third are mooste vsed. And I will here describe thee third (whiche is made with water and woode flaming, as it is in vse w the kinges of Aharach. A. Thou shalt make therfoze in a large house by a wall a litle berchile B so doth he cal the vessel that is filled with water the bottom and sides shalbe of leede, so wel closed,

xxx that it leek not in anye place. Then make meete a couering vnto this vessell of glas oz glased earth,

and

and make two or three round hooles in it C C C mooze ores, according to the largneſſe of the veſſels, and as you deſire to ether muche or little water D, then make a pot of bras like to the pot made in Balneo Mariæ, which thou ſhalt ſet vpō the fornaice, ſo that the Berchile aboue the furnaice be lower in ſituacion then the potte; (ſo that it maye conduite the heate of the fyre of the Berchyle, to the pott: but mee thinkes thies woordes dooe ether redounde or be depraued.) Thou ſhalt alſo x make a chimney by the whiche the ſmooke maye auoyde hoolly out of the hous, that it hurt not the roſewater. Afterward fil a pot with water, which may be in a well (a great veſſell) made by the pot lyke a well in a bathe. Then kindling the fyre vnder the pot, thou ſhalt conuey the boyling water by a pype retching from the pot into the berchile, and fill the pot again of other could water oute of the well. In the berchile alſo ſhalt thou make a pype, by the whiche the water when it is full may xx run out of the hous. Thou ſhalt ſet the cucurbites or belies (that is the ſtillatory veſſels) in the holes of the couering of the berchile, and ſhalt bynd thē rouling linnen clothes about, that they may ſtād ſtedfaſt in their hooles, and the vapour of the water go not out. Lykewyſe the heades of them ſhalt thou bynd with a linnen cloth. And let thies veſſels be of glas or of glaſed earth. Then put in the Roſes, and ſette vpon euery one his couer: and ſet vnder the noſe of euery one a phiall to receiue xxx the roſe water that runneth out: when the deſtil-

lation

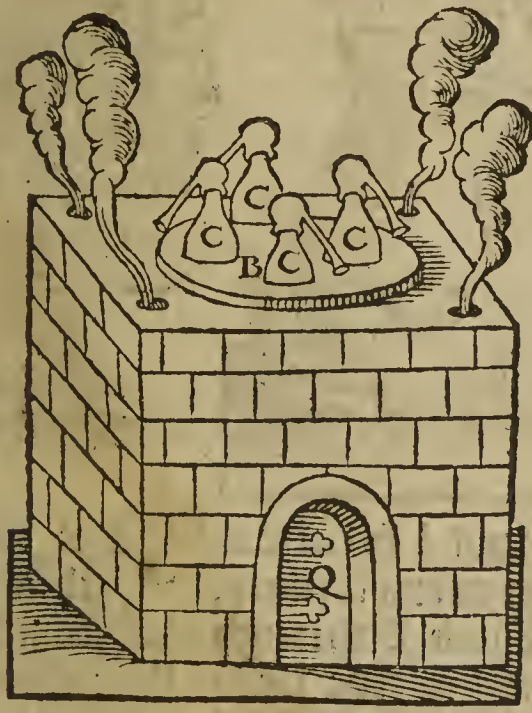
lation is finished, put away the first rooses, & put in freshe: thus saith Bulcasis. Some man would maruell, that in suche a makinge of the fornace, where the fyre is not put vnder the duble vessell or berchile (as I coniecture, seing he maketh the bottome and sydes of leed) but at the syde of the fornace, wherfore he should thinke it to skill anye thing, whether the fyre put vnder the pot be made of wood or cooles. Moreouer it is knowen (saith
x Bulcasis in the same place) that rosewater of wyld roses whiche growe by their own accord without any watering, is swieter then that which is made of garden roses whiche are tilled and watered. There is a destilled water made of thies with vs a shorter way then that before, is this wyse.

xx

xxx

A A brasen pot suche as diers vse, is set to a wall wherunto a couer B made meet with hooles, wherin the belies ar put. The pot is filled with water, and a fyre is put vnder D it of the croppinges of vynes or suche lyke. But in proces of the destillation thou shalt close the mouth of the furnace til the hoat destillation be finished. In steede of wood if thou

if thou burne cooles, the water shalbe the swieter. (Here is more reason then in the former, because the fire here is made immediatly vnder the stilatory vessels.) The second way of destillacion with out water with fire of coles is such.




x

xx

MAke a square or round fornace A with a couer wherin shalbe set belies C made of glased earthe, so that they may abide the fyre: And when the cooles are kindled, & the water beginneth to destill shut the mouth of the fornace, and leaue holes open for the smoke to go out at. Ther is an other bridgemente of the third and fourthe waye.

xxx

Saluiæ.

x

A Brasen pot A ful of wa-
ter is set ouer a fornace,
xx with a couer bored B through
so that it may receiue twoo
or three belies of glas, C
more or les. Put vnder fyr
of the cropping of vines or
coales till the water sieth.

Sage water kee-
peth & reteineth
his former smell.
Remaclus. F.

Brunsvvick saith,
that the members
being rubbed with
the water of Sage,
and so dryed by it
selfe, and often dronke is good against the palsy,
and also to drynke two ounces in the morning and
at nyght, is very good, and helpeth against the
xxx Crampe, he saieth further it is good against the
dasing of the head. Loke in the same authour.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa. Sedum.

Scabiose water is profitable geuen to drink to them that are diseased with any fistula, and the very herbe pound is lykewyse put in.

The water of ỹ least syngrien or houslieke, is vsed of Surgeons too coule hoat partes, Remaclus. F. xx

Brunsvvick reporteth, that ỹ water of Scabiose dronke twyse or thryse a day an ounce and a half, helpeth the stiches in the syde, he sayeth further, it healeth woundes inwarde & outwarde, being dronke. ix. daies together two ounces at once fastyng. Loke in the same authour. xxx

Solanum.

The water of Solanum or Morrella is good a-
gainst all agewes if the sick the daye of hys
xx fitte abstaine from all meate and drincke:
and when hee is in greate heate and desyreth
much to drink, that he can not refrain him selfe a-
ny longer, then let be geuē him a glas of this wa-
ter. Afterward let him be diligentlye couered and
be kept in the heate by force: and he shall swete a
stinking sweet. But he must abstain from the air
that is to cold, or to hot. This water also is good
for inflammations, and concussions, if a lymen
cloth be laid vpon it four fold, and when it wareth
xxx dry to be wet again. Also to all strokes or woūdes
and other hot diseases, if they be washt therewith
and a

and a cloth dipt in it be laid vpon. It helpeth also the liuer that is hot, and the lunges that are dried and greued with an Hecticke feuer. Against all these diseases it ought to be drunk with the third part of wine. Lullus in his boke of waters.

Tilia.

OF the floures of Tilia whose smel is very pleasaunt and lyke to the floure of vines in sauour, is destilled and muche vsed in Germany. It is supposed to be a little hoot, dry and perteining to plasters: It is good to drinke against ỹ falling sickues, the trẽbling of the hart, the grieues of the bely, ỹ stone of the reines, and blud gathered together or festerd in the body by chaunce or by reason of any stroke, for the which medicine sum also mixt with it the cooles of Tilia beaten. The dosis or quantitie of ministration is one or one and a halfe. It asswageth the griefes of the eyes: and healeth the places brent with fyre or any hoot matter, & that more surely if the inner barck al but tilie be stiept

in this water or in stede therof the grains or kernels of quinces, or psyllium, and the places be anoynted with the horines or mouldines that bredeth ther vpon: Ryffius.

Some vse against the pestilēce a liquor drawn by the force of fire oute of the bloude of a graye or badger.

Also of the blud of duckes againste poyson. &c. wherof thou shalt read more in the boke of destil-
x lacions of Ryffius, writen in Dutch.

Some mixt the bloud of a goat with medicins againste the stone to be destilled.

A water composed of the blud of a barrow hog and other diuers medicens wil we describe hereafter in some place.

Of the water of wormes, and of the kind of Cātharides whiche is surnamed, as Meylander Kæser saith, of the month of May, read Brunsvvick.

A water to take away wrinkles and spots of ỳ
xx face & to clere the skin. Beat the whites of egges, hard sod in water ỳ yolkes takē away together in a morter, & destill them in a lymbek of glasse or other vessel of glas. The vse of it is, that ỳ face be anoynted therwith euery day thrise, for the space of iii. or. iiii. dayes.

I would adioyne here a table of waters destilled of plantes, whiche are described in the Dutche bokes of destillacions of Hierom of Brunsvvick, & for the most part all that Gaultrerus Ryffius hathe
xxx borowed of him: sauing that I studye to be shorte. And surely it is nothing necessary to reslte al whē as li-

as liquors also may, and are wonte to be destilled of all such plantes wherof there is any vse in phisicke. But to recken vp also the vertues and faculties of euery of them as some do, it is superfluous when as none other for the moste parte, but euen the very same also be attributed and ascribed to ỹ waters whiche are vnto the plantes : so that theese repetycions moue irckesomenesse to the reader, yea euen if it be but meanly learned, neuer a whit les then colewortes twise sod. Yet because x that some waters chiefly e and before other, are in vse with apothecaries, as those with Remaclus F. hath described. I wil ad hither a rehersall and table of them, in like order as he vseth and hath recited them him self.

Absinthium **wormwod**. Apium. Artemisia, **mugwort**, Agrimonia. Althea, **the holy hok**. Acetosa, Alkekengi. Auricula muris, **mouse eare**.

Basilicon. Buglossos. Balsamita, **that is mynte of Rome**. Betonica. **Betony**. Bursapastoris. **shepherds** xx **pouche**.

Chamomilum. **Cammomill**. Calendula. **Marygoldes**, Carduusbenedictus, Centaurium, **Centory** Chelidonium. Felandine. Cichorium. **Cikory**. Capillus Veneris. **Maiden heer**. Caprifolium, **that is** Periclymenon. **woodbinde**. Cucurbita. **Gourde**. Cuscuta.

Ebulus. **Walwort**. Endiuia. Enula. Euphragia, **Eiebright**.

Fœniculum. **Fennel**, Fumaria. **Fumitory**. xxx Gentiana, Genista. **Brome**.

Hepatica

Hepatica, that is Lichen. Liuerwort. Hedera, Iuy. Hyssopus. Hippuris, that is horsetaile.

Lactuca, Lettes. Lauendula. Lapathum. Sorel Maiorana. Maioram. Melissa. Baulme. Marrubium. Horehound. Melilotus. Melilot. Millefolium. Milfoyl, or yarow. Menta. Mint. Malua Malowes.

Nemiphar, bothe kindes with the flowers. Nigella

x Origanum, Organy.

Pæonia. Pyonie. Papauer satiuum, sown Poppy Parietaria. Pelitory, Pentaphyllon. Cinkfoyl. Petroselinum. Persly. Pimpinella. Pimpernel. Pastinaca. Parsnip. Plantago. Plantaine, both kindes. Portulaca, Purslein, Polygonos, that is Cētumnodia. Pulegium. Penitroyall.

Roses white and red. Ruta. Rew, sown or set. Rosmarinus. Rosmary. Rubea tinctorum. Madder set or sowne. Raphanus, Radish.

xx Saluia. Sage, Saxifragia. Satureia. Sauery. Sābucus, Elder, the bark, floures and leues. Scabiosa Scolopendrium. Solanum, wherof seing there are many kinds. Remaclus writeth that apothecaries draw water out of Halicacabus only for the moste part that is Alkekengi. Semperuiuum. Singrien. Serpillum. Salix, Willow. Senecio. Grounswell.

Thymus, Time. Berded Tapsus, that is Verbastum. Tauacetum. Tormentilla.

Violæ. Violets. Valeriana. Valerian. Virga pa-
xxx storis, that is Dipsacus, Tasill, Verbena. Veruin, Vermicularis, ỳ is the les syngrien. Vrtica, nettell.

Of waters

# Of vvaters destilled of beastes, or of their partes, or excrementes, and first of all of the hoole beastes.

Water destilled of whelpes, will make that heir shall not growe againe. And, Furnerius. I geue litle credence to thies curious & exquisite remedies, and although they be true, yet I do not alowe them, specially where other many, and easy to be gotten are not lacking. x

A yong Stork some bid strangle and destil it lyke rose water and therwith to anoint the partes taken with palsey, or shronke together, and at certain tymes to be washt away with a decoction of sea crabes without salt: they saye it helpeth marueilously, if a man continue it. Some bid put an vnce of Camphora & a dram of amber, in a yonge storkes bely the bowels taken out, but it must be xx one that neuer yet flewithen in destilling, to gather seuerally thre waters, differing in colour, of thies they prayse the last best to make the face whyte and clear. xx

They destill also a water of a pye, wherof read Brunsvvick & Ryffius, as also of them that folowe. Of a Capon, whereof wee will speake seuerally within. for it is not made simpely and singly only, but also composed many wayes.

Of Frogs, Crabes, Snayles, Pismiers or Emets. xxx

Of the bloud of a Duck, a he Goat, a Gray of a calfe, looke in Ryffius and Brunſvvick.

Of mans bloud, looke Brunſvvick, and within also, wher we make mention of Quintessence.

Of the liuer and lightes of a Calfe.

The liquor of milck destilled, the chymistes & destyllors do vse: and sum that go about to make Borax or Crhysocollam. It is a wonder that men say, amongst the Tartarians, water destilled of
x milke, doth make men dronke. The milke must therfor be somwhat thicker, and tary somewhat long vpon the fyre. Whiche thing peraduenture chaunseth in meares milke. Albeit all water if it be oft destilled wil do the same: for it waxeth hoat is attenuated and made more fyne, and receiueth the force and nature of the fyre the more. Carda.

Some vse water destilled of wyne and milke together against ỹ feuer quartain: specially in England, as Brudus Lusitanus writeth: Some drink
xx it against the iaundys, as witnesseth Iohan. Gorrotus. Also seuerally of Goates milke water is destilled: Loke in Ryffius.

Water of an Oxe hyde: see in the same author.

Of the whytes of egges, and of the yolke: In the same.

Of the spaun of Frogges founde in waters: looke in Ryffius.

Of kowes donge loke in the same.

Some say that water destilled of mans donge
+ xxx wil heale fistulaes, also fretting soores, and such as are to be cured, and cancres, and the disease cal

led

led Tinea or matering of the head: that it wil also make skarres like vnto the other skin: and put away the spots or white webbes of the eyes. If it be dryncke, it is good for them that haue the falling sickness: it helpeth them that haue the gowte, it driueth away the stone out of ỹ rains and bladdar, it is a preseruatiue againste the bitinge of a mad dogge or other venemous beast. But the oyle of the same which destilleth after the water, wyth a greater fyre, is much better to fistulaes, and cãcres, and other euils aforsaid. Matthæolus of Sena, and other, you shal read certain merueilous thinges in Brunsvvick. x

Mannes vrine destilled, the Chymists doe vse to resolue certaine mettalles: Printers to make their printinge inke, but these destill it in Rose stillatories.

## Of vessels and diuers instruments belonging to destellation. xx

When men name a stillatory vessell, they vnderstand the bodye of the still or the Cucurbita, which the dutchmen in their language, because of the fashion of it, do cal clauam (ein kolben.) The body or grose vessell some cal the greater vessel or Cucurbita wherin they put that whiche is to be destilled. Syluius for this vessell compared to the limbeck or head, is somwhat like vnto a body or a mans chest. The xxx

Arabians name it, as Bulcasis wytnesseth, Beten Batan, that is a bellye. It appeareth also that Atanor in ỹ same Bulcasis, where he prescribeth the destillation of vinegar, signifieth a Cucurbita. (A furnaice, Athanor or a fired instrumente Geber describeth in his booke of fornaces. The Cu-
x curbita some barbarously do call bocciam a bore. Of the same figure and fashyon the greater vessels are meete to digest and putrify: therupon when they must be destilled, the matter digested is distributed into som les Cucurbit or bores. The limbecke is taken, as I suppose, bothe for the bodye and for the heade, but more properlye for the heade, as I saide, is the vpper vessell, that hathe a certaine similitude of the hed, in respecte of the nether, that is bigger and lon-
xx gar. The same vessel (late authors call a bell and a chaplet (some name it a marke or boundes, in ỹ which by the meanes of the spire the liquor is gathered by drops) other a cap: dutch mē (ein helm) a salet or helmet. Tubus which cometh forth of the

xxx limbeck a length turning downward, is called a nose, a beake, & simple as it is a pipe: because the thorow the holownes therof, the drops gathered together in the limbeck, which all come together in the skirte, that is in the nether

folde

folde about the lowest parte of the limbecke, running forth do drop downe into a vessell set vnderneath, which commonly is called a receiuer and a vrinall. The nose and beake are termed of ỹ lyke figure, because this parte standeth oute, after the same manner that beakes do oute of the noses of fouls, & noses of. iiii. foted beasts. The receiuing vessel whē as oyles are destilled out of metals, as of Vitriol or Corporoos, wheras ther is nede of a greate fire, and continuall, muste be very large: for x
els it is daunger least they breake, for the aboundance of vapors gathered together in the vessels. Men hold an opinion that more precious oyles & waters are made in large heades, then in small and more straite.

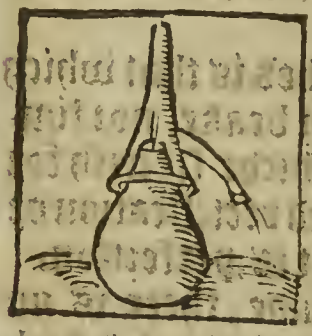
A blynd limbek is that which hath no nose nor beake, nor limbe or heinbe whiche serueth for preparation and rectification or circulation, that is, perfection. xx
Of the same kinde, there is an other fashiō w a limbus, which we vse when we will drawe out the fleame out of any waters or oyles in the sunne or other place, as it shall be declared in oyle of vitrial.

Suche heades as be put vpō bodies not standinge vpryght, but as though they were lying, they lack the limbe folded skirt, and be lyke to commune earthen xxx
bottelles. Syluius.

52

x

I haue sien also twoo heads one vpon the other, that by the nether whiche was bored through, parte of the matter might bee caried into the vpper, whiche was ioyned to the nether with nayles, least ỹ nether that is stopt with clay shold be taken awaye, when as newe mattier is to be powred into the grose vessell or body. The same.



xx

Some times the fashiō of the head is like to a spyre ascending vpwarde aloft, sometime edged: sometime it waxeth broode in the highest part of the head, that it may receyue the more of the vapours, and gather the more water: but then for the moste part it runneth againe out of the top into the grose vessell. Syluius.

Sublimation is taken of many simpely for destillation; other take it particularly to lift vp or cause to ascende vp into the limbeck by the force of fyre, the matter that is to be fixed in it: as many metally thinges ar sublimated.

xxx

Some

Some ioyne glasse or earthen bottels together, whiche they call horned pypes, the one wherof is set and cemented or clayed in the fyre conteyning ỹ thinges to be destilled: the tother is a prety way distaunt from the fier, receiuing the liquor gathered together in the neckes of them both: Syluius. x

Thies instruments are called cõmonly crooked: the frenchemen call them also horned.

This horned pipe is a musicall instrument, which the Germanes cõmonly call a sack pype, Englishe men a bag pype. It is a crooked vessell, apte to destill suche thinges as can not be made to ascende hye, or go vp far. xx

The receyuing vessell for the moste part is a phiall of glas w a longe neck, in whose mouth the nose of the lim- xxx

beck

beck is put, and some times the bely therof is set in a pot or some other holowe vessell that it maye stande the stedfaster in his place, or els for the cõmoditie of the thing, is set one way or other.

Vesselles for circulation as they wherin the vapours ascende by course, and againe turned into lyquor, descẽd & go dounward as we shal declare within wher we shal make mentiõ of putrificatiõ. Of al thies the most excellent vessel is that which
x is named Hermes vessel, because he was the inuẽtor of it: & of the figure and fashion as I suppose, a Pelecan. For lyke as paynters paynt a Pelecã pecking his owne brest with his bill: euẽ so this vessel as though it were eared on both sides, hath pypes that beginning at ỹ head, that is the vpper parte, descende in maner of a half a circle and arbowed again and fastened as it
xx were into the beginning of the bely: whiche maner of vessell although it be hard to be gotten, & deare, yet is it the best of all to circulation: but if it can not be had, we shall take a Cucurbita with a blynd limbeck without a folded skirt or els a vessell of a hooll glas, that is somwhat straiter in the midst, and out of the beginning of the bely it hath looking out a short pype, by the which liquor may be powred in and out. We shall put the fygures of
xxx both thies within in the chapter of quintessence: and ter tain other of other maner of vesselles and

foznaces

fornaces euery where in this worke.

The formes and fashions of vessels ar diuers, and almost without number cõmonly vsed with the chymistes and destillers, Syluius. Who so desireth the figures and names of diuers vesselles, let him looke in Brunsvvick, Ryffius Andro, Louicerus and other. A man may cause to be made, of what fashion he will in the glas makers shops, suche as be in Heluetia nie vnto Scaphusia, and not far from Basill and Solodourn. But the best x are made of whyte glas, as at Venice, suche may be made with vs of the peces of spectacle glasses & other skrapes of whyt glas gathered together.

Of the vessell called aludeles, looke in Geber in his boke of chief perfection. i. 4. 44. chapter, and again in his boke of fornaces. Alberrus wryteth it a luttell, and expoundeth it a vessell appointed for sublimation: lykewyse Bulcasis. The same willeth arsnick to bee sublimated in an earthen dyshe glased, the fashion wherof he describeth in xx the chapter of sublimation of abhichbar dic. Aluthel (wryten with th) is a limbeck whiche the Alchymistes vse in destillations. Belluencis.

## Of the matter for vessels of destilacion: and first against leaden and brasen vessels.

Waters destilled in Balneo Mariæ, do so far pas those that are made simplye by the fire in leaden limbeckes, as golde passeth tyzon. For they that be made in xxx

Balneo Mariæ, with large chaplets, limbeckes or heades, and somwhat great and of glas, do geue the natural sauour and taste of the herbes & floures, wherout they be taken, without any noysome smel of smoke or burning, which chaunceth not al in the common leaden stilles. For the waters that are made in them, very few and seldom, specially e whiles they be new, are without notable lothsomnes of smoke and burntnes, whiche vnto sickmen
x that drincke, it is not only greuous, but also hurtfull: for the euill qualitie of the lead endamageth bothe the stomake, and the breaste, and all the entrailes, and likewise the qualitie of brasse whyche the learned and excellent physitions perceiuynge, folowed the auncient men and vsed onlye decoctions. But waters destilled accordinglye as they ought to be, that is with the sauour and tast of his plant, are not only equall in strength with decoctions, but also passe them in thys that they more
xx delite a man, beinge more swete in taste, and also clearer to the sight. It shal behoue both good physicions and also Apothecaries, to lay away leaden instrumentes, and prouid them the forsaid Balneum Mariæ, and althoughe it shall be a little more chargeable vnto them and painefull, yet so shall they satisfy and please bothe God and man. Matheolus.

Such thinges as are destilled in lead, I iudge them altogether to be disalowed, because of ỳ Ce-
xxx russe and other malicious qualities of the leade, when as water also that is conueyed by pipes of leade,

leade, Galen condemneth, because it bredeth diſeases in the entrails. Syluius.

Moreouer the veſſel altereth muche, aſwell in deſtillacions as in thynges ſodden. Wherefore a man muſt take great hied in theſe thinges, that the veſſels be rather earthen or glaſſe then of metall, and thoſe that be of earth, ỹ they be of a very pure earth, and wel baked, ſuch as be the earthen veſſels of Paris, Bellonaca, England and Spain. But glaſen veſſels are the beſt, becauſe they be more x
pure and thicker: but they be dearer & will breake ſoner, except they be made hoat by litle and lyttle, and cold likewiſe, and after the ſame ſorte be alſo earthen veſſels, for the which cauſe they daube both ſorts of them by little and little with claye of wiſdom (as they call it) and dry them, ſo far as the force of the fire ſhall touch, yea althoughe it be to be ſet firſt in aſhes, ſande or dros of metals. For thoſe veſſels that ſhal ſtand in water or in the va-
vapour therof nede no ſuch defēce. The cauſe whi xx
I condemne veſſels of metals, leade, yron, braſſe, tin, ſiluer and gold, is Galens reaſon in euery one almoſt of theſe kindes of metals. For if he affirme that water onlye conueied in leaden pipes dothe brede diſeaſes of the bowels, howe muche more oughte we to feare waters deſtilled in a leaden limbecke or ſtill. Beſides that no ſmall ceruſſe re-
maineth cleauynge to the inner ſide of a leaden heade, as in deſtillinge of Vinegar is gathered, ſo by the force of the behemente heate or brent- xxx
neſſe aſcendinge vp wyth a vapour manye times

also tarte, that is of sharpe and tarte plantes, whiche infecteth the verye waters, and for the mooste part maketh them white like milcke, till that it be setled and suncke to the bottome. Vessels of other metailes that bried other roust or canker, are so muche the more pearilous, as rouste or canker is more hurtfull then cerusse. Vessels made of pure siluer or golde, as they be leaste hurtefull, so are they more harde to be gotten because of the coste.

x Syluius.

The best vessels be of glasse: the nexte, earthen that be glased bothe wythin and wythoute: then limbeckes of tinne, the bodyes (in destillinge of Roses) of leade. Thirdlye, the limbeckes and the bodyes also of leade. For the strengthe of the fyre if it be moderate, it hurtes not the leade, but these bodyes of leade muste bee sette in syfted asshes, a handfull thicke, not in sande. Fourthlye limbeckes of copper tinned within. Fifthlye brasen. But copper and brasse haue two discommodities, but the brasse more then the other, the fyrste they make the waters for the mooste parte, somewhat read, and fautye wyth brentnesse: the other, there is euer a certaine venemous operation in them, more then in other metalles, therfore Christophorus de Honestis, admonisheth to take hede and auoyde them: Brunsvvick. Therfore seinge all the mooste learned Phisicions, and experyence it selfe, doe vtterlye disalowe waters destylled in

xx

xxx vessels of leade, Brasse and other vncleane mettals, some good man shoulde do well to moue the

matter

matter to the Magistrates, that it mighte not be lawfull for Apothecaries other to prepare anye more or sell such waters partlye hurtfull, partlye vnprofitable. Bulcasis in dede, vseth leaden bodies in destillinge of drye Roses; whiche peraduenture may be graunted for such waters as ought to be vsed only wythout the body. Some find no faulte with vessels made of pure and best yron, because no euill qualitye (as they saye) can issue thereoute into the matter or liquor: and trouth it is, that certaine metallye thynges as requyre to be destilled with a greate and continuall fyre, seme to haue neade of so stronge vessels. But of this let other men iudge: I wil leaue the matter to Chymistes and destillers. Berchile. Bulcasis dothe calla vessel in a furnace for Rose water, whiche receyueth the boylinge water deriued oute of an other standynge by it, in the which vessel, the body of the stil conteining the Roses, is set. x

xx

## Of Fornaces, &c.

Declared before and described two manner of fornaces meete for destillation by ashes, and Balneum Mariæ also oute of Bulcasis.

Heare wyll I trace oute and descrybe an other manner of fournayce, the vse whereof shall be dyuers, but xxx

chiefly when as any thing is to bee destiled by a great fier, so that no meane be betwixt the fier & the cucurbite or pan wherein is conteined the matter that is to be destilled: after whiche maner oyles or certaine liquors that burn the skyn and flesche are gotten out of metals, as aqua fortis, &c. The vse therof shalbe also to sublimation: and if a man will set a kettell in at the top vpon the yron cros, then fill it with ashes or water and put clay
x about it, he shall begin what destillation he will. But for aqua fortis or suche lyke, he shall set a cucurbite or pan dawbed with clay by & by, right vpon the cros. Yea this fornace may be made also vpon a strong borde of wode, as I haue made my selfe, that you may remoue it from one place to an other at your pleasure. Therfore vpon a woden table you shall buyl a four square fornace, of such bignes, that it may be sufficient to set in a meane circubite. The walles you shall make of bricke,
xx ioyned with morter very wel made, the hight shal not muche pas two foote, the walles shall bee about a foote one from an other within. Whan you haue made the harth or botome, you must make a doze, O. where as the ashes may bee taken oute, whiche fall from the coales from the grate buylded vpon it. If so be it that an other grate were made also for the ashes to fall thorowe (and that lowest space to be somwhat dieper) a man shoulde not niede to take out the ashes so oft, and the fyer
xxx should be the more vehement.

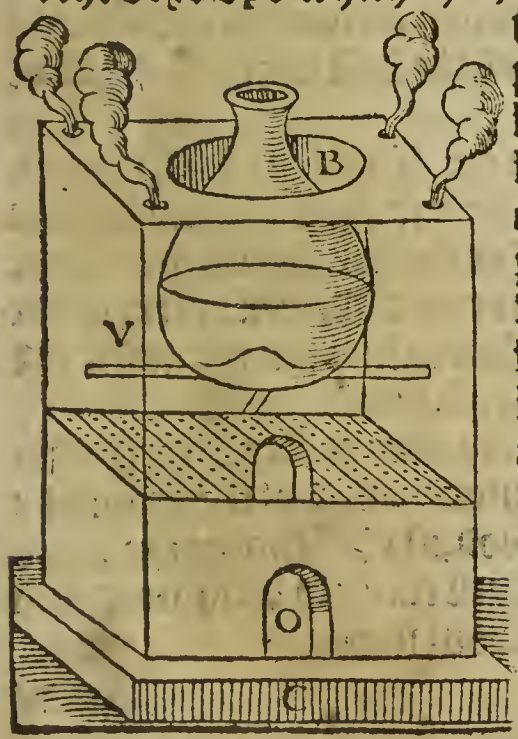
The letter, I. sheweth an other doze, streighte way

way aboue the grate, which I haue markte wyth certain pricks set ouerthwart in order. That doze as the nether also, it is sufficiente if it be onlye so big as a man may easely put in his hand at it. V. sheweth the yron cros, that is. ii. barres of yron, ꝑ nether wherof must haue a bought downward in tee midst to receiue the other in that is layde ouerthwart him. A. and. E. declare the highest cozners of the foznace, in which so many bzeathing hooles (oz ventes as they commonly call them) oughte to be made, but if a man will make a round foznace, then these ventes shalbe made somwhere beneath namely aboute the crosse, oz by ꝛ by vnder the kettel, if ther be any put in, which I haue noted with B. the bozd vpō which the hole foznace is builded is noted with. C. as apeareth in the figure here pzesent. An other kinde of foznace, foz oyle of vitriol oz cozpozoos, shal I describe within. The foznace foz Balneum Mariæ, ꝑ hast already discribed afoze, whereas we entreat of Balneum Mariæ generallye oute of Syluius. Also in ꝑ makinge of Rose water, out of Bulcasis. Of dyuers foznaces foz lyquozs

x

xx

xxx



quoys and destillacions, there is a booke of one called Geber. Concerning the making of a foynace, loke in his boke intituled Summæ perfectionis. that is, of chief perfection. 1. 4. 43. Of commune Rose stilles in earthē pottars foynaces, although some make them also of brass, we shal speake with in, by and by after the destillation by ashes.

Of slow Harry, or the foynace of slouth, that is, a pype wherwith the Balneo Mariæ is made hoat,
x we haue written aboue where as we haue entreated generally of the Balneo Mariæ.

The differences of coales shall wee knowe in Theophrastus, but better of our own smithes, specially goldsmithes, and of the very experience it selfe. Such coales as ar digged out of the ground are condemned & forbidden bicause of their foule smell. They are counted the best that are made of bieche or fir tree.

Dioptra or a litle skrien I call an instrument,
xx whiche some men hold before their face with their hand, least the nyenes of the fier should hur them, when it is nied to come nye a vehemēt fyer. That is a thin borde with a slitt or carke in the midst cut out ouerthwarth, with a handle.

Lyquoys destilled shoulde be kepte in glasen phialles with narow mouthes. Let the mouth be shit with a stopple of wod, or rather of corke, and besydes that, a man must couer it with wax and bynde a parchement about it also.

xxx

Howe

## ¶ Howe to close vessels and to defende them, both with clay and otherwyse.

CLaying of a thing, men do commonly say for ꝑwhich is to daub with clai, to plaister, to pariet. To thintēt we may the better kepe the smell and qualities of suche thinges as are destilled, we must close diligently and ioyne together with x
clay, the head with the body, & the tipe of the nose with the receiuer: they call it commonly claying. Some vse pure clay littered with or heare: some also temper it with lyme, except I be deceiued. Some mixt lyme and whytes of egges together, when they haue nied of haste: for then the morter wilbe hard & dry by and by: some other wyse make clay of wisedome as they terme it. The receiuer with the nose nedeth not so strong a kynde of clay. It shalbe sufficient to ioyne them with a certain quantitie of wax and halfe so muche rosen. And xx
for this purpose the commune vnpurified rosen of fyr trees will serue, but you must clarifie it your selfe on this wyse: as sone as it is melted with the fyer, by and by let it be sight and powred through a bundell of strawe. Of the preparation of wax by strawe, to clay withal. reade Vlstadius chap. r
If the head be not miet inoughe for the body but somwhat to big, you shall put paper round about betwene it and the clay. Without also wheras a- xxx
bout any ioyntes there must clay be laide, lay first

moyst paper about it, or els a linnen cloth, and after clay it.

The morter to ioyne the cucurbita with the limbecke withall. &c. oughte to bee made wyth claye and heare, and to be dryy before fyre be put vnder, Bulcasis entreating of oyl of tilestones. The morter shall be the stronger if it be tempred not onlye with heare or woll, but also with gotes bloud, and the more also to be made with that is dros of y-
x ron, beaten as is found aboute smithes in fields. Morter for fornaces after what sorte it should be dreest, see within wher we teach to destyl by ashes.

Of Hermes seal, that is, of ioyning together the mouthes of glasen vessels with a paire of hot burning tonges softlye thrusting them together, and how after they oughte to be opened againe, reade Vlstadius. cap. 20.

Let the cucurbita also be fensed round about w clay, specially those that must abide the fire direct-
xx ly put vnder them and nothing betwixte, and that twise or thrise, and that the first crust be dryed before the nexte be laide on, as when aqua fortis and oyle of Vitrial are destilled. For the destillation in ashes, there nedes no such mortering nor claying: albeit if a man wil prouide for the worst considering the frailnes of the vessels, specially where manye vessels are sette together in one fornace, it shalbe sufficient once or twise to pariet thē. Those cucurbitas whiche they vse in Balneo Mariæ, speci-
xxx ally when many are set together, some men vse to put vppon them wollen cloth made mete for them

lyke

lyke as it were hoose or cases.

They say glasen vessels wil abide the fire better and longer, if they be wared, that is, if they be warmed & don ouer twise or thrise w̄ molten wax.

## Of the preparation for destillation.

For as much as in destillaciō we seke ẏ separation of the elemēts either for one or mo of them, or els to thintēt that they x
once put cleane away, we maye get the quintessens: separation truely can not be don withoute heate. For heat vniteth and gathereth together suche thinges as be of one kinde and nature, and they that do differ and disagree it separateth to thintent this might duely be broughte to passe, both the Chymists and Phisicions haue inuented diuers meanes and waies. They terme thys preparacion diuersly and geue it sundrye names, digestion, leauening, putrifaction or rotening. Digestion they call it respectinge, the concoction that xx
is done in the maw, by the natural heate thereof, which bringeth to pas ẏ al such things as are put into it: are turned into one humor: for it is well enough known ẏ they which speake not very aptly nor latinly take these wordes to digest and to cōcoct indifferently both in one sence. If so be it a dri matter ioyned w̄ a liquor be so prepared, wesh all name it wyth a more apte word, maceration, ẏ is steping or weking, or els infusiō, a watring & moi xxx
stening. But leauening is proprely spoken wher-

as a certain inward vertue, but increased or stirred vp by an outward heat, commeth vnto an humor or moisture, so that a certaine cõmune and generall qualitie be mixed and spred throughout the hoole body, with a hoat spirit, & one that moueth and breadeth bubles, as it is in ỹ mixture of true leauen in dede knodẽ with meale: also in vinegar powred vpon the earth. And this affect is the beginning of rotennes in suche thinges as haue su-
x perfluous humor. That which is called putrifactiõ or rottẽnes should differ nothing frõ this, sauing that it is done by setting the vessell conteining the thinges to be destylled, in some corrupting and rottenyng matter: and that for none other cause, then that one and the selfe same heate continually for a certayne dayes and equally, should be conserued with litle labour and coste. The sauour or other qualitie of ỹ putrifying matter, in my mynde, it is not possible it should infect
xx the mixture that is put in a glasen cucurbita with the mouth very diligently stopt, although some thinke yes. For if the vessell be diligently stopt, it it is not possible there should chaunce any defaul. Notwithstanding it happeneth sometimes not because of the dong or other outward cause, but because the matter in the vessell hath abundaunce of corrupt excrementall moisture, whiche with any outward heate doeth easely roat. The glasen vessell it selfe howe longe tyme so euer it shal tary
xxx in the donge, it wyll bee nothing defyled, nether darkened, specially if it be of good glas, as ỹ Ue-

nice

nice glasse is: for the common grene glasse will gather a certain duskishnes and as it were a skin.

Destillation that is done by rottennes, or with horse dong both alone and with lime be sprinkled and oft chaunged, or with barks watred, or other rottening thinges, how so euer it is profitable to the Chymistes and destillers many wayes, a phisition not withstanding ought not to receiue it, for a cause in rotten wod and euil smelling, thorowe the rottennes or some other cause: speciallye if the x
thinges destilled be to be ministred within the body: for to be vsed withoute the bodye, it skilleth the lesse. Syluius.

Of thys kind of destillation in hors dong read before in the latter ende of those thinges whyche we writ of Balneum Mariæ generally. At thys present we shoulde entreat rather of rotening then of destillatiō. But because of rotening also in hors donge semeth to be disalowed, if destillacion in it be reproued, it is not altogether from our purpose xx
and others, that I haue declared my mynd of this matter in this place.

Putrification or rotening in hors dong w lime is otherwise done on thys wyse, that the dong euery day or euery other daye or by longar distaunce, be sprinkled with warme water: otherwise, without sprinkling, when as the dung of it self semeth to be hot inough. A pit or hole being digd in some corner of the house, they lai one course of hors dōg abont a fote thick, that is thre handbread: then an xxx
other cours of lime only one hand thicke, and so

foꝛthe by courſe. There is nede of thꝛe burd en foꝛ the moſt part of doung, as much as a poꝛter is hable to cary.

Some put the thynges that are to bee deſtylled (ſpeciallye ſuche as bee ſtiepte in wine) into a tin botel, and that they do ſet in vnſlaki lime cloſed, whiche they quenche at certaine times nowe a little and then a little, with raine water. Some mixte Oten ſtrawe wyth the hoꝛs donge, and
x ſpꝛinkling it with hoat water, ſet in theyꝛ veſſell, and then couer it cleane wyth towe harde, wyth clothes oꝛ ſackclothe, in ſome parte of the houſe where coide can not come at it. Other in grape kernels in harueſt. Other in the bꝛoken peces of Oliues, that is, in the relickes of Oliues after they be pꝛeſt, the beſt waye of all other, as Cardanus teacheth. If a manne couet but a light heate, it ſhall be ſufficiente to putte it ſimplye in chopte ſtrawe. Certaine of the Germaines that lyue in
xx ſtouffes that is hot houſes, the winter time, make in them lowe foꝛnaices. A. and in the vpperparte they ſet two oꝛ thꝛee glaſen pottes. C. vppon lytle yꝛon barres and pariet and rubbe them ouer diligentlye with clay. In thies filled full of fine ſand oꝛ aſhes, bothe thynges maye be deſtilled whyche I woulde ſhoulde be tried, and alſo certaine lyquoꝛs may be rectified oꝛ pꝛepared. &c. and by this meanes a man ſhall ſaue bothe labour and coſte.

Some to digeſt the mattez which they will deſtill
xxx in the ſonne, pꝛouide a holowe lokinge glaſſe. D. foꝛ the ſame purpoſe, whiche retourne agayne the

beames

beames. B. which they receiued: and directe them into the vessell C. wherein the matter is conteined: for thys purpose (as I am informed) the fygure of a holowe parabolæ should be more apte and meete: a parabolæ is a deuision of a Geometrical figure, called conus. Reade Archimedes in hys Booke of burnnynge glasses. x

The same also may be done very wel with balles of Cristall. A, hangd betwene ỹ vessell of circulation and the sun. B. so ỹ the beames of the sunne may com vnto the vessel. C by the balles. The only end of all these preparations is, that the liquor may be drawne out more easely, more aboundātly, and more effectuously. xx xxx

The

The time of this digestiō doth vary accoꝛding to the matter, whiche the moꝛe massy it is, the longar time dothe it requyꝛe: newe herbes nede the lesse time, when they are stiept oꝛ weekt in wine oꝛ other liquoꝛ: foꝛ they be the tenderer, and if they shoulde be let stand long, they woulde haue a certaine hoarinesse: the same dꝛyed muste stande a little longar: then the seedes: last of all the rotes: so that almoste double time is necessarye foꝛ them
x that folow to ꝯ which goeth afoꝛe them: as to new herbes .iii. dayes: to dꝛy, seuen: to sedes and most parte of spices twelue oꝛ fourtene, to rootes eight and twenty, oꝛ lesse if they be newe. There be certaine Phisicions that bid let metals stande foꝛtye dayes, the chymists and destillers of liquoꝛs yet longar. Thys is also to be considered, whether the thinges bꝛosed are straight wayes put in: foꝛ they nede much shoꝛter tyme perauenture by the half, then those that be put in hole. In goulding
xx waters (as they call them) spices sometimes hole are wonte to be stiepte a fewe daies in wine, then taken out and bꝛosed, to be poured in againe and to stand yet a few dayes.

The putrification of herbes to be destilled in hoꝛse donge, is wonte to be done almoste by the space of .xiiii. daies, but in Balneo Mariæ, ii. oꝛ .iii. naturall daies. Brunsvvick.

Suche thinges require chiefly putrification, whose substance is somwhat dꝛy, gros, thick: raw
xxx haue les nied which are contrary wyse, and ar digested and pꝛepared by nature oꝛ the sun.

Putri-

Putrification is soner done in cloudy wheather then in fayre. Vlstadius.

To the moste parte of thinges that are prepared in hors dong, some salt is cast, as vnto beasts bloud, to flesh, to fysshe: Guainerius.

To digest, take a blynd lymbeck: if the matter be pure, as pure liquor, then take a vessell for circulation, of whiche sort the pelecan is the best: although it can skarsly be made, and not without great cost. &c. x

But in digestion or putrification, the hoal vessell would be hid with hors dong or with the refuse of grapes. &c. To circulation the halfe of the vessell, or at the least the third part, must loke out into the free and cold aire (as also to destillation.) Vlstadius chap. viii. wher as he teacheth at large of putrification in hors dong.

## Of the rectification of liquors destilled. xx

Waters destilled in Balneo Mariæ, ought to be set in the sun and to bee rectified, namely in a glasen vessell, (the mouthe wherof let it be bound aboute and stopt with lether) full of the destilled water, so that the third part muste be lefte empty: then set it in hoat sand by the space of forty daies, that all the fleme may be consumed, the third part of the vessel must xxx be hid in the sande. Destilled waters of hot ver-

tue, poured first into wine or burning water, least they should hurt a man by the meanes of theyr ouer muche heat, let them stande for the space of a monthe or more if the water be hotter, in moyste sand, in a cold place. Likewise the thirde parte of the vessell hid in the sand: or two parts of the vessell (two third partes) let them be digd in the earth in some wine celler. Brunsvvick. Euery water if it be destilled again, specially vppon the dregs and
x grounds well pund and broken, it may so be rectified: and the more, the ofter it is destilled againe: but for the most part of waters, it is sufficiente to repete the destillation of them thrise or .iiii. times. But you muste take heede that at euerye time the fleame be diligently remoued and separated, whiche a man shall do if he receiue by it self the firste liquor, or if burninge water be destilled, the laste liquor, which is watry. &c. The fleame once separated, last of all rectification by circulation (wherof
xx is spoken now last of all, and more shalbe spoken in the title of quintessens must be added.

But ỹ the brentnes ỹ is in these, may brethe out it shalbe best to kepe opē a while the phials wherin the liquors stande: not withstanding you muste take hede that the grace of the smell in the meane season & with it much of the strengthe and vertue therof, do fume oute. Syluius. Destilled liquors of diuers sortes if a man mixte them together sometimes they become troubled and pudled like thin
xxx milke or whay, and for the moste part an olde lyquor mixt with a new troubleth it. But you shall

make

make them cleare and pure againe, if into three poundes, you cast sixe or eight drops of white vinegar very sharp: for they will drive down the pudly matter to the bottom: Brunsvvick.

## Destillacion by a Filter or a list of Wollen cloth.

DEstillation by a filter is more in vse w̄ the Chymistes and destillers then with phisicions, inuented to try out the lighter, purer and more subtil part from the grosser and the dregges. Therefore the iuyces of herbes may thus be destilled, put in some vessell, wherein a pece of wollen clothe muste be put, the broder end wherof only must be in the vessell: the narower part and that that is sharpe at the ende: ether w̄ one poynt, or deuided into .ii. or .iii. muste hāg without the vessel, the vessel must lean a litle towarde that side that the list hangeth on. A man maye put in also aboute the brimme some lystes of clothe, euerye one of almooste a foote longe, by the which the liquor shall be deriued and conueyed into a vessell set vnderneathe. If you will destill the same iuyce or liquor agayne or the thirde tyme, in the same manner: sette the vesselles vppon a payre of stayres. The fyrste wherein the liquor is highest, the seconde lower and so forthe, with listes of clothe putte in euerye vessell and hangynge oute into the nether, the laste

x xx xxx

the laste vessel onlye and lowest shall haue no li-stes, whiche muste onlye receiue, not yeld forthe. The destillation by a filter is doone also in two croked vessels of glasse well clayed, the one wher of must stand higher then the other, when you wil drawe precious and swiet smellinge liquors from the matter (digested firste in Balneo Mariæ,) as Vlstadius maketh mencion. Chap. 56.

To the sirrup which is made of the sower iuyce
x of the citron, that iuyce muste a man destill by a clothe, liste or filter, or elsse it will gather into a courd when it wareth colde, and likewise ỹ iuyce of Lemons and Orenges.

By a liste some destill also the decoctions of herbes sod wyth a softe fyre, whiche afterwarde by little and little they sieth till it be as thicke as hony, as of the rotes of black Elleborus or beares foote. Other thinck it sufficient only to sethe it or straine it.

xx

## Of burninge vvater or single Aqua vitæ, and of the strength therof, and manifold vse.

Burnynge water or Aqua vitæ is drawne oute of wine, but wyth vs out of the wine lies only, speciallye of them that sell it, and by this onli almost get their liuing. And paraduenture it is neuer a whit ỹ worse
xxx that it is drawne oute of lies: for Lullus teacheth that it may be well destilled of corrupt wine: yea if it be

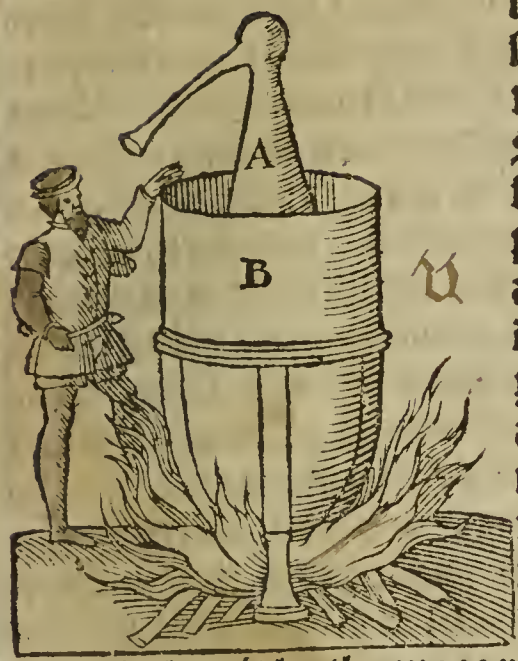
it be destilled often, it shalbe made the more effectuall, that is to say, hotter and drier: for dregs also or lies brente, are very hot, and geue the hottest oyle, which they call oyle de Tartaro, but that burning water that is destilled out of wine, me thinkes it shalbe the swieter, and more plesaunt bothe in smell and taste, and without all brent taste: besides that more apte also for quintessens. Burning water is called also water of sapa, of whiche & oyl, mingled together soope is made, for it brenneth ỹ body. This water is made, as lie, half or thre partes ashes, and on lime: and that is the strongest water that wil make an egge cast therin, to swim highest without or aboue the water. Therfore the first being so made, is stronger then the second, to the vse of searing or burning of woundes. Monachus in Mesuæm. x

Burning water oft destilled, is brought into such sharpnes ỹ it can not be drunk. Cardan. But this is commonly known: they that sell it commõly are wont to destil it only twise: but to the vse of glasiers for the burning in of their colors in their glasses, foure times, except I be deceiued. We declared afore, how when it is once or twise destilled in serpentins or writhen or crouked vessels or in other accustomed vessels (with pipes of brasse as big as a mans arme) may afterward be perfected in ashes, vntill all the fleame be put awaye: by the which meanes it is made not only hoter and more subtil and finned, but also more pleasaunte bothe to the taste and smell. Neither do all men vse one xx xxx

fozme oz fashion of the bodies and heades whiche they call limbeckse, to destill all iuyces: foz some dzaw the water out of wine put in a great bzasen vessel, standing vpon the fire, the necke oz mouthe wherof is great and bzoad, vpon a thzee fote, and vpon this necke standeth the heade of bzasse also with a top like a spire steple, & a thing like a paile oz bucket. D. compassing it, ful of cold water, that the large vapoure maye be thickned the soner by
x the head made cold, and least the water of ỹ wine should so resemble the fire. Some vse in the stead of a necke oz heade to receiue the vapoure wyth a pipe of white plate oz other mettall, verye longe, wzithen into manye boughtes and touruinges, like vnto the maner of serpents, (wherupon they name them cõmonly serpentins) the greatest part therof standing in water. Some haue also yet an other fashion, Syluius. We did see diuers fashyons of vessels set out in figures to destill burning
xx water oz aqua vitæ, in Gualter Ryffius & Andro Lonicerus. Bulcasis saith wine may be destilled after the same maner, as vineger, the destillacion wher of he described. Read within, streight after the title of destillacion in ashes.

Some make a longe rounde pype. A. goynge vpright from the couer of the Caudzon conteyning the wines oz iyes, whyche pype is larger beneathe after the fashion of a figure in Geometrye called conus whiche they bowe at the top almoste
xxx wyth a streight cozner, and by a bucket ful of water set somewhat hie, they directe it, but a syngle

not




not a crouked nor wri then course: and so they say, shall a man haue more plenty of water. Suche lyke lyttle instrumentes certain apothecaries do make, and call theim bladdars, for thys purpose, that if they nede x anye certaine lyquor to the destillacion of anye herbe, they maye make it by and by. yea they poure water vpon it that it be the more plenteous, which I cā not commend.

Aqua vitæ is thought then to be stilled inough, that is, after it be stilled foure tymes at the leaste, and pourged from all his fleame, whan as if a xx manne sette it a fyre, it wyll consume euery whit wyth the flame, that no token of moysture be lefte in the bottome of the vessell: or elsse, if a lynnen clothe dipte therein, and sette a fyre, it burne not the clothe, whyche is a greatter token of perfectyon, as that also, if a droppe of Oyle bee lette fall into it, it goeth to the bottome. For Oyle is aierye, wherefore a fyrie substaunce, whereunto Aqua vitæ soo ofte destylled shoulde atteyne, oughte too bee lyghter xxx then it. But besydes the heate, of so destylled it should

it should also become thin and pure, more & more, and when euery fire, the thicker and grosser it is, the more it burneth: contrariwise, the thinner, the lesse: that which is moist thin should burn leaste of all. By the same cause it commeth to passe, that a drop of Aqua vitæ poured in the palme of a mans hand, the better it is, the soner it banisheth awaye and is consumed. I heare that this is a laudable note of this water, if succinum amber being set on
x fire and put to it into a spone do burn. When wine (saith Vlstadius. 10. chapter.) is destilled twyse or thrise, you shall cut a fine sponge into pieces, so great, that on euery side they may touch the cucurbita or bodye within the vpper parte (that is in the inner circuit) the spōg must be tied in thre or four stringes hanging without, when you shall set on the limbeck, so that the sponge can not fal into the bottome of the still: let the sponge be dipt in oyle oliue, and crushed out a little again, least perauen-
xx ture the oyle should fall into the pot or body of the stil, and be mixt with the matter: then setting the limbeck vpon it, chit it close with wax as is afore-said, or with purified rosen. By this spong the spirits shalbe best destilled, and the fleame shall not passe through, because of the oyle: & by this menes shall a man do more with once destilling, then otherwise with thrise. Notwithstandinge the limbeck must be made without the gutter and circle within like to a blinde limbecke, but it muste not
xxx lacke a nose. Thus saith he. That whiche remayneth of the lies and dregs destilled in the bottom,

the

ꝑ mē of our time call it dead water: for it is vnsauery and stinking. Such, that is the stinking water, whether it be yeilden of lies onlye, or also of wine, I haue not tried.

For the destillation of aqua vitæ or burning water, a man muste chuse the best wine, blacke, red, or white. Black and old, yelds more plenty and also better water, then any other. The fire at ꝑ first must be light and soft, & after more behemēt: but you muste take hede in anye wise ꝑ the wine sethe not. The water that is gotten theroute, is surnamed burning, or the soul and life of the wine: and when it is destilled twise or thrise, then they cal it flaming water: Albertus as some alledge. x

Of fiue partes of lies, whē it is twise destilled I heare, one remaineth or somwhat les. Whan ꝑ fleame is one cleane consumed, nothing is lost after in the destilling, but the hole is yeilded again. Of .iiii. measures of wine, for the moste parte one measure of burnyng water is gathered in the first destillacion or there about according to the goodnes of the wine. Then in the nexte destillacion for one measure, there commeth the halfe. In ꝑ third, one part of fiue is cōsumed. In ꝑ fourth, as much is yelded as you put in, for the most part if the destillacion be done accordingly. Notwithstanding if you continue destillinge, the water shall be the more perfect, in so much that at the ninth or tenth destillacion, it shal come out most perfect, But for as much as to the repeting of destillinge so ofte: a man must bestow both more time and more coste, xx xxx

for the most part we are content with the third or the fourthe destillacion, and call it perfecte. And surely it resteth much in the instrument, that the water should be perfected soner or slower. For the vapour is more destilled and perfected in the first destillacion in a serpentin (that is in a croked and bowed pipe) thē thrise destilled by a streight pipe. Note further that ther diuers waters may be gathered in the first destillacion, wherof the firste is
x perfit, that is, that whiche burneth and is consumed with the fire, and a linnen cloth dipte therin and set on fire is not burnt. (You shall proue therfore nowe and then, and when the water ceaseth burninge, looke what remaineth in the still, you may cast it away, as vnprofitable. The second is a meane betwene good and bad.) The thirde is good for nothinge, saue that it cleareth the eyes and the face, if thrise a day they be washte therin, morninge, noone and euening, but this vertue of
xx the third water, peraventure is true, if the destillacion be made with wine: but if it be with lies, as they be wonte with vs, it is not true. Moreouer the stil must not be filled aboue .ii. parts, but that the third part may remaine emptye, and that the vapoures maye haue their scoupe and romthe. Hytherto Lullus.

## Of the strengthes and vertues of Aqua vitæ, in the boke of Arnold, De Villa noua, which is written of Aqua vitæ.

xxx

Arnol

ARnold in his boke of Aqua vitæ descri-
beth many qualities therof both of it a-
lone, and also mixt with other medicins
after the destillacion, obseruing the or-
der of the .xii. signes, from the head to the fete, for
as he saith, a man must minister much more effec-
tuall remedies to the head, if a man haue nede, at
such time as the mone is in the ram: and likewise
in the other, which thinge how true I iudge it, I
wil not say at this time: notwithstanding this wil x
I say, the better learned any man is in oure time,
the les credit haue they geuen to suche persuaci-
ons as the Arabians haue broughte into phisicke.
Aqua vitæ simple and alone (saithe Arnold oute of
one Theoricus I can not tel whome) breaketh an
impostume or recours of matter bothe within the
body, if it be dronke, and without, as botche, if it
be annoynted therwith. It helpeth read and dus-
kish eies. It stauncheth the running and wate-
ring of the eies. It is good for them that haue the
falling sickns if they drink it. It cureth the palsy xx
if they be anoynted therwith. It sharpneth ẏ wit
it restoreth memori. It maketh mẽ mery & preser
ueth youth. It putteth awai fracins, ring worms
& al spots of ẏ face. If it gargild it remedieth ẏ dis
eas in ẏ throte called synanchen ẏ squince, & the
iuila faln down w humors, also the salt fleme, the
rose drop & the touth ache. It is merueylous pro-
fitable for frẽtik mẽ & such as be melãcholy. It er
pelleth poysõ. The smel therof burnt, killeth flies xxx
& cold creping beasts. It doth sieth flesh & kepeth

fishes from roating. It restoreth wine that is turned or putrified. It draweth forth the vertues of herbes and rotes, if they be laid in it. iiii. daies (otherwise. iiii. houres) excepte onlye the Violet. It ought to be set vp in a glasen or siluer vessell and to be wel stopt. There is more of it & better made of old wine pure and read. This he. He that desyreth more concerninge the vertues of Aqua vitæ, let him read that which we write aboue of ỹ ver-
x tues of certain liquors, which our men call goldē, and waters of vertues. For they ascribe all those powers for the most part as well to Aqua vitæ, as to the other, specially to simple Aqua vitæ, & much more to compound or Aqua composita, but chiefly to the quintessens therof. Reade more ouer Lullus in the boke of waters. I haue sene also a certaine broken worke ascribed to Albertus, of the vertues of Aqua vitæ. But practicioners, ignorant of thinges and times, or els of a purpose to deceiue mē,
xx as many as they could, haue most impudently fathered many things vpon Galen, Hippocrates and Aristotle of the vertues of Aqua vitæ, or burnynge water, as writen by them. All kinde of cold passions or greues, that be curable, it helpeth in shorte space, specially diseases of the brain, sinewes and ioyntes. Also wormes in the belly, biles and all scabbines, if it be washt oft therwith, it healeth it. It helpeth ỹ splene, it killeth all wormes. It mēdeth a stinking breth. It taketh awaye the disease
xxx of the loines. The hurt membersif they be anoynted therewith, it will restore them to their former

health

health. It preserueth fishe and flesh from corrupting, but before they be eaten, they must be washte with common water. Camphora put into it, will dissolue. If cõmon water be poured into it, it goeth to the bottom: and likewise oyle. This writeth Albertus as some alledge.

The taste of it excedeth all other tastes, and the smel all other smelles. Lullus, It comforteth the natural heat more then any other remeadye: it is most holsom for the stomake, the harte and the liuer: it norysheth blud, it agreeth meruelously and most with mans nature, it openeth and purgeth ỹ mouthes and entrances of the membres, vaines and poores of the body euery one, it auoydeth all obstructions and comforteth them. Yea it chaungeth the affections of the minde, it taketh awaye sadnes and pensiuenes, it maketh men merí, witty and encreaseth audacitie. Lullus. Anoynte the head therwith and it helpeth it of the head ache: it killeth the wormes drunken fasting: it putteth away sowning: it healeth the biles in the priuy mẽbers, if they be washt therwith: it easeth them that be diseased in the stomacke, it stauncheth all runninges: it preserueth bodies from corruptinge by wormes: It auoydeth and kepeth a man frõ gray heares. It is not permitted to women with child. It redresseth the fleame and reume of the hed. It encreaseth the ability of accompanying with wemen. It is good against thick hearing, poured into the eares. Myrt with wine and drõk, it healeth the falling sickes. If a man hold it longe, it taketh x xx xxx

keth away diuers kinde of touth ache. It putteth away the blemishes and whit spots in the eies, if it be poured into them: and auoydeth the running and watering of the same, if a man do but hold it in his mouth. It letteth the lepzosy a space and hideth it It helpeth rotten and materinge biles, if linnen cloutes be dipt therin and laid vpon them. With a little decoction of parcely, it dziueth away the stones in the bladder. It maketh womē apt to
x conceiue, but anoyeth them that be greate wyth childe. It cureth diuers greues, it is pzofitable to be laid vpon bzoken bones hot, with towe oz with some plaster. It slaketh the cramp in the legs, if a man anoynt them therwith. He hath no name expzest that sheweth these qualities. But the most of them seme to be taken out of Lullus.

I knew an old woman, that was cold and Cathectica, to be restozed by a handkerchief made warm with Aqua vitæ set a fire within it.

xx Some alledge the testimony of Constantine, of the vertues of burning water.

Aqua vitæ besides other things is commodious and pzofitable foz the strangury and other diseases of the bladder, foz the tertian ague and quartain also which are ioyned wyth colde humozs: against the disease called the Wulfe: againste wozmes: againste the sens oz painefull fealinge of a mannes bodye lyke vnto biles. It furthereth and pzouoketh wemens floures. It bzeaketh and put
xxx teth awaye the stone in the reins, and expelleth a dead child without anye greate paine. The issues

of the

of the bellye and fluxes, it helpeth, what so euer they be. They say, that Aqua vitæ is perfite when of ten measures is made one, (whiche I suppose will come to passe in the thirde or fourthe destillacion). Annoynt the heade therewith, and it healeth wormes, the scuruinesse and scabbes, pusculs and skailes. It putteth awaye the spottes in the face and other wher. Broken egges or egges that that lacke a shell, put them in Aqua vitæ and it will sieth them. It healpeth the numnesse of a x
mannes sences called Apoplexia, swellings, steames, tenesmum or desire to the stoole and wearynesse. It amendeth the morphew beinge dronken or annoynted theruppon. It maketh the skinne softe and pure. To conclude, it is good againste the bitinge of a mad dog. It will heale any woũd excellentlye, if it be washte therewith, and so that no euill effect shall come therafter by the meanes of the same wound.

I perceiuinge Aqua vitæ to be hotte and to dry, xx
did sometime mixte with it honye, whereby it was bothe swieter to dryncke and gentler profitable for the colde stomacke, specially in wynter. Som mixt it with water made w honye or rather with mede, called apomeli, which with vs cõmonly they make of hony cõbs. &c. Som wet figs ther in & set them on fire, then eat them hot. A mã may also mixt any sirup therwith, one or other, accordinge as ỹ disease shall requyre. To preserue wine xxx
ỹ it be not troubled nor putrified, put to it the tẽth part of Aqua vitæ; in dede sulphur is far better for the same

the same purpose, but it bewrayeth the crafte and the smell there of. The same will alum do, but being bothe hurtfull, they are verye noysome to the health. Cardane.

If wine by the meanes of the sauour of the vessels or taste of the grapes be corrupte and soured, poure Aqua vitæ into it and it will restore it. The same purgeth hãging wine that is new: also wine that is putrified and soured also: for it conuertes
x vineger. To conclude it bringeth a good smel and tast also to any wine be it neuer so euel or corrupt and good wine also it makes it better, Albertus as some alledge. When the wine is to be drawen into an empty vessel, most vse to put in a ball of brimston set a fyre: other vse Aqua vitæ, dipping towe therein.

Wine that is made to haue anye taste or smell, out of hand in a momente, is both a curious thing for rich men cheifly, which wil aduaunt them of ỹ
xx sortes of wine: and also profitable. For the qualities of diuers remedies may be communicated by this meanes with the wine. Herbes, sedes, or spyces whatsoeuer they be, let them be poured into Aqua vitæ for the space of .xxiiii. houres for so the strength of them shalbe drawen out. Then ỹ waters so affected and died, shall be mixt with a lyttle wine when ye wil drink. Arnoldus de villa noua.

How that wine is made which they calcommõly Hippocras, with Aqua vitæ and certaine spices
xxx stiept therein, I will declare when I shall speake of wines.

Of the

Of the quinteſſens of wine I ſhall ſpeake within, in the title of quinteſſens.

## Of ſuch thinges as be deſtilled dry, put into any liquor.

The thinges that be dry can not be deſtilled, except they be ſtiept in ſome liquor. Of theis wil I write in this place. Of thoſe that whiles they be new, be ſtiept and wet in ſome liquor befor thei be deſtilled, I wil ſpeake hereafter amongſt waters compoundes, in the beginning. Although the waters wherof we ſpeake, here may be counted among the compoundes. Dry thinges therfor firſt let them be broken and grounde: then let them be ſtiept in ſome liquor, wine, vineger, rain water or of the wel ſpring, and thoſe ether raw or deſtilled, (Vineger and wine are deſtilled for this purpoſe ſomtimes once, ſometimes ofter) or in ſome other deſtilled liquor. They maye be ſtiepte alſo in the iuyce of ſom herb or plant, and that likewiſe ether rawe, or els (that is better) deſtilled, Aqua vitæ rectified ſemeth to agre beſt to the ſtieping of ſpyces, except we wil auoyd to much heat, wherwith the thynges deſtilled in them myghte be infected withall, when the liquor is drawne awaye.

x

xx

Some ſtill Cinnamon beaten with ſpring water poured to it, as we ſhall ſhewe amongſte Oyles. Sedes alſo and other ſpices, wheroute oyle is taken, are ſtiept in ſome of the forſaid liquors. It is beſt according to my iudgement to deſtill all theſe thinges, dry thinges I meane infuſed and poured into any

xxx

into anything in aſhes with a ſofte fire. Of waters of vertues or golden waters, that are wont to be made with ſaudge & other ſmelling herbes & ſpices, ſet in wine, I wil ſpeke within amongſt the cõpounded waters: & of them that are put in burning water, emongſt the composed waters of life. It is to be conſidered alſo how long they ſtãd to ſoke in wine: for new thinges, & they ẏ be thin or opẽ not maſſy, nede les tũne thẽ dry, groſſe and
x thick, & beaten things, thẽ hole: the rotes then the ſedes & ſpices: & they againe les then the herbs. Read befor whẽ we gaue rules of ẏ preparacion of things to be deſtilled. The cõmon cuſtom is to deſtil thẽ almoſt only dry, ſet in wine firſt a fewe daies, as ſpices & ſmelling herbes. But all other things alſo whoſe ſmel or taſt what maner ſo euer it be we wil haue kept in the liquor deſtilled, they are rightly deſtilled by ſoking in wine, as I taughte afore alſo, whereas I made mention of
xx wormwod water, & of the preſeruation of the vertues of remedies in ẏ waters deſtilled. And ſurely in thoſe which when they are new & abound wt much moiſture & therfore haue ẏ les ſmel, as gentian, aſtrantia, ẏ flour deluce, ẏ beries of iuniper & other: I wold more alow ẏ liquors of dri thinges ſet in wine or other wher: but if ẏ thinges be thin or ſlender, or of no ſauor, or ought to coul & moiſtẽ they ſhould be deſtilled rather new. Sometimes the tiine of the yeare cauſeth a man to take drye
xxx thinges becauſe of the lacke or ſcarſity of freſh.

Gentian water. Take. iiii. pounds of the freſh

and

and new rotes or rather dry cut in small peces, of great Gentian or white Gentian, (whose rotes are moste fat, and beinge set in wine, they nether corrupte them selues nor suffer the wine to corrupt, as I haue tried my self by the space of these ii yeres) set in a couple of great glasses in a stouf nie the fornace, or hang them if you wil, the glasses diligētly stopt, and put into them pure good wine, so much that the wine be .ii. fingers aboue thē: & you shal euer put new wine vnto them stil, x til the rotes wil drinke no more, and so the wine being aboue it a two fingars, as I saide, let the glasses stand a moneth, and at length put thē into .ii. cucurbitas, ỹ wine and the rotes destributed together, & destil them in Balneo Mariæ, or els in ashes with a soft fire. Of the water of Centory ỹ les and gentian together destilled in wine, reade within amongst composed waters.

Iuniper beries also dry set in wine, geue a very good liquor & swiet smellinge: but wormwode xx (soked a few daies,) geueth a water very effectuall and most bitter, and the more if it be destilled in ashes, which both waies I haue tried.

Pelitory other fresh or dry is set in wine or vineger destilled or vndestilled.

These thynges also sookte in burnynge water (as I sayde) do communicate theyr strength wyth it: but I heare it is done muche mooze effectuallye, if the thynges be beaten at the beginnynge and wyrte wyth the lyes of wine re- xxx dye to bee destylled (for of theese rather then

of wine, the men of our country drawe Aqua vitæ.) So also did one teache me in counsell as a greate secreate, that Wormwode water and other maye be best made. I haue not tried it yet.

Water of Roses wyth drye Roses is so made. Powre water to dry Roses, not more thē is sufficient to stiep them in: then put them from thence into glasen cucurbitas or leaden, and destill them by little and little. This water shall be profitable in
x medicins, and also to garnishing and trimming, or to the smel. Ther was a certain man put to one pound of dry Roses, ten poūd of water and destilled Rose water indifferente good. But thys is not done saue when a man hathe not newe to make Rose water of. Bulcasis. If the Roses whyche we call commonly incarnation Roses, dried & moystned with the vapor of hot water be destilled, they wil geue good Rose water. Syluius.

The water of the nux vomica or spueinge nut,
xx or the iuice gotten out with fire, is like the water in colour, not in smel or tast: the chiefest remedy against poysō, Cardanus in his second boke de subtilitate. And a little after. If the poyson newly taken remain yet in the stomake, the best kind of remedies be they that prouoke much to vomit strōgly, milke, lie, oyle, the water of the spewing nut, I suppose he meaneth by the iuyce gotten out by the fire, nothinge els but the water destilled thereof. For he nameth water that is like it in colour, not
xxx in smel nor tast, which agreeth with destilled waters. But when as the spewing nut euery whit is

moste

most hard and dry, it apeareth that his shel must be sookt in some liquor as water, wine, vineger, Aqua vitæ. I wold soke it rather in vineger, whiche by it self resisteth poyson, and is good to prouoke vomitting.

Waters destilled of new and fresh plãts (saith Brunsvvick) ought to be preferred, whiche if they can not be had, ether for some other cause or because they be brought out of straunge countryes only dry, as spicknarde, lauander, stichæ, scœnantum, the hard time. &c. Thou shalt destill oute of them dry in this manner. In the monthy of May euery yere before the sunne rise, when it hath not rained the hole night, & the sky is fair, thou shalt gather dew out of som medow ful of diuers kind of herbes and flours, no watery ground nor wet, nor in a holow place, but rather vpon some hil, if it be possible. Thou maist gather it thus, draw a fair linnen cloth spreade abrode vpon the grasse, til it haue dronken much of the dew, then wryng it out into some vessell: and draw it again and fill it, euer wringing it out againe til thou haue gathred inough. This dew thou shalt destil thrise in Balneum Mariæ, and rectifye it also in the sunne, (that is in hot sand, for the space of xl. daies) and kepe it a yere. Thẽ what time of the yere so euer thou lakst liquor of dry herbes, do thus. Take as many herbs as thou list dried in the shadow (the leaues being taken away and kepte apart by thẽ selues) put them in a glasse, and pour vpon them thrise so much water of dewe: or at thre times, so

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xxx

that first thou power on so much, that the herbes be sufficiētly ouercouered with water: and againe twis so muche. Then set it in hoys dung twoo or three daies, still it, and putrifie it againe, so that it be thrys putrified and destilled by course in order. This water surely shalbe muche better, then if a man, as Bulcasis wryteth, to one pound of dry roses (or other herbes or floures) shall put ten poūd of common water and destill it by and by. A cer-
x taine cunning phisicion wryteth that if water bee destilled out of dry thinges after this forsaid maner, sooke in dew, not thrys only destilled, but nyn tymes, it shalbe better water then if it were made of freshe and newe thinges, whiche haue muche fleame in them. The same affirmeth that dew nyn times destilled doth drawe out the vertues out of the herbes that be put in it no les then aqua vitæ. Hitherto Brunswick.

And in the dew it selfe also there is a certaine
xx medicinall vertue as Brunswick techeth in an other place to be in the water therof destilled. In the falling sicknes, if thou make a cake of meale knod with nighterly dew of saint John, and bake it vnder the ashes, then giue it to the sicke to eate, thei say it wil make him hoal. Alexāder Benedict°.

## Of quint essence of remedies.

xxx QVint essence they name to be, the chief and the heauenliest power or vertue in any plant, metall, beast, or in the partes therof, which by ỹ force

and

and puritie of the hoale substaunce, not by any elimentall or sensible qualitie (although it be not without qualities) conserueth the good health of mans body, prolongeth a mans youthe, differeth age, and putteth away all maner of diseases. Of this first of al mẽ writ Raimũdus Lullꝰ, although it wer vnknowen to al the physicians of his time, nether written of in any booke, nor tryed or gone aboute in any vse. After him followeth besides other Iohannes de Rupescissa, (whome one certain x man thinkes he flourished before Lullus, as I writ afore, I iudge they were both in one tyme) Hieronimus Brunsvvick, Philippus Vlstadius, and peraventure a few other whiche writ sumwhat of the same. Sum kind therof is simple, as ỹ moste famous quint essence of wyne or Aqua vitæ, of chelidony or selandyn, of mans bloud, of strawberys, of Antimonii. &c. Other ar cõpounde that is whẽ certain remedies ar put to sum quint essence now perfitted, ỹ it may draw out ỹ vertues of thẽ, wher- xx unto gold ỹ may be drunken, ought to be assribed.

But here springeth a doute, saith Cardane, whether a man may make ỹ water tẽperat, which thei cal quint essence: It wilbe, as I shal proue, of the nature of the firmamẽt, that is a most pure & thin substance moueable, & which by the moning reteineth a temperat heat, & very muche therof. This therfor is of power to cõserue al strengths, & to prolong life. For being most subtil, it mixith it self w the first moistur, pearcing the massy thinges, & se- xxx parateth the excremẽts, which be cõteined therin.

And

And because it hath much heat, it expelleth what soeuer is vncleane, and therfore restoreth the natural heat. For age is nothinge els then a lessening and diminishing of natural heat, which is therfore diminished, because the mouinge is hindred: as I saide of fire: for there is like reason of this vnto that. Mouing is hindred, because of ꝑ aboundance of earthy matter, because the earthe only hath very muche matter, and is destitute of
x all mouing. Therfore that water being of so tẽperate a heate, it shall nether vexe the hearte, nor noysom to the liuer: wherfore this onlye can perform the things that we haue spoken. When burning water therfore or Aqua vitæ reteininge hys purity and subtil matter: by the longe motyon of circulaciõ, hath put of and rid away his heat and sharpnes of taste and smell, it is becomed of the nature of the firmament: and then firste of all it smelleth swiet and fragantly. For a fragrãt smel
xx is nothing els then a sharp smell when it is moderate. Example of peper, whiche hathe no fragrante smell. &c. Therefore Aqua vitæ, if it come once to a temperatnes, the thinnes and purity remaining stil, it must nedes be made fragrãt and swiet smelling: and if it be once fragrant, it must necessarilye be turned into the nature of the firmament. There is also a water made of the flesh
xxx of an adder, that restoreth youthe: there is made also of Elleborus, which I sawe at my fathers. But these vexe and vnquiet the body, and make disceitful image and likelines of youth: the

firmamen-

firmamentall water dothe it in dede, whiche re-
teineth long that which a man hathe and adour-
neth the same. But is the firmament more pure
then the fire which is moste hote? It is surelye so:
for it is next vnto the heauen, and therfore most
lighte. For by his circulacion it moderateth the
heat caused in it by the starres: and after ỳ same
manner thys water, brought to the moste puri-
tye by the heat of the fire, by motion it self is co-
led again and obteineth a temper. Wherefore bo- x
the this and the firmamente are as it were in a
meane betwene mortal thinges and immortall.
For hauing a place and temper, and also substãce
next vnto the heauen, it can not be corrupte. But
whiles it is constreined and driuen beneath, it is
couled, and so after a lõg time it is corrupt. Ther
fore it is in a meane betwixt mortal and immor-
tal. (of which kind the Stoikes beleue mans soule
to be.) All this write Cardane.

The vertue of euery thing resteth in the quin- xx
tessens therof, hot, cold, moyst, and dry. &c, and the
same operacion it hath, which it had afore in his
mixture or with his mater, but much more swift-
ly, & more meruellously manye waies. After the
destillacion vpon the lies certain times repeated,
letting the water haue euer a new digestiõ, euery
water ought alwaies to be circulated so longe in
hors dõg or other wher, vntil it haue a most swit
sauor. For such a fragrancy is required in euery
quintessens. Somthings it is sufficiẽt to destil thẽ xxx
once or twise, and then circulate them & after a

few daies, if any part of the earth or lies remain in the botō of the circulating vessel, to put it awai pouring it forth. The quintessens of wine wyll no more burn the mouth, nether is it burning wine any more, but more subtill, and is called heauen: wherunto we say his starres is added, when as herbes of diuers qualities, and such as be excellent againste diuers sicknesses, are sokte & stiept therin, as we shall shewe hereafter in Aqua vitæ
x compounded. To be solificate or made goldē, is when we procure the vertue of the sunne, that is, gold to be in it, as it is declared before, in the tretise of potable gold or gold that may be drounke. These thinges for the most part are out of Lullus boke of quintessens.

The quintessens of any medicine hathe a thousand times the greater vertue, then it had before, whiles the thing had yet the element in it. Vista.

## xx Hovv the quintessens of all things may be drawn out, to minister them or the vertue of them, to mennes bodies: oute of the first boke of Lullus, intreatinge of quintessene.

The quintessence of any thinge may be drawne out from it, as of wode, frutes, floures, rotes, leaues, sedes, stones, metals, flesche, and of what spices a man will, in this sort.

Anye thinge that you wil separate the quintes-
xxx sence from, you shall put it into the quintessence of wine (pure and perfect as is said before) and you

shall

shal set it forth to be solified & sonned in ỹ spring, or els in a vessel to a lighte fire, and within three houres you shall haue the quintessence of ỹ thing mixt with the quintessence of the wine, which shal be conuerted into such a nature as is of ỹ thinge that is put in, whether it be hot or cold, moyst or dry, purge or what other condiciō or smel so euer it be of: and it shal not only haue the same operacion, but also in the same degre, ỹ is nether more nor les. &c. After this he reherseth remedies one x
by one which are hot in the first degre, then in the secōd, third & fourth: & likewise he maketh tables of cold, moist & dry things. Then he teacheth generally of ỹ degrees of remedies & of ỹ art of mixting the same. Last of all he addeth also tables & reherśals according to ỹ second qualities, as thei term thē all which we let passe, because we write vnto the learned & phisicions, nether is it conuenient to confound the partes of sciences one with an other. Then in ỹ secōd boke for euery disease xx
(those only that be most greuous and counted cōmonly almost vncurable) he teacheth what remedies or medicins ought to be mixt with the quintessens. Rogerius Bacho also writ a little booke of the qualities & strengthes of Aqua vitæ, throughout the .xii. signes according to the diseases from the head to the fete, adding waters and medicins according to the nature of euery part and disease, for one, one, for an other, an other. Thys booke some ascribe to Arnold de villa noua. xxx

Ihon Brasescus a man of our age most experty-

sed in the misteries of the Arte of liquors, as hys writinges do testify, in a certain dialoge, the spekers wherof be Raymund Lullus and Demogorgon, (which ỳ author set forth in Italian, with an other also vpon the exposicion of the bokes of Geber. Ihon Petreius at Norinberg prynted them both in Latin without the authors name) affirminge that quintessens whyche serueth for the conseruing and lengthening of mannes life, is
x not to be lokt for out of plants, beastes or precyous stones, but of only metals: he wryteth thus. Raymund. Seing it is necessarye that this medicine should be vtterly incorruptible, and in thys thinge it ought to passe and excede al things that haue any part of the elementes in them: it muste nedes be drawn out of such a matter as is moste far from all corruption, and leaste subiecte to the same. Demogorgō. Yet thou saidst in ỳ boke whiche thou writst of the secrets of nature, ỳ it shuld
xx be drawn out of red wine, ỳ same cōfirmeth Iohn de rupa scissa, other suppose it shuld be made of Celedonie, other wold take mans blud. Ray. Thou art not a litle deceiued, if thou think ỳ writinges of philosophers ought to be taken & vnderstāded accordinge to ỳ bare letter, chiefly in this science, ỳ more clearly & plainly thei speke, so much ỳ more darknes haue their writings, for thei haue spokē by similitudes & ridles in ỳ darkest form of spech. Demo. In this thing what similitude haue they
xxx vsed? Ray. Senior the philosopher saith this medicine is tourned and altered from coloure to co-

loure

loure, and from taste to taste, and from nature to nature: and therfore the names therof are multiplied. Also Minois a philosopher, if a man aske (saieth he) why is it made rede before it receiued whyt: Answer, that it was twys made blacke, twys turnid into orrenge colour, and receiued twys red coloure. Seing nowe that it receiueth twys red coloure, as red wyne and mans bloud, that is to say, after the putrifaction and in the destillation: therefore the olde menne speakinge by similitudes called it red wyne, mans bloud, & dragons bloud, and suche lyke, &c. A little after also he putteth those signes and tokens of quintessence now perfit, whiche Io. de Rupescissa doth: that is, that al men entring into the hous may be marueilously allured vnto it set in a corner of the hous: & an other that all birdes that perceiue that swietnes of sauoure, may flocke together vnto it set in the top of a toure: this is expounded allegorically, that by the toure, the fornace set in a corner of the hous, may be vnderstanded, in the whiche fornace a glas cõteining the matter to be decocted is put: by the in that enter in to this hous, and by the byrdes fly vnto it, maye be signified those spirites and vapoures whiche by the vertue of heat are caried vpwarde and ascende aloft by the neck of the vessell or bor: whiche when they are fastened and ascende no more, it is a token (saith he) that their watery moysture is now finished and the matter swietened, and the medicine ended. And in this opinion Rasis also was. Thus saith he.

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## Of the drawyng out of the quint essence from wyne, out of Vlstadius and Raymund Lullus.

THou shalt take the best wyne thou canst get, what colour soeuer it be, let it be wyny rather then swiet, destill it. iiii. tymes in a lembeck, so as commonly burning water is made. If so be it, it be ofter destilled, it shalbe the better. To knowe
x when it is sufficiently destilled, you shal consider, if it be set on fire in any vessell (of syluer or tyn) it will consume hoally, so that no moysture remain in the vessell. When it is therfor prepared in this wyse, let it be put into a pellicane, that is a vessell

xx with eares or handles on ether syde one, whiche also some call the vessell of Mercurius, by the hoal wherof in the top, the matter that is to be circulated, may be put in and out. And when the vessell is diligently claied, and cemented with stif claye, by the often going vp and downe, the water shalbee turned into true quint essence. Then the wyne so destilled as we haue said, whan as it hath all the foure elemēts, yet by the oft mouing agitacton and going vp and downe, it passeth and is turned from corruptible into almost vncorruptible. If so be it that by the
xxx often ascention and descention of destillation, the grosse from the subtill, the impure from the pure

is sepa-

is separated, how muche more doth it come to pas in a still where it is tossed vp & downe a thousand thousand times. By this mouing therfore, it is to be supposed, that an elementall matier is turned in to a substance voyd of all elementes and a body incorruptible, so that this quint assence is of so muche the further from the corruption of a body that hath parte of the elementes in it, as the heauen it selfe is more vncorruptible thē the foure elemēts. But when this circulation is many times done, x
at length let the hoal that is in the top be opened: wheras you shal know by the moste precious and swiet smell, whether any part of the .iiii. elements remain, not conuerted yet in to quint essence. For if it be perfitly done, there will issue forth a moste fragrant and pleasant smell, so excellent that they that sele it, shal thinke them selue to be rapt from the earth into heauen, and to haue the fruicion of a certain heauenly sauoure. This vapour if it xx
chaunce to insinuate it selfe into some close place of the hous, it shall so fill the hous full, that thou shalt thinke thou neuer feltest any thinge more swete, more pleasaunt or better smelling, a maruei lous thing to be spoken and almoste incredible. If it be set in the top of a toure, it will allure all kynde of byrdes vnto it, that be there aboute. But if that excellent grace of sauoure appeare not yet, then thou shalt shytte it close againe in to the Pe= lecane, & when it is diligētly clayed, set it in again to the circulating destillation, vntill the perfit xxx
quint essence it selfe appeare, or els as Raymundus

in his

in his first boke the second chapter, calles it quick Mercury. And it hath not only that moste excellent sauour and tast, but also a certain vncorruptible nature to be occupied aboute other medicines. And surely it hath no brentnes in the mouth as aqua vitæ, nether any moysture or fleame, bycause all the earthy & elementall matter is settled down to the bottome.

## x Hovv qvint essence may be dravven out more easely and with les cost, for poore mens sakes, out of the same.

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Put Horse dung A in great & deepe vessell B or in a pitte made for this purpose: and in midst of the dunge set the still, C full vntill two third parts of the matter to be destilled, so that the third parte remaine without the dung empty, that the matter may ascende & descende, and so to bee turned into cleare water. But the dung must be renued once at the least euery wieke. The same may be done in the rose of bynes that remaine after

xxx

after they be prest in the wine harueſt: or els in the dog daies with the ſunne. It is poſſible alſo to draw quinteſſens out of troubled, vnclean and corrupte wine, if it be not ſower or like Vineger: For we ſee euen of corrupt wine, if it grewe in a good place, although it be troubled and of an ill taſte, yet verye good Aqua vitæ maye be deſtylled therout.

There is alſo an other waye to drawe it oute without fire and labor. Take Aqua vitæ the beſt you can finde: put it in a glaſſe with a longe necke, in the toppe wherof muſt be a hole, whyche oughte to be cloſed and ſtopped with ware prepared accordingly (as Vlſtadius techeth after in the tēth chapter.) Then let it be turned vpſide downe, and with the neck let it be put into the dung, ſo the groſſer matter ſhall ſettle and lie in the bottome of the ſtill, whyche when it ſhall be a longe time buryed in the dung, at length ſhalbe drawn out by it gētlely, in the forme, as it is put in. Then ſhalt thou ſee the ſeparacion of the pure from the impure, & the ſubtil from the groſſe: For all the groſer matter ſhalbe about the necke of the glaſſe. Therfore with a fine pen knife, and a ſharp, thou ſhalt bore through the wax vnto the water, & when the pen knife is drawne out, the groſſer matter ſhall run out which was ſetled in the necke. When thys is cleane run oute vnto the ſubtil and pure matter,

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that is, the very quinteſſente, ſtop the hoole wyth thy finger & turn the glas vpright. So haſt thou quinteſſence, but les precious then thother afore. In like manner may burninge water be put in a glaſen veſſell, not turned, but buried vpright in dunge for a certaine ſpace. After by ſtreinynge may you ſeparate the groſer mater which is ſetled to the bottome, from the pure that is aboue: but this is yet les precyus. Notwithſtanding it draweth out all the vertues of the herbes, and other matters, wherefore it is not to be ſet lighte by. There maye alſo other wayes be inuented, but I commende wyth all my harte, vnto al men the firſte waye, as the beſt and moſt excellent: it is no great labour and light coſt, nether ſhal you repent your ſelf ether of the one or of thother: for you ſhall finde a treaſure wyth a greate gaine. Theſe writes Vlſtadius the. viii. chap.

xx After thys he addeth the waye howe to drawe oute quinteſſence oute of newe wine, yet hot in the veſſell in harueſt, whiche is done wythoute anye harme to the wine, whiche for ſhortnes ſake, and becauſe it is not touched of other authors (as far as I know) except peraduenture of Lullus) I wil let it paſſe.

## In vvhat places Vlſtadius in his heauen, teacheth to drawe out diuers quint eſſences.

xxx How

HOw the quint essence of wine is drawn forth, wherin golde may be resolued to make potable Golde, or Golde to be drunke. xi. chapter.

Howe the quint essence of hony is drawn forth, whiche is put into the confection of potable gold xii. chapter.

Quint essence of Chelidonia. xiii. chapter.

Of mans blud, egges, flesh. &c. xiiii. chapter

Of apples, peares and other frutes. xv chap. x

Of flours, herbs, and rotes. xvi. chapter.

Of antimonium. xvii chapter.

And of the same euerye one thou shalt rede in Lullus, in his first boke of quint essence.

Quint essence of wine som cal quick Mercury, som heauen, and the key of philosophers, this (as men say) doth extract and drawe oute within the space of. iiii. hours, the vertue and strengthe of euery thing that is stiept therin.

Ihon Brasescus, by red wine, wherout quintes- xx sence should be drawn, supposeth somthinge elsse should be vnderstanded and some metally thing, as we mēcioned afore, wheras we intreated generally of quint essence.

## A merueilous vvater that hathe a contrary operation to Aqua vitæ which may be called cold quint essence.

THe flours of Samoncus elder, ỹ flours of hors houf, which groweth vppon waters hauing xxx great leues & the flour of giluu (otherwise ỹ flour

of nenuphar, which I think to be true, and so doth Rogeri⁹ interpretate it) of ether of them a pound. Purslan sede, lettis sede, of ether. iii. poũd, (other wise half a poũd) of the leaues of salonum nightshade. ii. sru (otherwise as muche of nightshade as of al thother.) Al these must be taken grene & destilled. vii. times & kept diep in ỹ erth in a glas. This water whẽ it wareth hot in the sun about midday, it wil make glasses, or thin wodden vessels, the images or shel of egges to flie in the aire (this place semeth to be corrupt & depraued, or els the thing to be false.) If a cloth be wet in it & cast into ỹ fire, it wil lepe out of the fire without harm. and what so euer is dipte in it, it will not suffer the heat of the fire. Nether shal that cloth be hurt by fire that is moystened in this water: If Aqua vitæ be sprinkled vpon it, & then cast it into ỹ fire, or set it on fire with a candle: it wil burne but not cõsume nor waste, nether leue any sign of burntnes in ỹ cloth. If so be it part of this water, when the sun shineth hot, be put in a dishe or boule, and thrown into thair with a strinkle, it will make a great cloude and thicke sodenly, and mitigateth the heat of the sunne for a great space. It staunch eth the floures of wemen: it kepeth a man from sweating: it stirreth vp the appetite: it putteth away the head ache, speciallye that cometh of a hot cause, or by the heat of the sunne. It vtterly staũcheth and putteth awaye cleane the Canker. To conclude, it hath manye and great vertues: for it is medicinable in hot causes, as Aqua vitæ in cold

Wherfore

Wherfore the vse therof is good in all agues as well hoat as burning agues: in all hoat diseases, and grieues of the eyen and head, that cōmeth of heat: also againste the irkesumnes and lot hsumnes of the stomack: for the diseases called Lupus, and the fistula, and the pain of the syde, & the heat of the priuy members through the act of generation, and all diseases aboute thies priuy partes, what hot causes so euer thei cum of. And after the deliueraunce of wemen, it is very profitable if a cloth be dipt in it and laid vpon the wombe or mother, (the preuy place) and vpon the place where the griefis, if the grief be outward: if it be inward then take some of it and mynister it by the way of a glister. If ther be any fault in the stomack, take of it morning and euening half an egge shell full: If a mans yard be sore within, let therof be conueied in by a pype for that purpose. Against the obstructions and stoppinges of the liuer & splene and other diseases of hoat causes, wette a linnen cloth therin and lay it to the diseased syde thrys a day: for it purgeth the bloud very greatly. but you must take good hede that the cloth that is moystened therwith roole not vpon the stomack, nor cumnye it. x xx

A certain water in Raymund Lullus booke of waters, semeth to be of the lyke operation, which he describeth in this wyse. A water compounded accordinge to the contrary of Aqua vitæ: Take whyte Camphora, roses, whyt pople and blacke, lettis, cichory, porsulane, violets, Solanū or night xxx

shade, maidenhear, cymbalaris, singrene, vermicularis, rostrum porcinum, cardicellum. The leaues that be to be punned, let them be punned and destilled.

## Of the extracting and dravvyng forth of all the vertues of Chelidonia or selandine: by the whiche example, euery man of any vnderstanding, may vse to drawe out the vertues also of other planetes.

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By the quint essence of selandin, Ioan. Brasescus thinkes sumwhat els to be allegorically vnderstãded, as I declared before wher we entreated of quint essence generally.

Chelidonia, Selãdin (saith Vlst.) hath innumerable vertues: and the quint essence

xx therof, which we wil teache here to get out, goeth to the making of potable gold or gold that may be drunck. Selandine when it is moste rype, take it with the herbe, routes and floures, cut it small & beate it in a morter, then put it in a cucurbitam or body of a still of earth glased: when the body is ful shit it close, and clay it round aboute, then set it in now hors dung, for the space of iii. weekes. After put it in a limbeck and destill it in Balneo Mariæ, with a slow fyre, and the fleame shall auoyde out

xxx of it. Then shall you drawe out the dregges, and when they are very fine ground vpon a marble stone,

stone, put thē again in a cucurbita with a blynde lymbeck, and let them stand in Balneo Mariæ a seuennight, or in horsdung mo daies. Afterwarde the matter by litle and litle being couled put on a nosed limbeck, and destill it in asches, according as in the. x. chap. of the separation of oyle from the earth, we haue spoken: and there shall issue oute a clear water conteining in it selfe aire and water. Thou shalt separate the water from the aire in a new cucurbita by Balneo Mariæ, with an easy fire: x for the fleam shall ascende and the oyle remayne, whiche thou shalt reserue and kepe. Then shalt thou grynde the dregges agayne vpon a marble stone, and power. iiii. partes of the fleam to one of the dregges, mixt them, and incorporate thē, and let them stande in Balneo Mariæ seuen days at the last thou halt destill thē in sand with a great fire, and the fleame shall issue oute first, then a radishe water, or rather an oyle, whiche is the element of fyre., from the whiche thou shalte separate the xx fleame in Balneo Mariæ, as is before sayde. But the dregges that left, whiche conteyne nothinge els but earth, must bee vrged with a stronge fyre and brought vnto lyme, by the space of ten daies. (that is in a fornace of calcination or reuerberation, or a bery lyme kiln, as I haue taught in the tenth chap.) Then grynd them again vpon a marble stoone and sooke them in the fleame, and lette them be destilled in a limbeck, vntill you see in the matter lyttle whyte stoones lyke salt. And xxx this salt must againe bee dissolued with water,

out of

out of whiche you haue destilled it, and after, you shall destill it again, and againe so ofte, vntill the earth chaunce and put away from it all vncleane and earthy colour, & be brought to a very whyte (to the whytnes of wax) and so it shalbe rectified earth. The other elementes also ought to be rectified, so that euerye one bee destilled seuen tymes, powring euery time the fleam to the aire and fier, and after separating them as is afore said. When
x as thou wilt do this an easier way, dissolue euery elemēt with his own wāter by equall portiōs, &c. whiche I let pas, bycause they are declared sumwhat obscurely. There is also an other way more subtill, to reduce euery element to his perfection or quintessence, but it must be presupposed that euery element be first iustified. Then let it be put in a vessel of circulation in hors dung or in Balneo Mariæ. xxx. daies, and then destill it againe. So shall the very body as a gros matter be chaunged
xx into spirite or moste subtill and pure substance. Sum doit with more ease, taking foure partes of earth, and one part of one of the foure elements whiche a man wil, and by digesting, after the forsaid maner, and circulating. xxx. daies, they dooe chaunge any element into quintessence. The matter is iudged to be sufficiētly circulated, whan the quintessence swimmeth aboue the other matter.

Of the vertues of euery one of the liquors of Selandine. The element of the water is good for al
xxx the diseases of the body, both hoat & cold. It tempereth also al the veines about the hart, and dri-

ueth

ueth all be nom from the hart: it cureth al the diſeaſes that chaunce vnto the lunges. It purgeth the bloud, and preſerueth a man from all corruption of the natural ſtrength and power. At once, it is good for all ſicke men in what diſeaſe ſo euer they be.

The element of air, like vnto oyle, confirmeth and encreaſeth the ſtrength and beauty of yong perſons, if they vſe it ſometimes with meate, for it letteth the bloud frō corrupting by any menes. x It burneth vp, conſumeth and expelleth all ſalte fleame: it taketh away melancholy and all vrentneſſe of choler.

The elemēt of fire, if ſo much as a wheat corn in quantity be mixt with the beſt wine ye can get and poured into a ſick mans mouthe, yea if he be half dead, it reſtoreth and refreſheth al the ſtrēgthes of the body: for it perceth vnto the hart, and maketh it warme: and expelleth all poyſons and moiſt ſuperfluities from the hart. Lullius with the xx quint eſſence of wine mixeth a little drop of thys oyle, to reſtore thē that are about to die, and paſt al hope, in that within the .xx. part of an hour.

Som draw out the quint eſſence frō Selandine an other way and ſhorter. They cut Selandine together with the rote and flour in ſmal peces they wey it, & pouring wel water vpon it, they ſethe it til it be brought to the ſame weighte. Then they pun it in a ſtone morter, and when the iuyce is ſtreined out through a linnen clothe and purged xxx from the dregges, they decoct and ſieth the reſt til

it be ad consistenciam mellis as thick as hony. After, they put it in a cucurbita so that it be half full, & by destiliacion in Balneo Mariæ, they gather ỳ water or fleme. Then translating the vessel into asches, they receiue the aiery oyl, wherupon when they se an other kind of oyl swim aboue (the fyre being encreased) they set vnder an other receiuing vessel, wherin the element of fire is gathered. Euery one of these liquors must be rectified, that it
x may be mete for the medicins of mans body, that is, by the repetinge the destillacion .vii. times: of the water or fleme in Balneo Mariæ, so ỳ at euery time the cucurbita be diligentlye washed, (made cleane) from the dregges which remaine, whiche ought to be mixt w̄ the element of thearth, which remaineth in the bottome of the cucurbita after ỳ destillation of ỳ fiery liquor. Likewise thou shalt rectify thair, destilling it in asches .vii. times, mixting the dregs with thearth. Afterward ỳ liquor
xx of fire likewise. The earthy matter, in such maner as is said afore in the other fashion. To these thinges thus dressed, they attribute ỳ same vertues ỳ we rehersed afore, to euerye one of them: which it nedeth not to repete: onlye those thinges wherin they differ, we wil rehers. The waterye liquor of Selandine putteth away al heats & poisons out of ỳ brest. It is good for the stoppinges of the liuer and lunges: for it consumeth ỳ superfluous humors & fleme: Ty cōclude, it deliuereth
xxx a mā within the space of .ix. daies, free frō all infirmities. The aierye liquor suffereth no blacke

choler,

choler, no bitter, nor fleme in ỹ body to get ỹ moisture. It encreseth blud, & destributeth it into all the partes of the body by his pearcing. Wherfore they that vse this oyle, do let blud the ofter. If a mā be in ieoperdy of losing of an eie, let him drop in a drop or. ii. therof euerye daye by the space of xxx. dais, & it shal do him merueilus much good. The firye liquor is muche more effectuous then the watry or aiery, & helpeth where they fayle. It conserueth the youthe, it maketh age liuelye and youthful, it refresheth ỹ hart, & being receiued w̄ water of a kind of whete, it is saide to be elipir of life. Moreouer ỹ earthy matter rectified by dissoluciōs, coagulations & ielyings: calinatiōs & subtil salt of ỹ erth, wherwith al metals may be turned into stone, & al spirits may be fixed: hauynge radicable & naturall moisture. It norisheth lepre mē. Of this ỹ aunciēt philosophers made a stone which they called ỹ philosophers stone. The maner to receiue ỹ forsaid liquors within the bodi is thus. Three drops of ỹ fire of Seládine, iii. sponeful of rosewater, put to it a litle sponeful of ỹ sanguin air (ỹ is the liquor of the air) & geue it to be dronken fasting, if the disease be hot, with wine: and if the man be past. xxiiii. yeres of age geue it him w̄ Aqua vitę. In hot agues it ought not to be taken in no wise. Al this writeth Vlstadius. x xx xxx

Of drawing out the four elementes from Selaudine and bay leaues, reade also Io. Ganiuetus booke, whych is entituled Amicus medicorum, a frend and a louer of phisicions. 4. chap. 7,

## Hovv quint essence is dravvn out of frutes, as Appels, Peres, plummes, Cherles, Chestnuts. &c. out of Vlstadi⁹.

WHen the frute is small cut and stampte in a stone morter, mixte it wyth the .x. part of common salt. Then put it in a cucurbita with a blind limbeck, and set it in hors dung, as is said afore of mans blud. &c

x

## Oute of Floures, herbes, and rootes.

GAther the Plantes, when they be well ripened, in faire weather, in the spring of the mone: and when it is almost at ỹ ful, wash them and cut thē very small: beate them in a morter of marble with the tenthe part of salt, and thou shalt sower them in a circulating vessel or blind limbek, in hors dunge for ỹ
xx space of a month. Then shalt thou destill them in a nosed limbeck in Balneo Mariæ, encreasyng the first fire to the third degre. Thē take the dregges out of the cucurbita, and grineding thē very smal poure the destilled water vpon them againe, and when they are putrified in dung again as before at the length thou shalt destil them, deminishing the fire by the half degre. Then grind the dregs again. &c. as before, and when thou destillest thē again, deminishe and lessen the fyre, yet also by ỹ
xxx halfe degre. The putrefaction also must alwaies decrease by the half degre: that is to say, like as in the

the second digestion, it may be putrified by ꝑ space of one and twenty daies, in the third. xiiii. daies, in the fourth. viii. daies. When the fourth destilla tion is done, put it in a circulating vessell (close a-

boue and beneth and large, na-rowe in the midst, with a short byl holow coming out of the vp-per part of the nether bely, loo-king vpward) and let it be dige-sted in dung or a bath with a fire x of the first degre, or els in ꝑ sun, or in the dros of grapes, by the space of a moneth. The water shall be so muche the more precious, ꝑ oftener it is destilled. And so hast ꝑ quint essence: which not withstanding shalbe the more effectual if thou shalt destil the water of the herbes, seedes, or routes: and poure it again vpon his owne dre-ges, then digest it by the space of seuen daies, and afterwarde destill it by asches, the very same way as it is sayd afore of selandin that euery element xx may be had seuerally, and that rectified.

## Of quint essence of mans bloud, egges, flesche, and hony.

HOwe quint essence is gotten out of mãs bloud, egges, and flesche, reade Vlstadi⁹ the xiiii. chap. They put vnto them the tenth part of salt, wherwith they ar wel mingled, putrified and destilled. and that four ty-mes, by cours, first the one then the other: and at xxx

length they are perfited by long circulation, vntil they come to the moste swietnes of sauoure, and pure fynnes of substance: Lullus also in his first booke the.iiii. chap. mencioneth of quint essence, but the prynted bookes left out that, that salt must be added vnto it. It semeth that salt may ryghtly be added to the destilling of moyste thinges, specially those that woulde easely corrupte, suche as chiefly the partes of beastes are.

x A moste precious water of Albertus magnus, as I found it in a certain wryten booke. Destill the bloud of a healthfull man, by a glas, as men dooe rose water. With this, any disease of the body, if it be anoynted therewith, is made hoale, and all inwarde diseases by the drinking thereof. A small quantitie therof receiued, restoreth thē that haue lost all their strength: it cureth the palsey effectuously, and preserueth the body from all sickenes. To be short it healeth all kyndes of diseases. All

xx be it I can nether allow the making of medicines for men of mans bloud, whiche although reason and experience would moue vs vnto it, yet religiō semeth to forbid it, namely when there is so many other medicines. &c. Nether yet do I lyke the preparation of this Albertus water, if it be his, when as he wylles it to be destylled only once and simpely. The composition that followeth hath more reason with it, whiche I founde also in the same wrytten booke.

xxx Holy oyle or lyfe oyle (bycause it preserueth the lyfe of man) of Heyve Gordones, wherewith he cu-

he cured many mooste greuous diseases: Three pounde of read bloud of a helthfull man or helthfull men of. xxb. or thyrty yeare olde, Spermaceti, the mary of neetof ether a pounde: Lette them be destilled in a lymbeck well clayed and closed, and a water shall issue oute first whyte, the next pale, the thyrde yellowe, the fourth read, and sumwhat thycke. An oyle so destylled, when the moone encreaseth and decreaseth, therefore they name it holy. If so be it then gyue a sycke man that hath x
looste boeth all his strengthe and speeche, three dropes with a lyttle wyne, he shall bothe speake by and by and be stronger. If a man euerye daye drynke a drop of this oyle with a sponfull of wyn, he shall become lusty in mynde and strong in body throughoute all his membres, and shall proroge and put of age very longe, and shall be hurt with no poyson. It cureth also fistulas, old breaches and temporall byles, if they become sumwhat drye before with the washyng of wyne. xx
Anoynt freshe woundes therewith and it healeth them in three dayes. It cureth the fyges or blaines of the fundament without and within.

It healeth diuers diseases, the Leprosy, the Morphew, the Palsy and other, if a man fastyng drynke a droppe of it with whyte wyne. Many boaste muche of mannes bloud sublimated, as a certayne man Bartholomevve de Montaguana, made at Padua, but surely he was ignorant howe to prepare it, whiche if thou wylt vse, make xxx
it on this wyse.

Take

Take the bloud of sanguin yong mē vsing a good diet whyles it is newly letten, and let it stande a whyle, and put away the water that swymmeth aboue, thē with a litle salt punned chauk it a good and put it in a vessell well closed and clayed, after set it in hoꝛs dung foꝛtie daies. At the length destill it certaine tymes, euer powꝛing the water againe vpon the dꝛegs. At the last thou shalt haue a marueilous water, which being mixt with sum
x zulapio (ielup as we call it) is wonderfull pꝛoffitable to them that haue the hecticall feuer. It shal be ꝑ better if after it be destilled you put it to stiep again in hoꝛs dung foꝛtie daies. A man may also mixt other holsome medicines foꝛ the hectical persones, together with the bloud. Gnaynerius.

To dꝛaw out the foure elementes from mans bloud, read the booke of Ioh. Geniuetus called the friend of physicions. 4. 7.

Of mans bloud destilled simpely, read Brun-
xx svvick, in the duche booke of destillaciōs. He wꝛiteth that this water, and the water of mans excrementes and oꝛdure, if they be mixt together, will
+ bꝛyng to pas certain marueylous thinges. My hart riseth against suche medicines and abhoꝛreth them.

Io. Bracescus, is of this opinion that the olde wꝛyters woulde signify allegorically some other thing, & that of metall, when they speake of mans bloud: as I recited befoꝛe, wher I wꝛite of quint
xxx essence generally. Vlstadius in the. x. chap. of his booke called the Heauen of philosophers, wher he teacheth

teacheth how quint essence of wine is made, euery element drawne out apart by him self: And thys (sayth he) which is destilled in the seuenth time, is called mannes blonde, whiche the destillers, chiefye searche, and it is verye ayre. This saithe he. In deede the liquor of the aire, whiche in the moiste parte of destilled thinges is oylye, semeth to be called by the name of mans blonde, for as much as our bodye consisteth of foure humors as elements, wherof the blud is compared x to air, hot, moyst, & somwhat fatty &c. But Ihon Brasescus, mans blud is a certain metally thing, so called of the color.

For the extracting and drawinge out of quint essence from honi, which goeth to ỹ making of potable gold, read Vlstadius the .xii. chap. and .xiii. whereas he prescribeth also diuers waies to gather thre maner of waters, and reherseth the vertues, wherof he spake nothinge in the .xii. chap. & declared to get out only two diuers waters. xx

## Of quint essence of metals.

IHon Brasesc' in the dialog of Raimund and Demogorgon, when he had attyred that quint essence whiche is profitable to the preseruacion and lengethening of mannes life, can not be had of anye other thing thē of metals only, he addeth at lēgth. When as accordinge to the opinion of the auntient philosophers, euery metall after theyr similitude, vertue, name, coloure and proprietie are cō- xxx

prehended in euery metall, as it is plainly declared, in the boke of the expositiō of Gebrus bokes: therfore this our medicin also although it be extracted and drawn out of som one metal only, yet neuertheles it shall haue the vertue of al metals and plantes, and the vertue ouer the hole bodye of man to heale manye infirmities that be curable. Ioan de Rupescissa speking of our radical and naturall moisture, and of quint essence vnder the
x name of Aqua vitæ, wolde signify the same, for he saith that burning water doth conteine in it selfe the good vertue of all metals, and that it is not the water of the vine, but of life, because it geueth life vnto men. He that will knowe more of thys thing and more plainly, let him read the dialoge of the same Brasescus, wherein he expoundeth Gebrus.

## Of the drawing out of quint essence from Antimonia, lead, white lead out of Vlstadius.

xx QVint essence of antimonio is thus made. Incorporate and mingle the pouder of antimonii most finely beaten, with most sharpe vineger destilled, and let it stande til the vineger be tourned into a very red colour. Then driue the vinegar oute, and in a cleane vessell put other destilled vinegar vppon the antimonium, and set ouer a little fyre till the vineger be colored. This shal
xxx you repete so ofte, till the vinegar will be colored no more. So much of the vinegar as is colored, thou

thou shalt destill it in a limbecke in ashes. Firste the vineger it selfe will run oute, after thys thou shalt see a matter issue forthe of a thousande coulours, and thys is that quint essence whyche is called of the Philosophers. Philosophers leade, and of some virgines milke (it differeth notwithstandinge from it, whereof shall be spoken here after, saithe Vlstadius) & it is almoste like blessed oyle in coloure. Put thys in a Pelican to be circulated for the space of fortye dayes. It dryeth x
vp woundes, and is profitable for all woundes in steade of Balme, for it cureth all woundes easelye and quicklye: it is meruellous good for all impostumes.

Yea also quint essence is extracted and drawn oute of leade or white leade after the same manner as out of antimonio, pouringe destilled vineger vpon it, that the vineger be ouer it foure fyngers deepe: after let it be digested in dunge, as it is sayde of quint essence of hearbes and floures. xx
Then let it be destilled and fyrste ye shall see the vineger it selfe ascende vp: after that a certaine liquor like to oyle. And thys also is called oyle of lead or quint essence of leade: and it hathe in it a certaine swietnesse lyke as the oyle of antimonii. It is good againste all burnynges wyth fyre and hot water, as also againste itches, as ringewormes and chollericke bladders.

But a manne muste noote, that the white lead oughte firste to bee washed often with water xxx
of Rooses, dreynynge it by a linnen clothe.

vntil none of the pouder of the white lead remain in it. Then whē it is dried, reserue it to your vse. So doth Bulcasis & Ioan of Sanct Amandus vpon the Andidotarie of Io. Mesuæ, wil to be done.

Of the drawing forth of quint essence out of diuers metals, as golde, siluer, lead tin, vitriol, or copros, iron, coper, brimston, read orpment, ya-low ocher, antimonio and marchasita leaden, who so listeth, let him read in Lullius in his booke of

x quint essence.

The spirit of quint essence of vitriol is cōmended of certaine men against the falling sickenesse, and Apoplexia or the benumninge of the sences. The spirit of gold against the diseases of the lyuer. The spirit of biral against the stone of the raines and bledder. But of these and certaine other we shall speake hereafter amongste oyles of metals and otherwhere.

## xx Of diuers kindes of Aqua vitæ composed.

Aters of life composed are properly called, when as certaine medicins are steped in the veri Aqua vitæ and destilled together, improperly when as they are put to after & not destilled together. Ther be also waters of vertue or golden (as they cal the) when as the medicins stiept first not in Aqua vitæ

xxx but in wine, but of which we will write hereafter: & certain of these haue many things commun with those

those that we describe here: sauing that they are les behement and les hoat and dryer.

Sum sortes of aqua vitæ are commaũded to be made simpely, putting the medicines into ỹ aqua vitæ: other into aqua vitæ thrys or foure tymes destilled. Sum there bee also to whome a certaine tyme of infusion or digestiõ is prescribed, as .xiiii daies. &c. Sum are put in punned in the beginning other hoat, and broken after a certain daies fermentacion and stieping. Sum are destilled on x
ly once: other twys or thrys. And sum only in Balneo Mariæ: other in Balneo Mariæ once or twys & thirdly in ashes, as that which Vlsta. describeth xlvi. chap. although there is nothing elles done but infusiõ in wyne. In the same authour xliiii. chap, Aqua vitæ is described to be destilled thrys; the first water wherof is called Blessed, the secõd Aqua vitæ, the third, the mother of balm. Againe the destillatiõ of certain is repeted twys or thrys, that the water first destilled, be always powred xx
again vpon his groundes or dregges, as Vlstad. teacheth in the .xlix. and .lvi. chap. Also sum are commaunded to be drawen out with a slow fyre in Balneo Mariæ. Other in the same with a strong fyre, as the the water described in Vlstadius. xlvi. chap. Many tymes in the first destillacion, only freshe herbes, and freshe seedes are put with the aqua vitæ: and dry swiet smelling thinges, spyces and other, also hony is added after to the water drawen out of the herbes or seedes, and then are xxx
they destilled again: afterward amber, moske and

camphora put vnto it, thirdly, folding the limbeck euery fote with moyst clothes with the whytes of egges and bran togethet. Reade Vlstad. li. chap. and. lvi. Concerning the matter, none almoste is composed without spices: vnto diuers also swiet smelling herbes are added: vnto some, bothe the flowers and the siedes, sumtymes also other destilled waters: Also malmsey, hony, sugar, figes. To conclude, vnto some hoale peces of golde: I
x suppose it to be added in vain except it be quēshed in the liquor. But all thies thinges shall appeare more plain by examples. Vlstadius described. xiiii. kindes of aqua vitæ composed, whiche we let pas because of breuitie & shortnes. We reade in Vlsta. the. liii. chap. of aqua vitæ, with spices and hony, &c to be destilled in Balneo Mariæ, and an other lykewyse, but without hony, the. liiii. chap.

Vlstadius describeth a certain marueilous aqua vitæ in the. lvi. chap. First he bids to digest diuers
xx freshe and new medicines, in Balneo Mariæ. xiii. daies, in aqua vitæ powred vnto them: then to bee destilled in asches with a slow fire. After he addeth spyces and other dry thinges: and bids digest thē xiiii. daies: and destill them again in Balneo Mariæ. Afterward he added camphoram, rhabarb, safron, amber and mosch. If so be it (saith he) thou wilt haue the water yet better, put vnto it certain precious and costly powders or spyces of confections made of amber, made of mosch, made of pre-
xxx cious stones. &c. and a fewe ducates of the fynest gold, with halfe a pounde of sugar: and thou shalt

digest

digest it three daies in warm water of Balneo Mariæ, afterwarde destill it by a filtrum or list of wollen cloth in croked glases well clayed, so that the one glas stand higher then the other. And this (saith he) is the moste excellent Aqua vitæ amõgst all other.

An aqua vitæ, whiche may be a remedy against the moste part of diseases, put rosemary, cinamõ, geloflowers, ginger, and maces, and two or three peces of gold, (whiche will bee neuer a whit the worse for being thus vsed) into aqua vitæ, foure tymes destilled. Use this water .iiii. tymes destilled, morning and euenyng before sepee. It dryueth awaye dyuers kyndes of diseases, and restoreth youthe. x

What aqua vitæ can doo, wherein rosemary is stieped, see hereafter where we make mencion of oyle of rosemary.

Take three vnces of Dianthos made with sugar, put it in three poundes of wyne, three dayes, or in water of wyne, destilled once for olde men, (that is, that whiche cummeth furth first, not that whiche runneth last) moreouer lette it be destilled by a Filtrum. Sum destil it in a lymbeck, and keepe it vnto their vse. Sum mixt the thyrd parte of Rosatæ nouellæ, that they may asswage the heat and dryth of the Dianthos. xx

An aqua vitæ against pestilence. Take Rewe, Sage, the floures of lauendula, maioran, wormwod, rosemary, red roses, blessed thistle, pimpernell, Tormentill valerian, the berryes of Juniper, xxx

berieg

beries of baies, terræ sigil. (that is groũd sill) bole armoniack prepared, of euery one two drames. Dictamni, angelica, bistorta the bark of citron, melissa commonly called baulm, zeduaria, inulæ campi, gentian, rhaponticum or centory, of euery one three drames. Coriander prepared, flowers of borage, buglose, sandali or saunders whyt and red, the sede of sorell, basill, rewbarbe, ben whyte and read, the graines of paradisi, peper, of euery one a dram and
x a halfe: ginger two drammes. Cinnamon, saffrõ, spyces of confections against pestilence, electuarii liberatis, lectuarii of precious stones, diamoschi þ is swiet, diacameron diambre, diarhodon abbatis, lætificantis Almansoris, of euery one a dram. Calami arom, egloflowers, maces, nutmegges, cubebarum, cardamomi galingall, agallochi, of euery two scrup. The bon of the hart of a hart, spiknard, camphora, of euery one halfe a dram, eight leaues of gold, half a scrup of mosch, chosen triacle. iiii. vn-
xx ces, Mithridatii two vnces. Sublimated and rectified wyne two quartes. Destill thẽ in a limbeck.

## Aqua vite against pestilence, proued and vsed with great and marueilous succes by a certain physicion of our tyme of Solodurn in Helvetia the yere of our Lord. 1547. In so much that scarsly euery tenth of them that receiued it, died.

xxx Take the best perles, Hyacinct of the east, mother of perles, corall whyte and read, of euery one

Make a pouder of all these, which shalbe deuided into. bi. partes, wherof thou shalt put one part in Aqua vitæ thrise destilled, and let it stand to sower or to be seasoned a naturall day, then destil it, afterward stiepe an other part of the pouder in this destilled water, and destil it likewise. And so forth euery one of the other partes when they are all stiepte, destill them likewise, and keepe the laste liquor. Then take nutmegges, Mace, cardamonium, folium, cinnamon, zedoarie, of euerye one. x iii. ounces. Agallochu, Saunders white and red, of euerye one two ounces, one ounce of the bones of hartes, hartes, one ounce of olde Triacle: ginger, amomum, cubebe, and the graines of paradise, Galangal, peper, of euery one. iiii. ounces, one ounce or moze of chosen Muscke, at the leaste not les then half an ounce. Pun all these and put them in the forsaide water. iii. daies, then destyll thē againe with a slow fire in Balneo Marie thrise alwaies pouring the water drawn forthe vpon ỹ xx dregs. At length ad vnto this liquor half a pinte of mooste cleare oyle of Olives, and as muche of the best honye clarified, and when they haue standed quietlye, destill them as afore saide. This lyquor is good for the headache, fallinge sickneſſe, frensye, swindle or turnsickness, duskishnes of the sight, lack of hearing, stuffing of the brest, the disease of the hart, called cardiaca: also against poysō gout of the hands or fete, gutta, arthrîtis. It purgeth blud, it taketh away al agues of cold causes: xxx it strengtheneth the stomack. It cureth the colik,

the debility of holding the vrin, the obstruction & stopping of the splene and liuer, the swelling and watry dropsy and all diseases bred of cold causes. To conclude it is a most chosen remedy for the cõseruacion of ỹ body. They geue men to drink ther of half a philberd full in a cup of pure white wine.

¶ An other. A pounde of clarified hony: halfe a pound of Aqua vitæ, iii. ounces of ligni aloes. ii. vnces of gum Arabick, Nutmegs, Galengal, cubex bæ, cinnamon, mastik, cloues, spicknard, musk, of euery one iii. drams, ii. drams of amber: beat all these togeather, & when they are mixt wyth ỹ moistures, destil thẽ. This water helpeth the stinking breth, maketh the tethe white: it cureth ỹ deafnes and tineã capitis: it healeth al woundes, if you dip a linnen cloth therin & lay it vpon the wound. To cõclude it cõserueth youth & reuoketh ỹ beuty lost.

A water of great vertue in the palsy, whyche a certain frend let me haue the knowledge of, as a xx thing known by trials and profe. Cloues, galangall, zedoaria, nutmegs, both kindes of pepper, iu̇niper beries and bay beries, the bark of the Citrõ and arantii, white ginger, sage leaues, basill, rosmary, maiorã, mint, peny royal, gentian, ỹ flours of sambucus, red Roses and white, spik, lignum aloes, cardamomum, cubebæ, calamus aromaticꝰ, stichas Arabica, germander, chamæpytis, maces, Mercury, the sede of mugwort or motherwort, carikes passulæ, dates without the stones, almonds swiet xxx and sour, pinapples, of euery one a dram both the kinds of camfrey, tasil, ben white & red, of euery one

one.ii.drams, Scolopendra a dram & a half, half a dram of Laureola, b. drãs of whit hony. iii. poũds of triacle, suger, Mithridatum, of ether. iiii. vnces Six poũds of Aqua vitæ destilled iiii. times. Let them be destilled in a double vessell, with a slowe and continual fire, til the colour be chaunged, thẽ chaunge the receiuer, and do that thrise.

## Two compositions of Aqua vite oute of the boke of Raimundus Lullus, of waters.

In the cõposed waters of life folowing, althoughe Raymundus do not expresse whether wine or burning water ought to be put to the medicins, that they mai be destilled together, yet we haue thoughte good to rehers them in this place, because Raimundus seemeth vtterlye to wyll these medicines to be destilled in burning water, thẽ in wine, as one that alloweth euery where the more perfect liquors & the oftest destilled. Take the rotes of fenell, ruſci, maidenheare, sperage, Rapes, parsellye, eryngii, mill of the sunne, scariolæ, of euerye one like much mirt them and destill them wyth a slowe fyre. (It appeareth that thys liquor is good to prouoke vrine, and against the stone.) An other.

Take cloues, Nutmegs, mastik, doronicum, zedoaria, galingal, long peper, ỹ bark of citron, sage sambucus that is elder (peraduenture it shoulde be samsuchus, that is Maioram) dill, spiknard. Wood

of Aloes, cubebe, cardamonuum, Lauendula, Mint Peniroyal, ozgany, calamus aromaticus, both kindes of sticas, germander, chamepytis, of euerye one like much, and a litle muske. Pun them and destil them. The vertues be all one wyth simple Aqua vite, but farre moze effectuall. Oz the same that are attributed befoze to other waters of life composed of many medicines. Then folowth a water composed of manye colde medicines, not in hys
x place (as it semeth) which I made mencion of befoze in the colde quint essence. Afterward is placed a most perfect Aqua vite (as he calleth it, that is, because it is composed of verye manye thinges, and that most hot.) Take Euphorbium, Serapinũ, opopanax, pyretrum, Capers, squinanthum, spodium, bdellium, long peper, and white oz blacke, cubebe, castoreum, zedoaria, of euery one equal pozcions, to the which thou shalt put good Mastick, and a litle Amber, Saffron, and of the bone of a
xx hartes hart. Also take all the thinges afozsaide in the composed waters, and let them be destilled with a slowe fire. Foz it is a merueilous water, & the mother and chief of all medicines, whose vertues are merueilous and innumerable against al colde diseases. It is made in this wise. &c. he describeth streight way the maner of destilling bi serpentins (as they call them) he addeth also other thinges which all do agree with the simple Aqua vite, in so much that I suppose the boke to be cozxx rupted by the fault of the Pzinter.

What

# VVhat medicines be mixt vvith Aqua vitæ, without any destillation, first within the body, then without.

MAny times instrumentes, time or cost faileth a man, that those medicines, whose strength he wold haue in his aqua vitæ (as though it were by a certain metempsychosin, ꝑ is a transposinge of the soules or principal vertues) he can not mixt them with it by destilation, whiche onely waye is x the chief and best of al other to mixt thinges together, for both by disgestiõ, as though it were a preparation in a moderat heat, first one mixture is made, then in destillation twyse as muche, first of the vapours by the least and moste pure partes of the spirites, then by dropes when they gather together into water: but circulatiõ is it that bringeth a perfectnes and absolutnes to all mixtures: and without doubt, no mixtur that men deuise or inuent, can more properly and ny imitate the na- xx turall mixture: whiche is plain by this argument taken of the ende and effect: for thinges prepared in this wyse and mixed, do les corrupt then by any other meanes, and hauing gotten a certain moste simple and moste pure substaunce that they seme to the sence, to be simple, and of an airy or a fytte substaunce, they attain vnto a certain incorruptiõ as nye as may be. This is euidẽt, loke how much any thyng shall haue the partes wherof it consisteth les exactly and throughly mixt, so muche the xxx nerer it is to corruption: whiche first and chiefly

in those bodies that are called meteora, that is thinges bred on hy in the firmamēt, moreouer in many other thinges mixed ether by nature or by arte, is easy to be vnderstanded. But for so muche as in so diuers states of men, sum for one hinderaunce, sum for an other, thei can not alwayes follow that whiche is best, if quint essence can not be made, at the least the second or the third, or as many as may be: let the destillacions be repeted with
x a slow fire. for any mixture is done better by litle and litle, and slowly, then sodenly and violently. And if a man can not destill together with the aqua vitæ, the medicines whose strengthe he desyreth to mixt with it: yet at the least wyse let them be broken and stiept a whyle in it: for it draweth vnto it the vertues of all thinges that are put in it. There is a booke of Arnoldes de villa noua, or rather of Rogerius, whiche I haue writtен, wher in is declared particularly, to what diseases and
xx sicknesses, what medicines ought to be put to sooke into aqua vitæ, for euery part of the body, which he doth attribute to the twelue signes of ỳ zodiak.

It is well knowen in many ages hitherto, that gentian is the best preseruatiue against certaine moste greuous diseases and poysons: but sum vse to power the ponder of the same with burning water, as muche more effectual, into the throotes of beastes, whome they knowe or thinke to be hurte with poyson in their meet or drinke, or els by by-
xxx ting or stinging: and if gentian can not be gotten, the burning water by it selfe. To the remedy of

certain

certain sickenesses of man, specially of the bulke or brest apomeli may be put. for both certain men coũt it otherwise for dainty, to haue apomeli mixt with burning water, & also a toost of breed mixt therwith many take for a breekfast. A mã may also against [illegible] sicknesses, giue men to drinke the water of gentiã artificially destilled with wyn, mixt after with apomeli or swiet hypocras.

Wormwood wyn most excellent, sum make on this wyse, they power to the leaues of wormwod, x
specially when it is dried, the best burning water and so much malmsey. Of this they take a little sponefull and mixt with a litle draught of wyn, & so giue it to drinke. So is it made by and by and effectually, and is long preserued. I my self gaue it once to drinke for the colick, and had good sucees. The same meanes a man may vse also in other as wel herbes as spices. &c. For both the vertue is drawen out so in a short space and the drink is also the more plesaunt, and besides that it may xx
be kept long inough.

Grien aqua vitæ, Take Melissa called baulm, & balsamita dried both in the shadowe, of the first. iii. vnces, of the other two vnces, put them into. iiii. poundes of aqua vitæ destilled fowre tymes in Balneo Mariæ eight daies: then vse it, ether alone or mixting with it other kyndes of aqua vitæ composed to comforte the stomake.

The herbes must bee dried in the shade, that the colour may bee made grien and moste beuti- xxx
full. For if a man dry them in the sun, the water

shall

shall proue darke as the iuice of any other herbe. Vlstad. lvi. chap. A man may also dy it with other colours, whiche may encrease both the grace of ỹ coloure and the strength of the medicin, as with saffron, with red or yallow parsnipes dried. Sum put to it in summer black sower cheries, whereby also the tast is made more plesant, and the heet is les (perauenture moor) asswaged.

Sum put into burning water, mint cut & beaten, and set it in the sun foure daies or fiue, then sighe it and set it in the sun again. With this they wiet the tip of their noos, against corrupt and pestilent ayre.

x

## Hereafter will I put the vse of burning water, with other medicines without the body.

Many mixt a litle burning water with hoot oynmentes, as Martiatum, Arragon, dialthæa, at suche tyme as they should vse them, and wil them so to be annoynted vpon the griefes.

xx

A water that norysheth and restoreth the heat of the brayn, wherewith the head is to be rubbed. Two vnces of aqua vite, Moschocarium, Cloues maioram, cubebe, long peper, of euery one halfe a dram. When they are pound mixt them, and rub them vpon the head a certain space. Sum put to it a scruple of euphorbium, Epiphanius a practicioner: other put to other smellinge and hoot things, as sage six vnces: rew, ginger, graynes of paradys, cinnamum, flowers of rosemary, the bark of a citron of euery one halfan vnce: an vnce of oyle de bay:

xxx

de bay: a dram of spik: a dram and a half of castoreum. And in a destilled liquor they hang mosch & amber of ether of thē a graine. Thys they say is good to annoynt the hed, and also with the smell it putteth away the palsy, and apoplexia.

A merueylous water of the same mannes, for the impostumes or botches of the priuye members. Three yolkes of egges hard rosted and cut small, pun them in a morter, poure in to them ten ounces of Aqua vitæ, wyth a scruple of Alam. ii. drams of Camphora, and a halfe of rust, all pund together when they are stiept a while, streine thē wyth strength throughe a linnen cloth, wet a linnen cloth in this liquor and laye it vpon the swelling. iii. or. iiii. times a daye, thou shalt meruel at the working of it. x X

## A vvater to vvashe the partes taken with the Palsey. xx

Myrrha, aloes, ladanum, right turpentin, castoreum, of euery one. ii. drams: zedoria, Galangall, cubæbæ, Nutmegs, long peper, pyretrum, of euery one. iii. drams. The little white Daisy with the red tops, iua, Arthritica, stichas, Arabica, sage, Maioram, mint, penye royall, the les Centaurye, Roosemarye, of euerye one halfe an ounce, when they are all punde, poure them into. xii. pounds of destilled Aqua vitæ. iii. dayes. As I founde in a certaine wrytten booke: but perauenture there is xxx

to muche Aqua vitæ. For to euery pounde thereof, vi. drams only (with a scruple peraduenture) of the species are put.

In the disease called the French pockes, sometimes the iawes and throte are eaten wyth euyll destillacions, whiche onles a man finde remeadye for, oftentimes the gargil is wasted, oftentymes the corruption passeth to the very bones. Therefore a man muste purge them, and turne them aside, &c. There is a marueylous water made for the same purpose. They destill Triacle in Aqua vitæ and vineger in a limbeck, a most cleare water issueth out of many vertues, but chiefly it helpeth where the strength of the medicine oughte to be conducted somwhat diep, if therfore thou dissolue in it bole armoniak or sphragîda, and touche the partes that be freten, thou shalt both kil the cause of that contagion, & heale al the freting, Fracastorius, in his. iii. boke of contagions.

## Of destilled vvaters composed, but wyth other, then wyth Aqua vitæ.

Suche waters as are destilled of two or mooe medicines mixte together, I call them composed. Of thys sort some are vsed for medicine, some for smellinge, some are inuented for garnishinge, trymmynge and deckynge. There be some that wyll do

do two of these or all. Notwithstandinge we wyll referre euerye one to one kynde, that is, wherein it excelleth mooste. Againe, of theim that be vsed in medicine, some are receyued into the bodye, other some are minystred onlye wythoute other some bothe wayes. We will make onlye two Chapters, for all thoughe some bee vsed bothe wayes, yet they are mooze vsed other wythin and wythoute. Agayne, of them that bee receyued into the bodye, some are mooze symple, x whyche wee shall fyrste deserybe: secundarilye those that bee composed of moe. Of the kyndes of Aqua vitæ composed, where the spices are sooked in pure and onlye Aqua vitæ, we haue wzitten seuerallye by them selues. Heare wyll we putte the other (as I sayde,) and those which they call waters of caponum, and one with certain medicines put into swines bloud.

To be sooked in wine and after to bee destylled, it seemeth to bee ozdeined, chiefye foz those xx hearbes and medicines, whyche haue little iuyce of them selues, as Sage, Betanye, Melissa called Baulme, Mozmewode. &c. whych moze ouer by that meanes, do retaine moze firmlye theyz owne sauoure, the wine dzawing it and dzinking it by, that it canne not disperssed foz the thinnesse, we shall speake heare of certayne thynges to bee stieped in wyne, but whyle they be newe, foz wee haue entreated of .iiii. dzy things stieped in wine other liquoz, and so destylled. xxx

Betany, commonly called betany, and in dutch

eerenbreyse, is stiept in wine a few daies, & likewise melissa. They shall haue the same vertues & strengthes, but more effectually and more subtil, then the herbes by them selues alone.

Melissa, that is citraria (saith Lullus) let it be put in wine to be destilled. Let a man drinke a sponefull of this wine fasting. It sharpneth the vnderstanding and the wit, encreaseth the memory. To a man that stutteth, lay a linnen cloth wet in thys
x wyne vppon hys tounge and he shall speke right, excepte he stut by nature. He that is sycke of the palsey, let hym drincke it fastinge wyth a litle triacle and he shall be cured perfectly. It cureth the stinkinge breath, and putteth away touth ache. Flesche or fysche layde therin corrupte not, and may be kepte as longe as a man will. Being put into turned wine, it restoreth it. It breaketh the stone It prouoketh vrine and wemens floures. It is good agaynste the fretting of the guttes, and pain
xx of the raynes. It oughte to be dronken agaynst kirnels vnder the chin, and a plaster to be made of the hearbe. If it be dronken fastinge, it breaketh all inwarde and hid impostumes. It healeth all stitches, whyche tende towarde the hart or sides. It is repugnant against al kinds of wormes with in the body. It taketh away all corruption of the body quick or dead. It healeth al that it toucheth, and preserueth it in good health, & in good quart. It cheareth the spirites, it is good for al the mem-
xxx bers and healeth the kyndes of colde droppes. Aboue all thynges it comforteth the synnewes.

It

It is moste profitable against scabbednes cumming of could. It sharpeneth ỹ sight of him that drinketh it. It taketh away duskishnes, teares of and superfluous humors of the eies. It is holsome for the brest, profitable for cōcoction against euill humors that letteth it. Drunken with good wyne, it stireth the appetyt. It putteth away spots and frakenes of the face that is washt therwith, if so be it a litle baulm be put to it: then the face washt therwith, it maketh also good colour. It x
healeth the iawe bones. The smell of it killeth alignates and wormes. It cureth the dropsy cumming of a coulde cause: and superfluous choler with drinking and washyng. Al maner of woundes may be washt well with it, and so they shal be preserued from all putrifying. It healeth all kindes of agues, but moste of all, quartaines. The drinking of this wyne letteth the diseas of saint Lazarus from encreasing. It is good also for them whose brain is perished, and for the frantik. xx
Also if a man eat a spider by chaunce, and drinke this wyne stregthway vpon it, he can not be hurt of the poyson. Theis wryteth Lullus. Melissa beaten is stiept in wyne a night. Men say this water destilled and drunkē euery day and holden in the mouth, it cureth the benumming of the senses: all so the falling sickenes, the dropsy, the quartain ague, and other diuers diseases of black choler or fleume. It is ministred also to the strangleng of the wombe, and toth ache, Remaclus. F. xxx

A water of the leg centory, worthy to be compa

red vnto gold.

Take one part of gentian, two partes of cētory: when they are pund and sookt in wyne fiue daies destill them. This water drunke morning and euening preserueth the body from all kyndes of diseases. It putteth away all impostumes: it maketh good colour: It resisteth the pestilence, it heleth the sick of the phthisik, it auoydeth the stuffed stomack: it breaketh the stone in the reines, it separateth and putteth away the watery humors of the splene: it helpeth forwarde the flowers, if it be drunken nyne daies together in the morning, and purgeth the bely. Also it purgeth al choler and corrupt bloud. It heleth all woundes within the bely: it cleareth the sight: it cureth poysoned bytings: to the healing of woundes, the pouder of centory also ought to be put vnto thē. Lullius in his boke of waters. Certain at this day stiep dry routs of gētian in wyn, & destil a most effecual water therout.

The sage and penroyall of ether lyke much, & when they are beten in a morter destill thē. This water heeteth a man that is ouermuch cold. Whē it is soden with castorium, as oft as a mā drinkes it, so many daies it prolongeth his lyfe vntyll the tyme ordeyned of God. Nether is it possible for any man to be so greatly couled, but if he drinke it with castoriū nyn daies, he shalbe perfectly made hoole. Drunken fasting, it remoueth the disease of the bely, & all gutta, & scabbidnes, it maketh good bloud & the best colour in the face: It is profitable to many other thinges drunk, iii. a day. Aegidius.

A water

A water of iuniper beries ſtiept in wyn whyles they be newe, is deſtilled. I ſoockt dzy beries in wyne, wherupon I had very good and ſwiet lyquoz when they were deſtilled.

The routes of the flowz deluce beatē, ar ſtiept in whyt wyne. ii. oz. iii. daies, and then deſtilled.

But the routes of any herbe a man will, which are vſed in phyſick oz may be vſed: if they be cut ſmall and ſtiept a certain daies in wyne, they yeld a water of the ſame vertue & foꝛce, but moꝛe pure and ſubtill, &c. A man muſt put leſ wyne to new routes then to dzy: and perauentur, leſ alſo to thē whiche ought to refrigerat and coule, oꝛ els moderatly to heat: wherfoꝛ we ſhall deſtill the ſame rather newe and freſhe, then dzied, to thintent they may nede ẏ leſ wyne: oꝛ els if new can not be gotten, we ſhall ſtiep the dzied rather in water, oꝛ in ſum other conuenient liquoꝛ, ſumtimes vynegar, ſpecially if it be to be vſed without the body. x

Gualterus Riffius reherſeth the routes that bee ſtiept in wyne to bee deſtilled, as hereafter followeth. Garlike, Angelica (whiche ſum thynke to be our Alexanders) that is ſowen, and the other that is called water angelica, arum, hollow ariſtolochia, as they call it cōmunly in Germany, aſarū oꝛ aſarabaccha, biſtorta, bryonia, carlina, dragones, eryngium, hibiſcus, hirundinaria, flowze deluce, inula, Sozreil, Lilies, Meu oꝛ yalowe caret, Piony, Parſnippes, Petaſita, Pencedanum, Pimpernel, oꝛ rater Saxifrage, Polygonatō, Pyretrū, cōmō radiſh & wild rapes, rubia oꝛ rubea, ſatyricū, xx xxx

ſcoſularia,

Scrofularia the bigger, Symphytum the bigger, Valerian. Here whyles he assribeth to euery one his vertues, he makes a hoole booke. When as notwithstanding he bringes none other vertues then suche as be attributed to the medicines them selues alone, and that before destillacion, whiche if he had toucht with one word at the beginning, it had been sufficient. And truly I maruell, seing he wryt forth his bookes with suche earnestnes,
x and endeuoured by all meanes, to augment his thinges vnto a huge greatnes, why he left out other many routes, yea rather why he rehersed not all that be in any vse of physick, euery one with his vertues repeted: and that he did it not, I suppose he lackt no will, but remembraunce hinderd with hast.

The wyld radysche, whiche communly they call the byggar, cut small and stiept in wyne a certain daies, I wold thinke it would giue an effectuall
xx stilled liquor. for it will lose easely his byting tartnes and leue it of in the liquors wherin it is stiept in so much that euen certain swiet routs as Parsnipes sooked together with them in vinegar, becum more tart, & the slices of Radish leue their tartnes. Against the stone, it may be stiept in vinegar, together with the rout of percely, and anyse sede. &c. and to be destilled in asshes.

The rout of Pyretrum fresh (or also dry) beaten and stiept in wyne is destilled, or also for touthe
xxx ache and to cause one vomit by fleume, in vinegar other new or destilled, as Riffius teacheth.

A profi-

A profitable water againste rottennes of the tethe. Mixte the rotes of Pyretrum beaten small, with the best wine ye maye get, and make a mixture that may be like to Aqua vitæ composed. Whē ye will vse it, taste a sponefull (holde it in youre mouthe) in the morninge or whan ye will, for ye shall perceiue remeady shortly. It healeth weke tieth, corrupted, holow: it pourgeth also and cleareth them. It is good also for the putting awaye of all kind of rottennes or vnclennes, & to auoyd it by spitting: one nameles. †

A water againste the falling sicknes, whereof ii. or. iii. sponefull oughte to be geuen in the verye fitte, communicated vnto me verye latelye of a frend. The water of Angelica which a man mai stiep first in good wine a. iii. daies, and the water of Lauendula, in equall portions, mixte them and geue vnto the pacient. †

Of wine and milcke destilled together, it is wrytten before amongste the symple waters of beastes. xx

## Certaine composed vvaters, to be destilled other of the medicines by them selues, or wyth well spryng water: oute of the treatise of Rogerius. 4. cha. 6.

AWater drawne oute of the leaues of hisop, leuisticus, sauery, Horehound, inula, the floures of floure deluce, and that trifolium whyche beareth many flours, xxx

about the bignes of a gaule nut, whose floures if they be sukt, they geue a swiet iuice. It dissolueth fleumaticke humors of the brest or chest, it fineth the spettle, surthers it, and breakes it.

A water destilled of gum Arabeck, white tragacanthum, lycoris, violets, Malowes, put in water and then destilled. It represseth the heate of the brest, and correcteth the drines.

A water of Plantaine, quinqueruia, Tormentill and Rooses, if it be drouncke wyth hote wine, it closeth the woundes of the brest of a hot cause, and altereth any hot distemperance.

x A water drawne oute of the leaues or floures of white or blacke Iacea, Verbascum, Roses, sauin the houked burre, it amendeth the cold intemperature of the cheaste, and consumeth the fleumaticke humoures, and the woundes of the cheaste comminge of a colde cause, it healeth them and closeth them.

xx A water destilled of Minte, Betain, Melissa, Balsamita, Sauerye, Sage, Serpillum, Polium Peny royall, hasta regia, of the leaues of euerye one: it healeth the infirmities of the heade and stomacke comminge of a cold cause, it stauncheth the fire of the belly, comming of the same cause, it helpeth concoction.

A water of the floures of Violets and malows altereth and louseth.

xxx Of waters

# Of vvaters of vertues or golden waters and certain other composed of many medicines, destilled with wine.

WAters of vertues, which the Germans name golden, all are destilled with spices and odoriferous herbes (specially sage, which semeth to be a foundacion in these waters composed) put first a fewe dayes into wine: & they are in more vse to bee ministred x
without, then receiued within the body, specially to the comforting of the spirites with their odour, and against the head aches. &c. Some bid simply put thē in wine: other in a vessel wel stopt (som in a tin bottle) set in a wine seller, in hors dounge, in Balneo Mariæ, in the sun, in chaf or chopt straw in lime wherunto raine water must be sprinckled in a bottell.

Waters of vertue. Guatlerius Ryffius in hys booke of destillacions, describeth verye manye xx
with burnynge water composed, but verye fewe with spices and other medicines stieped in wine, whyche not withstandynge they seeme to be preferred, where the diseases bee lesse greuous, and the bodyes more drye, and niede lesse heate. They are also made wyth lesse coste and sooner.

And a manne maye in theese also gather foure kyndes of waters differynge in vertue, of the whych I would most chiefly allow the mydle. For thys is truthe, Aqua vitæ commeth oute xxx

out moze pure at the beginning of the destillaciō, aboute the last end, it runneth somwhat watery. Of spices and gummes, the parts that are moze moistened ascend first, the hotter and the dzier folow, which euē the colour comming nie moze and moze vnto red declareth. Mozeouer they smell of bzentnes, and in tast they are les swiet & plesant. But without the body they are ministred effectually. &c. But a. iii. kinds of water is gathered bet-
x ter of dzy spices and medicines only rectified, not in wine, but burning water which hath no manner of fleume moze, in the which likewise, I wold chuse the midst.

With waters of vertues, some also mixte well smelling sedes, pzouoking vzin, and fenel, violets parsly, saxifrage, mastik, pomum arātium: besides spices and odoziferous herbes, sage, costum, rew sothernwod, serpillum, the lilly of the vally. Thys is ascribed to one Arnold à Parisian.

xx There is without all dout a diuersity bothe in the kyndes of spyces, and also in the number and weight. Som vnto diuers spices, as cloues, nutmegs, cinamō of euery one half an oūce: (wherunto other ad zedoaria, galingal, lōg Peper, grains of paradise, of euery one. ii. dzammes) put as muche sage, and Lauendula, that the weighte of them ioyntlye maye counterpoys the weight of the spyces. &c. Thzee oz foure dzoppes of thys water, they counsell to mixte wyth the wine that menne
xxx dzyncke at meales, oz els moznyng and eueninge to be dzuncke seuerallye wyth a little wyne.

This

This water clereth the sight (as they say) confirmeth the brain and goodnes of the wit: putteth away palsey: maketh the face whyt and bright, clēseth the skin: and doth many other thinges.

Sum in the moneth of May or June, when sage and lauender bee in their force, take halfe of this (sir vnces) of the othe other twys as myche, & cut it small. They put to it Cloues, Ginger, nutmeg, mace, graines of paradys, cinamō, zedoaria, galingall, rosemary, of euerye one halfe an vnce; x they beet them and when they are put in wyne, they destill them. This water (they say) is better at the .iii. yeres ende then at the first. It hath all the same vertues whiche we reherseth before one by one, to the number of the .xx. in an other water of vertues. They say a certain Jew was the autor of this description, who attributeth all thies vertues vnto it.

A maruelous water and of muche vertue. Cariophyllata, ginger, rosemary in equall portiōs; xx put them in good wyne eight dayes and after destill them as aqua vitæ. It is good for the aking of the brest, for a weake stomack, for the griefes and gnawinges of the bely. It killeth wormes in the body and bowelles. If a man that is sumwhat gros, desyreth to be made, slender, let him drinke this: & if any lean man desire to be in better plyte, let him drinke it with sugar.

A water of vertues. Sage, Lauender, rosemary, carui, and diuers spices, when they are cut xxx or pund, thou shalt stiep them in very good wyne,

put in a bottell of tin, whiche thou shalt hyd all o-
uer it vnslect lym. xiii. dayes and sprynckle vpon
the lym rain water, afterward thou shalt destill it
lyke rose water. In the heed ache, thou shalt laye
a linnen cloth wet in this water, to the browes
and forehead.

An other good and notable water. Sage a
pound and a half nutmegs, ginger, cloues, gray-
nes of paradys, cinamon, of euery one an vnce &
x a half, let thē be putrified in moste excellent wyn,
after the accustomed maner. Then let the spyces
be beaten, and then destilled hooll together.

Sum ad moreouer, the flowers of borage, red
roses, the barck of citron, wode of aloes, of euery
one half an vnce, & in the best wyn (whose weight
shalbe six times as much as the other) let them be
sookt. xiii. daies, then when the wyne is dreyned
out, they beete the spices diligently in a stonemor-
ter, and mixt it again with the wyne, and they e-
xx ther destill it by and by, or let it stande yet a fewe
daies. Other put also halfe an vnce of newe and
fresche sage, I lyke better dry, into the vessell that
receiued the destilled water. Thies vertues are
sayd to be in it, first. It keepeth all kynd of flesche,
fische and other meates, that it is sprinkled vpon,
sound and swiet from all maner of corruption,
with his own sauour and taste. ii. It amendeth
all faultes in wynes, as when they be troubled,
ar hanging, or smel foysty, or be otherwyse corrup
xxx ted, if a litle of it be dropt into it. By this meanes
thei recouer their taste and colour, sum within se-
uen dayes

uen daies other within one: neither corrupt they afterwarde any more, nor yet is the remedy any thing perceiued. iii. Being sprinkled vpon spices, it conserueth their force & smell. iiii. It breeketh inward impostumes, & purgeth them downward before they cum to matter. v. Lykewyse outward impostumes if it be anoynted vpon them, it openeth and breeketh them, maketh them to run out and at length healeth them. vi. It cureth the blemishes or fautes of the eyes, as bleredness bothe x
running and dry, and wheales & spottes, or whyt skines or the web, if it be stilled and dropt in moderatly with a fether. vii. What so euer groweth in the face besydes nature, and maketh any suspicion of the beginning of the leper, anoint it with this water with a fether it is made hoole. viii. Being drunke it cureth al inward diseases. ix. Also ẏ faults of the liuer, splen, bowels, bealy. It taketh away al il humors bred of rawnes in ẏ stomack. x. It separateth quick siluer from trew siluer. xi. xx
It heeleth al maner of woūdes throughly that it is anoynted vpon, also dry strokes, & beatinges, & the smellinges that cū therupon. xii. It driueth away the dropsy being drunk & anointed vpon the grief: also the yelow iaundis. xiii. Being anointed vpō the brain pan, it remedieth ẏ destillatiō springing of ẏ reum of ẏ brain: being anointed & drūk, it taketh away ẏ griefs & aches of ẏ heed. xiiii. It redresseth the ẏ things amis in the mouth, if a mā cā hold it in his mouth on ẏ nigth. xv. It helpeth ẏ xxx
il smel & stink of ẏ noos, & the reum if a man holde

it a

it a whyle in his noos. xvi. It helpeth the diseases of the teeth. xvii. It cureth the maladies of ỹ hart and brest when it is drier or moyster then it should be, or is sicke with the coughe or short fetching of breth. &c. xviii. It encreaseth the memory, and taketh away forgetfulnes in a man, that receyueth oftentimes by tymes, no, but one drop therof. xix. Scruuines, skailes, scabbednes, byles, wheales, and what soeuer vncleannes elles
x vexeth the skin, or elles the inward partes of the body, it putteth it awaye, and driueth out poyson being annoynted and dronken. xx. Being anoynted vpon the face, any wyse it cõserueth moderatly the colour and brigthnes of youth, that a man of. iiii. score yeres old shall skars seme aboue. 30. xxi. It turneth awaye all lepros̃y that is a brieding. Thies I had out of a certain wryten booke in the douch tong, the author wherof was not named. It maketh a man mery & aswageth angar: it
xx is also commended against the pestilence. The same and like affectes are attributed of other, to other waters of vertues also: or rather to diuers kyndes of aqua vitæ composed, whiche are destilled of spyces and odoriferous herbes, &c. stieped in burning water of the best, yea and almost vnto simple aqua vitæ.

An other water of vertues. Ten vnces of sage noble ỹ flowres of lauẽder. ii. vnces, rew, ginger, cloues, grains of paradys, nutmegs. of euery one
xxx an vnce: halt an vnce of cinamon. Galingall, longe peper, of ether of them. ii. dr̃ames. Spike, Citriñ,

castorium,

castorium, wode of Aloes, graines of paradice, of euery one a dram. when all these are beaten together, let them be kepte in a tinnen vessell wyth a pound of oyle of Laurel, an ale quart and a halfe of good wine. ix. daies or. xiii. and in the mene season let them be. iii. or. iiii. times chafed and myxte together: at the length destill them. Other put to it not oyle of Laurel, but an ounce of the beries of Laurel, and as much Rew, and a dram of maces. They attribut vnto it the same vertues eueri one x
which we ascribed to the next going before, about xx. Some prepare the same or one like, not wyth wine, but with burning water.

A certain Aqua vitæ, suche as is made at Constantinople in the Emperoures court, as the same wryten boke hath. Cloues, Nutmegges, ginger, Coriander, Galingall, long peper, iuniper beries Arantia, Sage, Basilicus, Rooselmary, Amaracus, Mint, Lettis, bay leues, peny royall, Gentian, the flours of Sambucus or elder, white Rooses, spike- xx
nard, wode of Aloes, cardomum, Mugwort, of euery like much. A Pomgranate. ii. figs, Passulæ, almonds, dates, of euerye one a little. When these are pund, mixt a part of hony and suger. Stiepe thē al in good wine. v. daies, & destil thē. That is the best liquor ẏ runs out first, the next is weker, ẏ. 3. wekest. That which remaineth in ẏ bottō like to on oyntmēt, is profitable to mani cold diseases. The first liquor is good for all blemisches & spots of the eies, rednes or blud (cōgeled). It cōfirmeth xxx
the stomak, chereth ẏ mind, remedieth the disease

called gutta, the dzop, the agewe, the coughe, the wombe, and the wozmes in the heade, to conclude it maketh good colour.

Vlstadius describeth certain waters of life, the most of them composed with burning water, thze with wine, in the chapters. xlvi. xlix. and. lv.

Peter Andrevv, Matthæolus Senensis, teacheth to cure the frenche diseas that is sanguin and cholerick, and but newly gotten, with water whiche
x he calleth philosophicall (the. lxx. leafe of the boke in time past pzinted at Basil) composed of diuers medicines, iuices, syzups, and wine, foz the space of. viii. dais stiept together) & destilled in a vessel of glas in a bath of hot water, wherto a quãntity of sande is mixt together. He receiueth. ii. maner of waters, the firste cleare, the seconde moze red; Afterward, foz the fleumatike oz melancholy disease of Fraunce, he putteth an other composition likewise to be destilled. If so be it saith he, thou de
xx sire a moze effectual remedy against melancholy thou maist ad vnto it. iii. oz. iiii. snakes, long ons, black ons, flaine, and the bowels taken oute, well chafed both with a good deale of salt a good space and also with vineger, that they may melte together, foz this is most chiefly pzofitable, not only to the frenche disease, but to the leper and mani other diseases, which at this pzesent we thoughte good to omit. But the composition of this water & the vse who so listeth shal read in the authoz him self.
xxx He saith he hath cured certain him self at the tẽth time dzinking of it, other in longer space, in whõe the

the disease was more greuous.

Io. Almenar, in the .iiii. chapter of his booke of the way to cure the french pockes: When the humors (saithe he) are once euacuated and purged, a man muste procure an alteration of the members: for the whiche intent, let a bath or a stouf be made with swiet water, wherein muste be boyled Mallowes, Bismalua, Melilot, Chamæmel, Roses, Sorell, Fumaria, the third day after the purgacion. And when the sick beginneth to sweat, let him take this water hereafter described. ℞. the rotes of greate Malowes or holy Hokes, Fumiterræ, Sorell, Inula, of euerye one of them halfe a pound: when they are cut small, put them in .iiii. pounds of Malmsey a day and a night: thē put to it an vnce and a half of triacle .x. yere old or more. Let them take .iii. vnces of this water destilled, w ii. vnces of Buglos in the beginning, as it is said. And this stouf let it be vsed again euery day, till vi. or .vii. daies be finished, drincking this water, whiche is the best, and singular, and in thys disease a great secreat, and the last remeadye and extreame refuge. x xx

## A vvater of certaine remedies for shortnes of breath and harde fetchinge of a mannes winde.

CAlamint, Hyssop, Adiantum, Horehound, Scabious, Tussilago, of euerye one an handfull: round Aristolochia an ounce: an ounce and a half of flour deluce: as much of the sede of nettles xxx

Fenel rotes, persly rotes, of ether .ij. vnces. iii. vnces of the heauenly lily: half a pound of inula campana: musterd sede and cresses, of ether of them an vnce and a halfe: fiue drams of costus. x. of spike, iiii. ounces of bay beries: an ounce and a halfe of nigella: when they are beaten small, let them stād vi. daies in. vi. ale quartes of white wine: then let them be destilled with a soft fire. Thou shalt geue the pacient to drink therof in the morning. iii. vnces. Epiphanius Empericus.

x

A water for the stone of the raines and blader. Sperage, Ruscum, Apium, Fenel, Persly, rubia of euery one halfe an ounce: fiue of the siedes of diuretica, liguſticum, lithospermō Ammi, Radish, seselis Massiliēsis, daucꝰ, Sarifrage, of euery one. iii. drams: adianthum, matricaria, ceterach, scolopendrum, trifolium, gramen, senecion (I vnderstande cardaminam. liuerwort, the sede of peucedanum, of euery one a handfull: halfe an ounce of the floure

xx Deluce. vi. drammes of Xilobalsanum, two ounces of Licoris. iiii. of Cummun sedes colde, greater, cleansed of euery one halfe an ounce, grounde Iuy, Pimpernel, of euery one a handful & a half, kirnels of Cheries stones an ounce: spiknard. iii. drams: the gum of Iuy. vi. drams: Gotes bloude prepared an ounce: as much of Cinnamon, when they are beaten let them be put in. x. poūd of white wine, or as much as shal suffise destil them. A like water for the same purpose, is described of Roge-

xxx rius in his fourth treatise, and. vi. chapter, but destilled with vineger, not with wine.

A water

## A vvater for the ſtone, deſcribed by Epiphanius a practicioner.

SAint Johns wurt, Chamædrios, Chamepyteos, ſenecionis, (not erigerontem but ſiſymbrium, cardamine, doth he vnderſtãd) the gras of linkfoyl, ſcolopendrium, helxines, verbenæ, eupatorium, peny royall, rew. of euery one a handfull, fiue roules of diuretica. Acorus, inula, rubea, aſarus, tamarix, of euery one. iii. dzammes. x
Fiue of the ſiedes of diuretica, ſaxifrage, lithoſpermon, daucus, radiſh, perſely of Macedonia, ammiũ, marathrum, carus, libiſticus, of euery one. ii dzams: peeche kernels half a dzam: four of the cũmon ſiedes, cold greater, clenſed, of euery one a dzam and a half. Lycozis. ii. vnces: Juniper beries half an vnce. When thies are beaten, let them ſtande infuſed in fiue poundes of wyne, then deſtill them with a ſlow fyze. Giue the ſick to dzinck other after bathing early in the mozning warm, from xx
halfe an vnce to two vnces.

## Certain vvaters compoſed, deſtilled with vinegar.

IF vinegar it ſelfe deſtilled reed befoze, where we entreeted of waters deſtilled in Balneo Mariæ.

A water that bzeaketh the ſtone in ỹ bladder, deſcribed by Epiphanius a practicioner, ii xxx
poundes of the iuice of ſaxifrage, the iuice of mi-

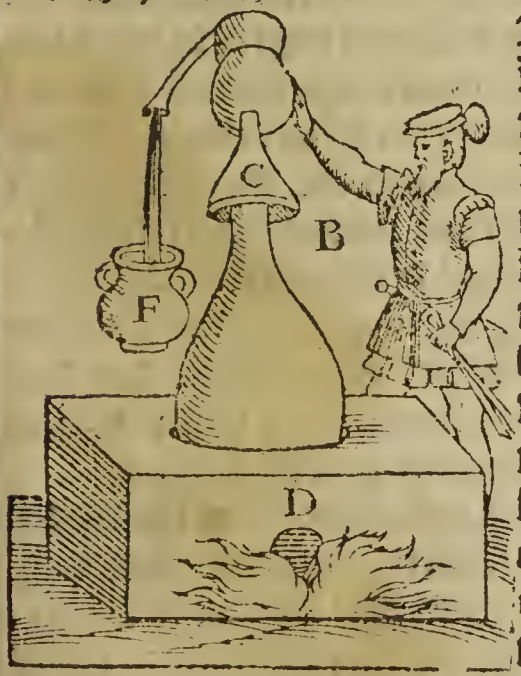
 lium of

lium of the sun, Persely, Anise, of euery halfe a pound: whyt vinegar eight vnces: destill a water therof and giue it to drinke fasting.

A water of Swalowes is thus made. Yonge Swalowes when they ar beaten to pouder, mixt them with Castorio, and a litle good vinegar and destill them this water drunke of one fasting, is a trewe medicine of the falling sicknes, what cause so euer it cum of. And although a man haue had
x that disease. v. yeres, he shalbe heeled, if he drinke of this water a litle, for the space of foure daies: & he shalbe heeled perfectly: The phrenesey also if it be drunken fasting, is cureth by it within nyne daies. It maketh a good brain more then al other medicines. It purgeth the stomacke, it mollifieth the brest, it cõforteth the sinues: it taketh the palsey away by the routs: it encreaseth nature: it heleth them that be couled. Also sodde with Hyssop (with a decoction of Hyssop doo I allowe rather)
xx and drunken, it cureth the Dropsey sprung of cold and agues cotidians. But let wemen with chylde absteyn from it, leest their fruit be destroyed therwith. Drunck with Hyssop, it dryueth awaye the heed ache: it maketh a man sliep easely: and it forthereth concoction and the auoyding of the vrin, (otherwyse ỹ bely.) It putteth away hear, whersoeuer it is anoynted vpon the pure skin, & so that they neuer grow again. Lullius and Aegidius.

A water of Rogerius, the fourth treatise, the. vi
xxx chap. against the obstructions and stuffinges of the liuer, splene and the mother, cũming of a colde cause: it breketh the stones of the reines and blad

der. It may be dzunck alone oz with ſugar. Take the roules of Ruſcus, Sperage, Dianthos, Hartes tung, Ceterach, Polytrichi, ✠ Pentilidion, Liuer wurt, Lumwozte, Gramen, Senecion, Cretani ✠ ſimplicis, Centory, Pſylii: the ſiedes of Citrulli, Melones, Gourdes, Cucummers, Ruſci, Sperage, Smalage, Perſely of Macedo. Fenell, Leniſtici, Ammeos, Sileris montani, Damei, Saxifrage, Milii ſolis, Xilobalſami, Pencedani oz floure de luce, Jui of the tree & of ẏ ground, the gum of Jui, kernels x of cheries, Cantharidum oz Cariarborum, Lapidis Spongis, ✠ Plumbū, he Gootes bloud, whyt vine gar (Artichogh) the ſiedes of the les Teſill (peraduenture the les ſiedes of Teſil) Cinamon, Spicknard, the ſied of Acorus burned, Netels, Trifolii,




Bzẽbles of ẏ ſea, alſo land Bzẽbles, of euery one as much as ye liſt. Let thies be put in a great pot with a xx large bottom & a narrowe mouthe, whiche ſhalbe couered aboue with clay. Alſo ny vnto the mouth let a hool be made where ẏ head of ẏ pyp called Embotū, may be ſet alſo let them bee tied, & then make a ſlow fyer vnder the firſt pot, ſo ẏ the matter ſiething may not tuch the heed of ẏ Embotū ſo ẏ vapour paſſing by ẏ Embotū to an other pot, in xxx

the vpper mer shalbe gathered together, and shal be turned into a very cleer liquor & subtil, whiche is receiued in the nether pot. This Rogerius wryteth: suche wordes as I suppose to bee corrupted of the writers or printers I thougt good to note it with this signe. ✠

## VVaters of Capons.

x VVAters of Capons, as men call them, ar giuen to drinke to restore the strengthe, to women in chyldbed or old sickmen, in diseases of great weacknes, or through to muche euacuation. They are wont to sieth the capon very long in water, that al the flesh may fal from the bones, and be destilled together with the liquor, ether by it selfe, or other precious waters put vnto it, and spices, gold, syluer and precious stones. Sum allow the capon the more the elder
xx he is: nether do they cut his throot, but strangle & chooke him: nether do they pluck of his fethers by hoot water, or skalding him, but with their hands (dry) and so when his bowels are taken out and he is cut in small pieces, they destill hym. Other do not take away all, but the guttes only.

A water of a capon restoritiue and sumwhat bynding. Thou shalt sieth the capon in water according vnto the arte, & put to it a pounde of rose-water: conserue of roses borage, buglos, of euery
xxx one an vnce. Of both kyndes of corall: of ether of them two drams: of the spyces diarhodon abb. a dram.

dzam. Small ralins without ỹ curnels an vnce: Coriander pzepared half an vnce: the fregmentes of all (pzecious stones) pearles, of euerye one an vnce and a half. Let them be destilled.

An other. Let the Capon be sod with a pound of biefe til it be sufficiently sodde: whereunto thou shalt ad Malmsey, Roose water, of ether halfe a pounde: white bzeade, that it maye be sookte. iii. ounces: thou shalt beat these without the biefe, and put to these spices folowing. Spices electu. of pze x
cious stones, Diarhodon Abbatis, Diamoschu that is swiet, of euery a dzam. Diamargariton, spices of confection agaynste the Pestilence, of ether two scrup. viii. leaues of pure golde. Mixte them all with the iuyce oz bzothe and let them be destylled wyth a slowe fyze.

Some dzes this water with saffron and cinnamon. &c. foz wemen in child bed, whiche be bothe weake, and theyz flours oz loosenes of their body commeth not fozwarde. It is ministred ether a- xx
lone oz with suger.

Some also dzes it without destillacion thus. They sethe very long an old capon boyled & dzest accozdingly: then they beat smal the guts and the bones, and in a tinnen oz glasen vessel wel stopt & set in a caudzon ful of sethinge water, they sieth it foz the space of. vi. houres. Som cast gold into it, as rings oz coynes of golde.

A certain water with a capon oz a cock oz a hen soden together with diuers cõfoztable medicins, xxx
is described in Gnainerius in the chapter of curing

ꝑ hectical or cõsuming feuer: not to be destiled, but sodẽ only in a glasẽ vessel, put in a ketle of water.

## VVaters composed for diuers diseases, within ꝑ body chiefly, wherof some are made of medicins and iuyces, whiles they be yet newe, other are infused and put into the iuices of plãts or waters destilled, whay, or blood.

A Water causing slepe. ii. vnces of Henbane: an vnce of the rotes of Mandragora. vi. drams of
x Popy: Gith, Aumber of ether of them. ii. drãs: sedum the bigger and the les, the water Lily, Lettes, of euery one an handful, when they are pund, let them be put in. ii. poũd of water of popy, with an ounce and a half of the sede of Darnell for the space of. ii. daies, let them be destilled.

An other causing slepe. Take the seede of Darnell a pound: half a pound of the sede of Henbane: ii. poundes of the sede of Purslan: iii. vnces of the sede or rote of Mandrag: as muche of Alkekengi,
xx whẽ they are pund, pour to thẽ a poũd of ꝑ iuice of benes turned vp set down, as much of the rotes or leues of Henbane: half a pound of the iuyce of the leaues of black popy, or if it be lacking, or red, minister an ounce of this water when it is destilled. It is vehement, and of great vertue.

A water called stony, ꝑ third of Aegidi⁹, becaus it breketh ꝑ stone. The sede of Pimpernel, Petroselini, Apii, Ari, (otherwis Caryophylli, Musterd sede, leuing out Aro & the bur: also Apii, bothe the
xxx herb & the rote for the sede is named before) burs, Mastiches, of euerl one like much. whẽ thei ar wel

pund

pūd, let thē be mixt wō the blud of a linx, (otherwis a he Gote & better) & a little Vineger poured to it, let thē stand a few daies in a vessel wel closed: and thē at the last let them be destilled. It is good foz thē that be troubled with the stone, what manner of stone so euer it be, red, white, sharpe, oz plane: if so be it the stone be confirmed & gathered to some strēgth, let the paciēt drink of this water eueri dai foz so shal it be brokē & brought into sād. If so be icabd heds be washt once a day wō this water, thei x shalbe made hole, & new heeres shall spring, & the scabs shalbe cured within. ix. dais (otherwise any kind of scabs washt therwō, is made hole wīn. iii. oz. iiii. dais.) If it be drōk fasting, it maketh good blud & good colour) moze thē any other medicin) merueilously, it strengtheneth the sinewes, and taketh away the falling sickness, if it be drūk twise a day. Otherwise is added. It heleth clene ỳ palsy, if it be not dead in ỳ mēbres. Aegidius & Lull⁹.

## An approued vvater for the sores of the raines and bladder, by the cardinall of Tutellis. xx

CAudæ equinæ, plantain, red roses, the grains of Alkekēgi, the rotes of holy hok, shauen oz scraped licoris, of eueri one an vnce: Iuiubarū Sebestē, of ether of thē. vi. drās: bol armoniak half an vnce: iiii. cummen sedes, could, great clēsed, of euery one. iii. drās: the sede of white popy. vi. drās half an ounce of cytoniorum, of the thinnest of go- xxx tes milk, vi. pound. Let thē stand. ii. daies in the

infusion or soking, and after let them be destilled. Geue the sick to drinck. iiii. vnces warm, so longe as the disease continueth Epiphanius Empiricus.

An other water composed, the second amongst the waters of Aegidius: it is red of also in ỹ booke of Lullus of waters. Rue, Satyrion with ỹ hauds and stones, Selandin, (otherwise Rue, Agrimony, Satyrion, Chelidoni) Suger (otherwise Tutia) & the stone called Calaminaris, al of like weight pūd
x must be destilled with a slow fire. This water excelleth in many vertues. No disease of the eyes is so obstinate and great, but it wil vanish awai and geue place to this medicin. Being drunke, it dryueth away all poyson, other taken wyth meates: for so it auoydeth the poyson by vomit. It cureth ỹ dropsy, it purgeth the stomak from al ill humors: it quencheth ỹ holy fire in one day, if flar dipt in it be laid vpō ỹ sore. It is good also against ỹ fire of a blak disposicio & white without (or as a certain
xx Dutch boke hath, against ỹ inward heat of ỹ fire: for if it appere red wout, it shal in no wise be conuenient to lay on a plaster. It healeth the canker if aloes be mixt with it, and a little towe of hempe dipt in it be laid like a plaster vpō it twise a day.

A water composed, the fyrste amongste Aegidius waters.

xxx HIssop, peny royal, Charyo. Cikory, of euery one a dra: let them be pūd & destilled. After take tutiæ, persly of Alexan. Rue, Zedoaria, aloes, & the stone called calaminaris, of euerye one a dram, when they are

pund

pund, sieth thē in ꝑ forsaith water till ꝑ third part be wasted, & the liquor streyned with a cloth, thou shalt kiep it in a glas diligently closed nyne days (otherwyse .xl.) Afterward let it be giuen in drink euery day in the morning before day (other wyse, by the space of .x. daies) to the sick fasting. It is profitable against the falling sickness if he that takes it continue fasting after it six houres. And truly it is a moste effectuall remedy. It heeleth al resolucion of the sinewes, and the members are x strengthened therby. If it be drunck with Castorium, it is good against all goutes, whiche hath not taken rout yet in the members. If it be drunk .ix. daies together fasting, it puttes away all maner of agues, what matter soeuer it cum of (if it be drunk .ix. daies euery morning early. This water is also moste profitable to wash woūdes in which the sinues are cut.)

An other of Aegidius, the .ix. in number, otherwyse they call it double. The siede of Apii, the sied xx of whyt Popy, Apii, ginger (otherwise, The sied of Apii, whyte Popy, sugar, Carioph.) of euery one equall weght. Pund in a morter, put to it conseruatiue water, (that is destilled of persely) and destill it. This is the chiefest remedy for the cough and brest ill at eas. If a man drinke it coulde fasting, and in the euening as hoot as he can. If it be drunken hoot with Castorio, it is good against the disease called Apoplexia, it healeth also the mē bers sicke of the Palsy, if so be the Palsy be not xxx deed in the mēbers. It bringeth sliep & rest easly:

it chereth all the members, it driueth away il humors, and strengtheneth the heed and the brayne.

In other, the fire in number amongst Aegidius waters. Gladiolus Hyssop, Sauin, Sothernwood, (otherwys the sied of Sothernwood, leuing out Sauin, I like it not) of euery one lyke much, beate them together, and let it stand a certain daies, thē destill it. This water is of greet strēgth. It withstandeth all agues both hoot and cold. It prouo-
x keth wemens floures if it be drunk thrys, but it is hurtfull to wemen with chyld, and will destroy it. It staunceth the bluddy flyx and other flyx, (I would say rather that it styzeth bloud rather euery where, then to stop: an other booke speeketh of nothing but stopping the flix of the bely.) It purgeth ỳ stomack frō ill humors. It killeth wormes being drunken fasting, it cureth al the grief, with Castorio, it heeleth the palsy (if it be drunke daily very hoot) within .iii. daies. The same descriptiō
xx fynd I in the booke of Lullus of waters.

## A vvater agrinst the Pestilence, &c.

### of the bloud of a Wether or gelded Ram, out of a certain Duche writen booke.

TAke a Wether that is all whyte and in good plyt and well lyking: cut his throot, receiue ỳ bloud and stur it whyle it is fresh and new a good space with a stick of red Juniper: and euer in the
xxx sturring, cast away the clotes that is gathered of the bloud or lopperd bloud. Then cast in the chauinges

uinges of the same Juniper & the berles of Juniper that be red lykewyse, to the number of. xxb.
And vnto thies a litle of Agrimony, Rew, Pheu, Scabious, Veronica, commonly so called, Pimpernell, Cicory, Peny royall, of euery one a handful. If so be it the mesure of the bloud excied thre Sextares, then put to it. ii. vnces of Triacle, but if it be les, according the portion of the bloud, thou shalt lessen the mesure of Triacle. They must al be prepared redy at hand that they may be put into the x
bloud whyle it is yet warme. When they are all mixt, draw out a stilled liquor, whiche thou shalt kiep diligently in a glas and set it in the sun. viii. daies: for it wil endure for. xx. yeares, it is knowē by experience that this liquor is excellent good against the pestilence, the impostumes of the heed and the sydes or ribes, or against the diseases of ỹ liuer and lightes, the inflacion of the splene, corrupt bloud, ague, swellinges, trēbling of the hart, the dropsy, vnnatural heates, il humors, and chiefly agaynst poysons and the pestilent ague. The sick that is taken with any of the forsaid diseases shall drinke a spounful, or. iiii. or. v. droppes, and procure hym selfe to sweete. xx

## Of purging medicines, composed destilled.

They also are to be called cōposed waters, that xxx
ar destilled of medicines composed, & stiept in wyne

wyne, burning water or other liquor. Certain cõpositions of spices to restore the strengtes of the hart and the spirites, are mixt with waters of capons, drest by destillations as I sayd before: also with burning waters, or rather Quint essence of wyne, against the pestilence and poysons, as we declared before. But also purging medicines, Electuaria chiefly in the whiche Dacrydium and other vehement thinges hurtfull to the stomack are receiued, mixt with the liquors, specially with burning water rectified, or with wyne (perauenture also with milke and wyne, or with milck or whay alone, in hoot natures and diseases, it should dooe well) and sumtimes let stande in infusion or sooking, they are artificiously destilled, that thei may be giuen to drinck to them that are deinty or rich, or exceeding weake, or haue their stomack abhorring against other medicines: whiche Lullius also prayseth greetly, and certain practicioners of any acquaintaunce haue vsed it with prayse. I know a certain man, that destilled chiefly an electuary named Hamech, & that whiche is of ỹ iuice of Roses, and gaue to drinke vnto the weeker sort the liquor that he receiued by it selfe: to them that were stronger, he myxt sum of the electuary with it: and so he said he purged sick men without any grief.

With Helleborum is a water made, that restoreth youth: such one sawe I my father haue. But suche waters vex the bodies, and make a fallible image of youth. Cardanus.

Gold

## Gold Potable or that may be drõken.

OF potable gold, who so list he may read much in the booke of Vlstadius whiche he nameth the heauen of philosophers: & in the boke of Lullus of quint essence. That there is vertue in gold, whiche commeth of it made hot and quenched in water, that maye be an argumente, that the water wherin a wedge of iron or golde is slekt, is commended of Nicander x
against the poyson called Aconitum: for it semeth to be vnderstanded of water, wherein these mettalles shoulde be quenched, when as he nameth none other liquor. Quench (saith he) red hot iron or the dros of iron, or red hot golde or siluer dip it in a troubled potion or drink. Where the expositer saith: Quensh iron in water and drink it, and a litle after: quench the dros of iron in hony & drinck the intinction, so calling the liquor wherein anye any thing is quenched. Dioscorides bids to quēch xx
in wine (as Auicenna also hath, and Aegineta, and also Aetius, who saith that a miln stone so slekt is holsom, and that the wine should be drunckе hot) with these wordes: and the dros of iron, or iron it self or gold, or siluer red hot quēched in wine, if ỹ liquor be dronk. And trueli it semeth that wine is more apt to receiue ỹ vertue of gold, then water. When as I on a time tasted water, wherin golde was often quenched, I could perceiue no quality of the sauor or the tast to be altered in it. Again, it xxx
is credible ỹ burning water, specially suche as is

brought vnto quint essēce doth draw more strēgth of the gold thē wine: & the more if the gold be beaten into most thin plaits, & most of all if it be betē into pouder. But the oyl that coms of golde shall pas al these. As for gold simplely sod, as in ỹ brothe of capōs, there is no strength in it all, except a mās opinion cā do any thing, as I beleue withal learned men for the most part. Of the vertues of gold, rede Auicenna in his secōd boke. 78. cha. But
x because ỹ purest is to be chosē for medicins, I wil bring in here Plinies words out of his. 33. boke about thend of the. iiii. chap. of ỹ purging of gould. Let gold be rosted & broyled with thrise as muche in weight of the clots or lūps of salt: and agayne .ii. portions of salt & one of the stone called schiston: so it yeldeth his strength to the things burnt with it in an earthen vessel, it self remaining pure & vncorrupted. I coniecture ỹ Plini in this place did mistake schistū the stone, for schistū an alū: for
xx in an other place (the. 35. boke. 15. cha.) he writeth ỹ gold is purged with black alū. That kind of Alum is most excellēt of al other, that is called schistum, yea and the reason taken of the vertues, makes more for Alum: for he saith gold is purged w salt only and schistum put vnto it: but Alum hathe more like effect vnto salte then the stone Schistos, wherunto the old writers ascribe none other vertue, but ỹ which it hath cōmun w the Hæmatit (of which kind it is) that is to stop bloud. But Alum
xxx is taken and vsed in the purging of metals: also in Aqua Fortis (as they call it.) Notwithstanding

Plini

Plini may be excused, because the worde stoone is more cōmon and of larger signification with hym for he nameth both quick siluer and manye other metally things, stones, wherfor he might call the Alum Schiston by the name of Schiston. Albeit he shoulde not haue so done, for the difference of that which is proprely called a stone Schistus. In the same place of Plini, after the words now rehersed is put: The rest of the ashes (that is to saye, of the salt, with the which being burnt together, ẏ golde x
is purged: or with .ii. parts of the salt, and one of Schistum) kepte in an earthen pot, and tempred wyth water, annoynted vppon the face, it healeth the disease beginning in the chin called Lichenes, or like foul breakings out: which shalbe conueniently washt away with Beane meale. It healeth also Fistulaes, and they that be called Hemorods. If so be it when it is beaten Spuma be put to it, it amendeth corrupt and stinking biles and sores. Decocted with hony and Melanthio, and annoin- xx
ted vppon the nauell, it lightlye looseth the bellye M. Varro saith it healeth wartes. Here in the first woordes, the ashes kepte and annoynted no man can doute, but he speketh of ashes: but that which foloweth of decoction and annoynting, seme to be long to the gould it selfe. But in my iudgemente, ought to be red so that those wordes decocted and annoynted be referred vnto the ashes, as bothe the consequency of the text, & also the maner of the medicins do requyre. For salt is vsed of phisiciōs xxx
(Diascorides & other) agaīst Lichenes, ringworms

itches, against al maner of bucums, red inflāmacions, & tetters: and broyled or parched with hony, against running cankers. &c. The men of our country rub childzen warts with salte and soute. And alum, as Plini saith, asswageth rotten sores and biles, with fat: the frettinge cankers of biles with vineger or burnt with as much in weight of gals, with .ii. parts of salt (in which maner of prepoztion also it is mixt for to purge gold) the diseases that spzede abzode. Moreouer by the name of
x Spuma which signifieth some. Plini vnderstādeth Halosachnē, as also the .31. of ỳ .7. I find nothing noted by Hermolans or Gelenius vpon this place. But as gold is purged w̄ alum, so is also Misy, as the same Plini witnesseth .34.12. & bi an other menes, w̄ quick siluer, rede Plini .33.6. That it may be purged, it is sod with leed: the same .33.3. An other way to pourge the same, Cardanus describeth in his .vi. boke of subtilty.

xx Potable gould. Take the hony & combes of a swarm of yōg bees, wherwith thou shalt mixt ambrā grisea, Sperma ceti, Agallochū, lōg peper, Cariophyllos nuce moschata, saūders & pure gold. Let these stād in horse dōg .30. dais. After destil thē in a limbek in ỳ bath: then grind ỳ mater ỳ is remaining vpō a stone, & pour again vpō it ỳ water destilled, & destill it again in ashes: This water dissolueth gold. If the potable gold be hardned, take of it ỳ bignes of a pees, & put it into an egge hard
xxx rosted, ỳ yelk takē out: so shal it be resolued: geue the sick this to drinke: it strengtheneth by it selfe. an author whose name is not expzest. The

The chymistes make a lyquor of massy gould, whiche drinke, as they say cheereth the body. George Agricola.

It lyketh wyse men, that to eate meat drest in vessels of gould, or with the decoctiō wherof plaites of gould were adioyned: and to drinke wyne wherin plaites or mony of golde were quenched oftentimes, procureth vnto the hart good state, & hath great force. Arnold of conseruing youth.

In the Quint essence of wyne, gould, siluer, peerles, and precious stones, also other metalles may be dissolued, to make potable gould. But this resolucion of gould belongeth more to chymistes then to physicions. Philip. Vlstad. the. ix. chapter, and furthermore: where as who so list shall reed more of potable gould. x

Wyne wherin plates of gould haue bien quenched. xl. or. l. times, is vsed of certain in the steede of potable gould. Arnold de villa noua.

The same in his boke of wyn: Wyne that hath gould quenched therin (saith he) hath a great propertie in many condicions: it is made, by quenching the plaites of gould in good wyne. iiii. or. v. tymes: let it stande to cleere, and when it is dilygently streined let it be kept, for it hath vertue to comfort the hart, and it drieth vp the superfluities of al other dregges from the bloud. And it is able to lighten the substance of the hart and the spirit with his brigthnes, to comfort it with his massynes: and with the temperatnes therof to temper and preserue it, to purge the bloud, and with the xx xxx

ponderosity and weight therof to inclyne the superfluities to the partes of expulsion, and to conserue youth. It conserueth the vertues of the principall partes in his actions, and by his temperatnes it louseth the vrine restreined. It heeleth the falling sickenes and them that haue lost their sences, it is holsome also for lepers. Many at this tyme riche men and princes wil haue certain parcelles of gould to be sodde with their diches: other
x vse thē in Panellis with electuaries, other in pouders: for in the confection of Diacameron the fyling both of gould and of siluer is vsed. Sum are wont to hold a piece of gold in their mouth and to swalowe the spetle. It is plain that siluer kept in a mans mouthe quenched the thirst: and corrall comforteth the stomack, both holden in the mouth and hāged about the neck, so that it hang toward the stomack: for I haue tried that it letteth the troubling therof. Other conuert gould into a wa
xx ter that may be drunk, which way without doubt is the best and other vse it otherwyse, accordyng to the diuers condicions of men & temperamētes. Surely gold is a secret thing, most perfect compo sed of an equall temperature & marueylous proporcion of the elementall vertues, wherunto no mixt body may be compared. A woūd made with it is neuer inflamed: in electuaries it comforteth the sight, and maketh pure aboue all thinges the substance of the hart and the beginning of lyfe: it
xxx clenseth the leprosy and refreineth it. But thies vertues ought to be attributed to trewe gould in

dede

dede and natural, not to chymisticall gould.

Elixir vitæ which a certain friend of late cõmunicated vnto me by his letters with thies wordes The descriptiõ of this medicin was sent vnto me from Rome, whiche whether it is able to dooe so much as it promiseth I haue not yet tried. Quẽch gould. iii. or. iiii. times in wyne or ofter according to the quantitie of the wyne. Then destil it in Balneo Mariæ foure times, and thou shalt vse it in diuers diseases, as well hoot as could, adding hoot or could medicines, and sumtimes sum good tryacle, as the disease shall requyre.

Sum extollæ prayse highly the spirit or Quint essence of gould, for to heele the defaues of ỹ liuer.

## Certain vvaters composed against the diseases of the eyes.

A Marueilous water to conserue ỹ sight, and against the blemish or spot of the eyes. The leeues of Rewe, Mint, red Roses, Sage, Maydẽ heer (other leue out Mint & Sage, and for them ad Fenell, Uer uin, Eybright, Betony, water wythy of the moũtayne, and Endiue) of euery one syx handfull, let them be put in in whyt wyne for the space of a natural daye, that is. xxiiii. houres, then let them be stilled in a limbeck. The water that shal first run out, is cõpared vnto syluer, the second vnto gould, the third vnto baulm, and this must bee diligently kepte in a glas. Lullius.

A water

A water for all the diseases of the eies that bee curable, out of Aegidius and Lullius, we haue described it before emongest the waters composed for diuers inward diseases.

A water composed for the eyes. About the beginning of May gather Selandyn, Veruin, Rewe, Fenell, pun them seuerally, and take. iii. vnces of the iuice of euery one of them, then mixt them, put to a litle of the grien braunches (as the Frenche
x men call them the Pampes) of Roses. iii. vnces of sugar candy. iiii. vnces of the best Tutia, and as muche of Dragons bloud. Whē all thies ar pund thou shalt mixt them together and destill them in a lymbeck of glas. The liquor that rūneth forth, thou shalt let stande. ii. or. iii. daies in a receiuer, & then vse it. It is of great vertue for eyes that bee ill at ease, red, or haue the web in the eye.

The water of the vyn together with hony sublimated by the fyre, cureth the bleerednes of the
xx eyes specially, The munkes in Mesuen. That is the water of the vyn (say they) whiche in vere the spryng tyme, when the vynes are cut, destilleth very cleer, out of the places that are cut, for certain daies. This water without any destillacion, putteth away the prickings, and heet of the eyen, and clarifieth the sight hindred by a hoot cause, if a man put in both the corners of the eye one drop, Rogerius.

A water or an oyll made of Sponsa solis sharpe-
xxx neth the sight, and cureth any disease of the eyes within fyue daies, &c. read after emongst the decking

king waters, emongste them that be ordeined to the dying of the heare. A water for eies in somer, to preserue the sight, described by Io. Maynardus in his Epistles the. vi. iiii. Three partes of Roses, the herbs of Fenel and Rue, of ether one part and let them be wel mixte together: and after. iii. daies let a water be destilled, other in onlye vapour of siething water, or in the sun, or in Balneo Mariæ, as they cal it, so that a handful of the same herbes (better if they be dried, in mine opinion) be x put into the receiuing vessel, that the drops maye fall vpon them: and the mouth of the receiuer and the nose of the vpper vessel must be diligētly ioyned together and closed, that the vapors may not get oute.

## Certaine vvaters for the eyes out of Rogerius.

FIl a stilful of the leaues of Agrimony, xx Veruin, Fennel, Rue, Memitha, & Leuisticus cut: sprinkle vpon it a little white and cleare wine, and destyll it in claied vessels. This liquor representh the swellinge of the eie lids of a colde cause: it drieth vp the bleardnes: it stoppeth the flowinge of teares: it cleareth the sight: breaketh bleamiches or spottes (I suppose he meaneth cornes or Pearles.) If thou wilt haue it stronger to breake spots or perls, add vnto it Gallitricum, and Morsum Gallinæ (anagal- xxx lis) with red floures.

A man may get a water oute of Fenell also for the same causes. For a liquor gathered of ỹ rotes and leaues of Fenell sod in water, with a basen laid vpon the water while it yet siethyth, is kept in a phiall, and one drop is put in the corner of ỹ eie euery day morning and euening for the forsaid causes, by commun experience.

To breake the spot or perle, mixt with the forsaid waters, myrhe, and Aloes pund: & put a drop
x of the liquor streined in ether corner of the eye early and late.

A water destilled of the floures of white thorn and willow, putteth awaye prickinges, heates or rednes of the eyes: it stoppeth teares comming of a hot cause, and breaketh the spottes or pearles of the same cause.

A water of the leaues (flours) of Eufragia stoppeth teares comming of a cold cause, and maketh slender the eie lids that swell of the same cause: it
xx breaketh spots or pearles of the same cause, and restoreth the sight that hath any impediment. (I wold say that Enphrag did not heate, but wer temperate, or els doth coule moderatly in the first degree, and drieth in the second.

An excellent water for the debility of the sight. described by Gordonius. Take Selandin, Fennell, Rue, water withy of the mountain, Eufrage, Veruin, red Roses chosen, of euery one a half pounde, lib. s. Cloues, Longe Peper, of ether two ounces.
xxx When they are bruised together destill them in a limbecke of glasse wyth a slowe fyre, and put of

it

ſt euery daye in the eyes.

An other of the ſame mans for Fiſtulaes, which it is certaine, it wyll heale. Two pounde of good white wine deſtilled in the ſame veſſell that Aquavitæ is: the water of Roſemarye, Sage, of euerye one. v. poundes: Suger. ii. pound: when they are deſtilled againe, put to them an ounce of Sage, and as much of Roſemary. When they are ſtiepte together eyghte dayes, thou ſhalt ſtrayne it and vſe it. x

A water for the Cancar in what part of the bodye ſo euer it be. The herbe called Cancar, which is alſo called Doue foote, the floures of Quinces, the floures of Cerifolium, the bowes or leaues of the Vyeer Idæa (which the frenchmen cal Frambofia) and a few white Roſes, hony and white wine, and the Alum whyche the Frenche men name of glaſſe. Let all theeſe be deſtilled together: Andreas Furnerius.

A water of a Moldwarpe, &c. for all kynde of Gutta or drop, noli me tangere, ſcalles of the head, the rooſe drop and the wolfe: reade afterwarde amongſte the trimming or deckinge waters, wher the waters inuented for the dyinge of heare are rehearſed. We wyll referre amongſte the trimmyng waters alſo, thoſe waters wherwith whelkes and little Puſches or Biles in the face, are made hoale. xx

## Of vvaters of ſvviet ſauoure. xxx

DIuers waters are made for the onli delectation of smel, to sprinckle vppon the hands, the face and heare bothe of theyr head and beard: also vpon their linnen, napkins or handkerchiefs, garmēts, as wel that they weare, as also their bed clothes: wherunto it communicateth the pleasauntnesse of sauour, not only by sprinkling, but also when it is hot by the vapoure. Roose water also comes in vze to sau-
x ces of meates: and onlye it, as I thincke of all these kynde of waters, for it is receyued bothe to season meates, and is poured vppon rosted flesche whyles it is yet hotte &c. But of smellinge waters some are mooze symple, some composed of manye thynges. Unto bothe of them waters of vertue, whyche oure countrye men call Golden, may be ioyned and reckened: for of these some are moze simple, other composed. But golden waters for the mooste parte all are receiued wythin the
xx bodye, and all are made wyth hearbes or spyces infused in wine or burninge water. Smellinge waters as we call them simplelye, otherwise as it shall be plaine by the example followinge. Againe, smellinge waters are ether destilled hoole, or els after the destyllacion, certaine preeyous smelling thinges are added vnto them. Som are made without any destillacion at all.

The Pouder of the Floure Deluce, mixte wyth hotte water, maketh it to smell, and is
xxx vsed of Barbers. The Floures of Lauendula or Lauen-

or Lauender, and muche rather of that whiche is communly called Spick, both grien and dryе are put into water, or wyn, or burning water in a vessel wel stopt & set in the sun, that thei may infect it with their smell. But if they be yet fresh & moyst, they turn the wyn almoste into vynegar, which if they be dry they do not so. The liquor shalbe made the more smelling if the flowers bee dryed in the sun in a glas closed, and afterward whyt wyne be put to it. If so be it a man desyer to haue a swiet water forthwith and by and by, let him put a drop or two of oyle of Spick vnto a good deele of pure water, and chauf it together in a glas with a narow mouth. All thies although they be made without destillacion, the same notwithstanding being right destilled, specially if certayn other thinges be mixt with thē, other precious as Muske, Ambra, zinet, Caphura, Agallochū, or meaner thinges as Assadubis, Styrap, and Stacte, Myrh, or any other spyces, chiefly cloues: or elles thinges of les estimation as Roses, the barkes of flowers or leaues of Orenges, Lymons, Arentii, Bay leaues, commun swiet herbes, Rosemary, Amaracus, Basill. &c. they shalbe made much the swieter. Saffron is to strong, and stuffeth the heed. x xx

## Rosevvater vvith muske, Saffron, Cloues, Caphura out of Bulcasis.

With Musk. Put a croun of good Musk, beten in two poūdes of Rosewater, in the bely of a glas still. And destill it by litle & xxx

litle, then put it in a glas well stopt. It is a water marueilous swiet, and conuenient for a king, that their clothes may be sprinkled therwith.

With Saffron. Put half an vnce of good Saffron in two poundes of Rose water (for the space of one day) and destill it. This water is holsom to be mixt with medicins, also for smel & garnishing

With Cloues. Put half an vnce of Cloues (beten) in a pound and a halfe of Rose water. xxiiii.
x houres and destill it.

With Caphura. Destill an vnce of Caphura w a poũd of rosewater & vse it in medicines for kings

After the same maner is Rosed water made with Saunders, and other spices (swiet smelling) what so euer a man will. Sum destill all thies in pure water in stede of Rosewater.

A threleued herb thei cal it Tribulũ at Rome, an herb most swiet of sauor, which they destil for perfumes and to make diuers other wanton swiete
xx sauoures. The muskes in Mesuen.

A water of swiet sauour, wherwith the strengthes of the heed, hart and stomacke are reuiued. foure handfull of the flowers of Lauendula. Roses whyte and red of ether two handful. Rosemary, Caryophyllata, newe and freshe Cyperus, the barke of Citranguli, of euery one a handful. Mint Sage, Tyme, Bayleues or Peny royall, of euery one halfe a handfull. iiii. vnces of Cloues. Galingall, Nucis mosch, Calamus, Aromaticus, Gin-
xxx ger, Cinamon, the flowers (I thinke better the rootes) of flower deluce, of euery halfe an vnce. Six poundes of whyte wyne (or q. s. that is as much as shall suffise.) When they are pund let thẽ

be put into a glas well closed for the space of eight daies. afterward vse them. It is excellent to wash the handes, if thou mist a litle of it with a great dele of pure water. A mā may vse it also destilled, & put in a scruple of musk. Epiphanius Empericus.

An other of the same mans, delectable with a maruelous swietnes of sauour. Ziuet, Muske, of ether a dram, let it be tyed in a fyne linnen cloth & let it be set to sooke in two poundes of Rose water a few daies in the sun. x

An other of the same mans of a very swiet sauour. Basill, Mint, Samsuchum or Maioram, flower deluce, Hyssop, Balsamita. (I take it to be Sisymbrium) Sauery, Sage, Melissa, Lauender, Rosemary, of euery one halfe a handfull. Cloues, Cinamon, Nutmegges, of euerye one an vnce. The pome Citrangula (of the kynd of Citriorum, the figure of an egg. of a yelowe war colour) iii. or. iiii. Let them be beeten and set. iii. daies in rose water, then let them be destilled with a slowe fyre. When the destillatiō is finished, put to a scruple of Muske, and set it in the sun. xx

An other of the same mans of most excellent sauour. Thre poundes of Rosewater, Cloues, Cinamō, Saūders, Citrinorū, of euery one. vi. drā. ii. handful of the flowers of Lauender. vi. drās of Assa dulcis, Malmsey, Aqua vitæ, of ether. ii. vnces. Let it stand a moneth to sooke in ỹ sun, wel closed in a glas, or vpon ỹ top of a furnace of a stouf. Then destil it in Balneo Mariæ, and at halfa drā of Muske to the destillacion. Then let it stand. x. dayes in the sun or aboue the fornace, & so vse it. xxx

It is marueylous pleasaunt in sauour.

## VVaters of svviet sauour of Andreas Furnerius, in his Frenche booke of the garnishyng of mans nature.

x A Water of wonderous swietnes, for the perfuming of the shietes of a bed, wher by the hooll place shal haue a moste ple saunt sent. Put into a litle phial of glas xviii. oz. xx. graines of Musk and ziuet, and a litle of Ambza. After filled full of Rosewater, set it ouer the fyze, and when it is hoot take it away, thē let it stande to coule well clooſed. after you haue let it stand soo a two daies, you may vse it from thence forward. It is as good as though it were destilled. When thou wilt perfume thy shirt oz other linnen, put it in a vessell with a wyde mouth, and spzeed the clothes vpon it boyling that they xx may dzinke vp the vapour and bzeth of it.

An other maner of swiet water, whiche men call Cassoleptam, that is Capsula. Power into sum litle vessell of laton, a litle Rosewater made with muske and a litle ziuet and Cloues, Agallochum styrap calamita, when they are all pund against a fyze mixt them, and perfume any clothes that ye will with the vapour ascending there from. It is a marueilous swiet sauour, whiche if thou wilt kepe, close the vessell diligently, and when thou xxx thinkest good, put moze Rosewater vnto it, that it may be renued.

An other.

An other. Thou shalt put into.iiii.poundes of Roosewater, Assa dulcis, somewhat grose beaten, Stirax, and Cloues, Camphora, Agallocum, of euery one an vnce, Musck, Siuet, of ether of thē xx.grains. Put these together in a glas shit with a parchment, prickt through with.x.or.xii.small holes, and let the vessel boile.iiii.houres in a kettle ful with water, as thoughe it were in Balneo Mariæ. After when it is cold, straine it throughe a fine linnen cloth, and kepe it in a glas, in ẏ which x
v.grains of Muske shal be put, which once moistened and stieped with the water, thou shalt stop the glas and set it in the sunne.v.daies. So shalt thou haue a wonderful well smelling water.

A swiet water and vnknown, wherof one part mixte with.x.partes of pure water, maketh the hoole moste swiet.xx.graines or there aboute of Muske (as the smel therof pleaseth the moore or les) Nutmegs, Cloues, Galingal, Spikenarde, graines of paradise, Mace, Cinamō, of euery one xx
an ounce. All theese pund, let them be put into a glas mete to destil in, with a pound a half or ther aboute of Roosewater poured vnto it. Let it stād so for the space of.iiii.or.v.dayes: afterwarde put to it thryse as muche Roosewater, and destill all thys in a limbecke in a kettle full of water, siething as in a Balneo Mariæ. Thou shalt kepe the water gathered therof diligently stopt, for ẏ same vse that the former serueth for.

An other excellent water. Two pound of the xxx
water of the floures of Citri. One pounde of the

water of red Roses: of Myrtus half a pounde. Of muske Roses a good quantitye, & likewyse of Iasmin (that is to say of the floures.) Of cloues halfe an vnce. iii. vnces of Assa dulcis well beaten, one vnce of Vernicis. Styrax calamita & red Styrax of ether half an vnce. All these pund & mixt with water thou shalt destil them in a glasen limbeck, the head and the receiuer diligently closed with clay, with a soft fire, or in a Balneo Mariæ, or in a kettle
x full of siething water.

A water of most swiet sauor, with ỹ which oyl is destilled also. The last being mixt with a hundreth times as much of pure water, doth sauoure it all with the swietnes therof: but this with a. M times as much. A pound of Myrre chosen, pure, new and fat beaten into smal peces: half a pound of the iuyce of Rooses: when they are mixte together in a limbecke, let them be destilled in ashes, wher first thou shalt separate the water w̄ a slow
xx fire: thē make ỹ fire bigger & separat ỹ oyl: at last deuide the water from the oyl. That water maketh the face bryghte. It closeth woundes, effectuallye, as well olde as newe. The oyle is moste precyous, and dothe the same thynges that the water dothe, but muche sooner, as for example, it dothe that in an houre that the water is aboute a hoole daye. An ounce of thys water destilled, mixt with certain hundred times as much of pure water, maketh them all notably wel smelling: but an
xxx ounce of the oyle, if it be put to certayne hundred poundes of pure water, doth the same.

A cer-

A certaine Rooſewater made wyth Muſcke, whiche is required and vſed alſo inother compoſitiõs. Put a.xii. graines oꝛ moꝛe of Muſcke in a glas that is wide beneath, and narowe aboue: & ſo cloſed with a parchmente, ſet it in the ſunne a iiii. oꝛ.v. daies. Afterwarde, take an other glaſſe like vnto it full of Rooſes dꝛied and beaten, ſtop ẏ mouth of it wꝭ a fine & thin cloth, other linnẽ oꝛ of hear. Thẽ put ẏ mouth of ẏ veſſell ẏ conteineth ẏ roſes into ẏ mouth of thother, wherin the muſk is conteined, and ſtop it aboute diligentlye wyth clay, and ſet it in the ſun, ſo that the glas with roſes be the vppermoſt, the other beneath in a windowe oꝛ other where, where the heat of the ſunne is vehement. Thou maiſt alſo ſpꝛinkle the Roſes moderatly dꝛied and beaten with good Roſe water and ſo put them into a ſtill. &c. Thys water moſt ſwiet, thou maiſt vſe when thou wylt bothe alum, and alſo mixt with other compoſicions. x

xx

## VVaters deſtilled called Coſmeticall, that is perteininge to garnichynge and deckinge.

DEſtylled waters foꝛ garnichinge, are deuyded alſo into certayne differences, foꝛ ſome are foꝛ the face, to make the coloure of it whyte, ruddye, bꝛyghte, to put awaye wꝛinckles, to pꝛeſerue and kepe it from Sunne burning, oꝛ to abolich the ſpots and ruſty roughnes in it. Other pertain to the heares xxx

and to the chaunginge of the coloure in them. Other make the tieth white.

All the vse of Cosmetical and garnishing thinges, oughte not to be taken for vnhoneſt and vndecent for a man that is wel instituted and godly mineded, for Galen also the mooste famous of all phisicions, preſcribeth cosmeticall medicines not a few in his worcke of composicion accordinge to places: and he declareth that the vse of thē is many times profitable and honeſt. For the leudneſſe x of certain maried men is suche, that for small and light faultes of their wiues, they are turned from the loue of them vnto harlots and hores, and certain faults or blemiſhes are such, that a man of a bashful nature wold be ashamed to be sene abrode with them: some also bring veration, or griefe, or itch, as certain whelks in the face, &c. I write not this vnto wemen, or other men, but vnto Phisicions only, who should be good and discrete men: ẏ xx both otherwise they may vse these honeſt remeadies and medicins, and chiefly whē such as these be, are required of the wifes of tried honeſtye of Kinges, Princes, and noble men. More of these thinges, and what the art of garnishinge, wherin honeſt garnishinge is soughte for, differs for the commeticall and deceitfull, thou shalt read in Galen of compoſi medic. ſec. locos, the first boke. 2. ch.

Such Cosmetical waters as be simple, we wil not declare heare, as be the waters of Bean flou- xxx res, Strawberies, Dew, Gotes milke: Read before of the water of strawberies, and of the same

and

and other in Brunſwyck or Riffius. Yea Aqua vitæ hath a certain cosmeticall and garniſhing vertue, as we reherſed in his place.

Waters deſtilled of the leues of the peeche tree and Willowe, of lyk weight mixt together, do hele the red whelkes in the face, (the Frenche men call them rubiz) being moiſtened therwith.

A ſpyced wyne for the garniſhing of wemen, whiche maketh the ſkin whyt, fyne, pure, and wel coloured. Put Ginger and Cinamon in wyn and deſtill them as Roſewater. It is holſome alſo against all could complexions and moſte against palſy. Arnold in his boke of wyne. x

A garniſhing water, wherwith wemen amend their thick groſe ſkyn, black and ſkaly or ſkuruy, with Quick ſiluer ſod in a raw eg, &c. thou maiſt fynd in Nicolas Maſſa vpon the frenche diſeaſe, in his. vi. booke. ii. chapter.

A water for the bewtifying of the face. The ſpume of ſyluer half a pounde: when it is beaten ſift it, and in two poundes of whyte vinegar ſieth it till the third part be conſumed, ſturring it with a ſtick, when it is ſod deſtill it. At length ad to it halfan vnce of Caphura, Aphronitrum, oyle of Tartaro, clouen Alum, of euery one an an vnce. ſtrein it through a cors cloth, anoynt the face and neck. Epiphanius Empericus. xx

An other of the ſame maner, for the brightnes of the face. Take Lily routes, Arus, Dragons, of euery one whyles they be freſh, half a pound. half a pound of the flowers of Beenes. Eigth vnces of xxx

Roosewater, destill them, put to it Moschocarii, Cinamon, of ether two drames. Washe the face therwith twyse a daye.

A very good water of the same mans for the same vse. Take flowers of Beenes, bitter Almõdes, the leeues of Peeche trees, of euery one. iii. vnces, Gootes milke as muche as of all the rest. When they ar destilled put six or eight whytes of egges sod, which must be mixt with the water de-
x stilled, by & by destil it again and mixt with it. ii. drams of Caphura.

A frenche water for litle moules, all scalynes & freckmes of the face. A pound of Tartarũ, or lyes of wyne burnd till they be whyt: Mastick, Tragacãtha, of ether half an vnce. Sir drams of Camphora, iiii. whytes of egs. When they are pund & mixt in Rosewater, let thẽbe destilled. They cure marueilously. Epiphanius Empericus.

A water procuring vnto the face a Rooselyke
xx and faire colour. Take a pynt of Aqua vitæ thrys destilled: an vnce of Prasiliũ: Cloues to the nũber often, & as many grains of Paradys: fiue Cubebas when they are all pund & sifted, heet them a litle with Aqua vitæ in a vessel diligently couered, that nothyng breeth out by any meanes. Afterwarde when this mixtur is could again destill it in a lẽbeck of glas, with a very slow fyer, and thou shalt haue a good water & a cleer. When thou wilt vse it, wiet the face & skyn of the person with a sponge
xxx moistened therewith, for it maketh without all doubt a Roose colour fayre and bewtifull. And

this

this dying wyll continue a long time, foꝛ. ii. oꝛ. iii yeares. If thou canst not haue Aqua vitæ, take reed wyne of Rupella the best thou canst fynde, about the measure of Semiloti, a dutche wourd foꝛ halfan vnce, foꝛ they call an vnce a loot, foꝛ there must be moꝛe measure of wyne, then Aqua vitæ. But Aqua vitæ is much better to the pꝛeparing of this water. This water garnisheth a mans skin subtilly & maruelously. Out of the wꝛiten booke, the authoꝛ wherof is not declared. x

A lyke vnto this shalbe declared by and by out of Gordonius. An other that taketh away the wꝛinkles & spots of the face, and clarifieth the skinne, of whytes of egges destilled: Reede befoꝛe emongest the simple waters destilled in Balneo Mariæ.

A maruelous water that putteth away Napas (litle whelkes oꝛ puches oꝛ litle teetes, sum call them Napas, I thinke the Italians) Lupinas acoꝛns, kurnelles, Porros, that is, wartes, & what euel so euer groweth in any place of the body it taketh it away. ii. pounds of oyl de bay, whyt frankensence, Mastick elect, Gum Arabick, cleer Turpintyn, of euery one. iii. dꝛams: When they are beten mixt altogether and destil them in a lembeck. And in this water thus destilled put halfa pound of Cineris terræ & destil it again: and kiep this water as a tresure. The authoꝛ is nameles. But it semeth that this liquoꝛ wilbe rather an oyll then a water, & saue only that ashes is added vnto it, it migth haue bien well asscribed vnto Balnes. xx xxx

A cosmeticall water that bewtifieth the face & bꝛeeketh

breeketh the stoone, is described before aboute the end of the title where we entreted generally of the vertues of liquors destilled. Reed also Rogerius, in his fourth tretise the fift chapter.

¶ Certain Cosmeticall waters for the face, shalt thou fynd also by and by, in the waters that folow ascribed to the heares. Ther be also emõgst the Balmes hereafter, which serue to garnishing

## ℞ Certain vvaters Destilled for the garnishing of the face, out of Andreas Furnerius in his Frenche booke of the bewtifying man kynde.

A Water for the brightnes and whytnes of the face. The flowers of whyt Rooses, of water Lily, Elder, Lilyes the chydes take out, of Beenes of the flowers of euery one of thies a pound. Half a pound of
xx the water of Strawberies. Crums of whyt bred as miche as you shall thynke good. xii. whytes of egs. ii. vnces of whyte Frankensence. Into all thies let Ceruſſa pund be put for a nightes space. Let them all bee destilled in a Lembeck of glas: when the water is drawen out let it bee set in the sun, and washe the face therwith morning and enening, so that ye wype it not.

An other, that the face and the other partes of the body may retein a faire and youthfull form. ii.
xxx vnces of Aqua vitæ: the water of of Been flowers, Rose water, of ether. iiii. vnces. of Lily water. bi. vnces.

ounces, when they are all mixt, put to them a dra of the whitest Tragacantha. After this water hath stand in the sunne. vi. daies, streine it throughe a faire linnen cloth. The vse of it is in the morning so that it be not wipte of.

An other for the brightnesse and beautye of the face. A water of the whites of egges newe laide, made by a spunge with like measure of the iuice of Limons, destill it as rosewater. Put vnto this water afterward, about .ii. ounces of commun ly, x and the limō beaten hole (the skin puld of rather) put it into the rest: after. viii. daies wring out the iuyce from it and mixt it with water. Let the face be washt first with pure water and wipt, let it be washt with this water destilled. It procureth an hansome beautye, conserueth the skin, and is vtterly the best.

An other which Isabella of Aragonia duches of Millen vsed, knede the flour of whete Mele, wyth a Sextarium almooste a pinte. xx. vnces of Gotes xx milke: then bake the bread therof gentlelye in an ouen, and draw it out afore it be to muche baked. The crums of this bread cut in smal peces, or els crumd betwixt ons fingers and put in other new gotes milk, let it stand so. vi. houres. Thou shalt mixt with it the water of. xii. whites of egs made with the spunge: lime made of eg shels an ounce: Camphora, Suger, Alum, white corall, of euerye ii. drammes. When all these are pund, let them be mixt wyth the moyste thinges, and destylled in a xxx lembeck of glasse. A notable good water shal com

therof,and most profitable to put away all berations growing in the face. It maketh the beauty of the face as excellent as is possible to be made.

An other to beautifye the face. The leaues of Roosemary,white Tartary,mixt them with whit wine,and vse the water drawne oute of it by a limbecke,as ye woulde do the former medicines for the same effect.

An other for the same. Set the floures of beanes in good white wine a day or iii. in a glas bottell,then destill them wyth a softe fire. The vse of it is,to wash the face therwith morning and euening,but you must washe it first with a decoction of Cerussa. And you shal see it shortly worke.

An other that taketh away al maner of spots. Put into a glas like muche of Cristall and Corall,with water of Limones so much that it maye couer them and be a fingers bredth aboue them. Stop this vessell and put it in some colde place in the earthe as in a wine seller a fewe dayes. Then caste away the shelles and wash the snailes with water somewhat salt so ofte,till all their sliminess be washt away. Then destill them and keepe the water. Afterward thou shalt draw out a water of rapes cut small by a limbeck. When thou wilt vse it,take a sponeful of the firste water. iiii. of the second,and. iiii. of the third,mixt them and washe ỹ face,which notwithstanding must first be washt with water and wipte.

An other maruelous for the same purpoose. Take snailes wythoute theyr shelles:and washe them

them as is before reherſed, then ſprinckle an vnce of Salte (otherwiſe ſalte Gemmæ) beaten, in a glaſſe and put the ſnailes there vpon: then ſprinkle other Salte vppon them againe, and ſnailes vppon that, and ſo ſhall you do continuallye layinge ſalte vppon Snailes, and Snailes vppon ſalte, till the thyrde parte of the veſſell be fylled. Then poure vnto them ſo muche of the iuyce of Snailes, that it ſtande aboue the ſalt and Snailes, two fingers thicke, and deſtyll them: vſe thys water as is aboue reherſed. If ſo be it thou canſt not commodiouſlye deſtill them, ſet them all mixt together in a cloſe veſſell, tyll they receiue the forme of an oyntmente, and that ſhall you vſe at euenynge, as the other aboue wrytten Oyntementes (the face fyrſte waſchte and wipte) and the ſeconde daye after waſche the face wyth water of Beane floures. This alſo did I reade in the Antidotary of Gordonius. x

An other not deſtilled. Twelue Snailes, cut euerye one in .iiii. partes, put in good white wine. This liquor ſhalt thou vſe as the aforeſaide. It ſhall come to good ſucces. xx

After thys followeth a deſtylled water of a yonge Storke of the ſame effecte, and operation, whyche I deſcribed amongſte the ſymple Medicinall waters.

An other manner verye good and ſecreate, (or vnknowne.) Sixe newe laide Egges, halfe a pounde of Malmſey, a yong Pigion not yet holelye fetheared, Theſe new from the prees ỹ is made xxx

of vnskimmed milcke. viii. Arantia Poma: oyle of Tartaro. iii. ounces, an ounce of Ceruſſa. Let thē be beaten that maye be beaten, and mirte altogether, that they may be deſtilled wyth a ſlow fyre. The vſe of this water is like the other before. It maketh a fair ſkin, fine, tender as is poſſible.

A waſhinge or Kynges water whyche abolyſheth all ſpottes. Take water of cleare Turpintine, as muche as can be gotten out of ii. pounds
x of it: put therein halfe an ounce of Maſticke, iii. ounces of white Frankenſence, halfe an ounce of Tragacantha. When they are pund mirte them wyth the water, and deſtyll them, keepe the water. Then mealte Swines greaſe of a male Hog, vnſaulted, and ſtrayne it throughe a double lynnen cloth. Then take white Ginger, Cloues, Cinamon, Euphorbium, Spiknarde, Camphora, of euerye one two ounces, three Nutmegges, when all theſe are pund, myrt wyth the ſtrayned Swi-
xx nes greaſe: put vnto theſe two ounces of quycke Siluer often times waſhte wyth ſalte and Vineger and wrounge throughe a piece of Leather, and with this mirte the droſſe (la feuille ou de la-uenre, as it is wrytten in Frenche) of quicke ſyluer (de couppelle.) When all is mirte together, deſtill them, and keepe the water. Afterwarde take vi. ounces of the water of the foreſaid Turpentin, and of the latter water twiſe ſo much, mirt them: and when you wyll vſe them waſche the face fyrſte
xxx wyth a decoction of Ceruſſa and wipe it.

Then poure about. vi. droppes of thys water

mirt

mixt together into the palm of the hand, and wher thou wilt anoynt, couering the place anoynted or wet with a linnen cloth till it be dried. A marueilous effect and operation shall folowe therupon.

An other of Snailes. xxx. whyte Snailes. ii. pound of gootes milke. iii. vnces of swynes grece, or els of a yong Kid: a dram of Camphora pund; let them be destilled in a lymbeck of glas.

An other. Take six vnces of the crums of the whytest breed, and wash it. ii. poundes of milke, x mixt it diligently and destill it, as is aboue sayd, and washe with it.

The water also of the whytes of egges destilled is thought good.

Another that purifieth the face, two vnces of Myrh, whyte Frankencence, Mastich, of ether halfe an vnce. Synger whyte. ii. drams: one dram of Camphora: a pound or a pound and a halfe of whytes of egges. When all is diligently mixt, let them be put in the bely of a yong hen and wellyking, the bowelles taken out. If thou wilt, put to a hen simpely, but flein and cut in small pieces. Put to also Asses milke or Gootes milke aboute iii. Sextares (that is. ii. pyntes & a half. lx. vnces. Destill thies in a lembeck of glas.

That the face may shyne elegantly. xxx. newe laid egges, stiep them in vinegar the sharpest you can get for the space of. iii. dates and night: then boor them through with a pyn, that the humor within them may run al out. Destill all this in a Rose- xxx still, that the face may be washt therwith.

A water clarifying the face. Take the rout of Dragons made cleen and cut in to thin roundles, stiep them .ix. daies in whyte wyne, so that euery daye half a pound or more fresche wyn be powred vnto them, then take the call of fat that is aboute the goutes in a kides bely, taken in May, to the number of sixtyes beeten and sod in .iii. poundes of black nightshad: and a poũd of the meel of rys: half a pound of the water of wylde plums or bul-
x lies, blaũshed Beenes to seeth in the same water: Put vnto this .xii. rotten Appuls and ten egges, two handfull of the routes of common flower deluce, or els the flower deluce of Florence: a pound of Hony: halfe a pounde of bitter Almondes: Gum Arabick; Sarcocolla, Tragacantha, Borage, Camphora, of euery one two drams: chiepes milk six poundes: Venice Turpentin .ii. vnces: water of the floures of water Lily. Let thies be destilled together in a lembeck with a smal fyer. The
xx water destilled therof, let it be set in the sun; and moued oftentymes.

Another that taketh away the spots of the skin and whitteneth it. An vnce of Borage, halfe a dram of Camphora, three drams of cõmun Alum, Gum Arabick, and Tragacantha, of ether of them half an vnce: Sarcocolla, Assa dulcis, of ether .ii. drames .iiii. vnces of Cerussa. Vun all thies mixt them and put them into half a pound of Dragons water and as muche of water of floures of Lily:
xxx together with water of the floures of Broum, of Nightshade, of water Lilyes, of euery one foure vnces.

vnces. When they are mixt, destill them in a lembeck of glas.

To make the face cleer and youthlyke, that it seme lyke to the age of almost. xv. yeares. Newe laid hens egges. xii. without the sheles: an vnce of Cinamon, a pound of Asses milke, washe the face with that water destilled by a lembeck.

## Certain cosmeticall thinges, out of the Antidotorium of Gordonius.

x

TAke the rootes of Lily, the rootes of Dragõs Arum blanched Citer, Rys, Amylum, Ceruse washed, frenche Soop, of euery one. ii. vnces. Let them be put in a new pot couered, then sod or decocted in a furnace, and beten. Then take Tragacantha, Gum Arabick, of euery one an vnce, put them in water of flowers of Beenes. Then temper Porcellanas in water of Limons, till they may be mollified: put to half an vnce of Borax. All thies with a very litle of swines grees, must bee mixte xx with water of Beenes. With that whiche is made of this, muche lyke an oyntment, anoynt thy hool face morning and euening, and washe it awaye with warm water strained through bran. This medicine scoureth, purgeth, maketh whyt: to bee short it maketh the face notable and marueylous faire, plain, equall, gracious.

An other, Lemons cut into. iii. or mo partes, let them be sodde in whyt wyne, wherwith let the face be washt. xxx

An other to make ỹ apple of the chieck ruddy (ỹ lyke

lyke also we described before.) Take Alum Brasill, the graines wherewith the Peeche is made reed, let them be pund with the water of wyne destilled. Therwith let the place be very muche annointed, whiche ye lyst to make reed. If so be it ye ad a litle water of salt Ammoniack destilled, the colour should be the faster and abyde the lenger. Yet take heed of this water (Ammoniack) bycause it fretteth euery body, and if ye list to vse it, take but
x a very litle lest it corrupt the medicine.

Whoso requireth mo liquors, specially destilled, for the puritie of the face & brigthnes, let hym reed Rogerius in his .iiii. treatise the .v. cha. wher he describeth the water of Beenes and Limons, whose vse is ether by it selfe or with a certain composition. &c. Also the water composed with Bryonia and Dragons: & simple, of the herbe of strawberies, of hasta regia, of herba Muscata, of the flowres of Nigellæ, &c.
xx

## VVaters for the dying of heares of the heed and other.

SPonsa solis beeten (otherwyse the siedes of Solsosium beeten) put it in milke of a woman that nurceth a boy, ten (otherwyse .xl.) dales, and then make an oyl. This oyll sod with leued gold, seething it gently
xxx by the space of one day, is maruelous: for if a man washe his heares therwith, they shall becum lyke gold: If the face be wet and rubbed with the same it shalbe

it shalbe plaine and cleare, that it shall seme angellike continuinge for the space of .v. dayes. It cleareth the sight also, and cureth any disease of ỳ eies within ten (otherwise .iiii.) daies: and al kind of tothache within .iii. daies: and if the iawes be well rubbed with it, the wormes fall oute and dy. Aegidius, amõgst whose waters thys is ỳ fourth. If a man drinck of this water .ix. daies, he is healed of the Palsy, what cause so euer it come of, although it haue endured the space of .iiii. yeares. x

Lullius in his boke of waters. It appeareth that this water is not made by destillacion but by expression, that is, wringing out only, as I shall declare amongst oyle of sedes.

A water destilled of larde, that the heares may be made long and yellow and shininge, & the face more elegant. Scrape larde as muche as ye will and shaue it very small: then beate it in a marble morter, til it be like paste knoden. Of thys destylled in a limbeck, thou shalt gather a white liquor xx wherwith thou shalt annoynt thy heares and face for it wil make them very fair and bright.

A water destilled of honye maketh the heares fayre and longe. Reade here after where we shall speake of simple quint essences: and amongste waters that be destilled in Rosestilles.

A whitening water, &c. of a Mouldwarpe: the vi. amongste Aegidius waters. Bryng a Moule into pouder with brimstone and the iuyce of Selandine put to it, let it stande a certaine daies, afxxx terward destill it. With this water washe a place

anye beast what so euer it be and it shall be made white. If thou mixte water, otherwise (the worde water is lefte oute) aloes and waxe, annoynt the place diseased and thou shalt heale al manner of Gutta: and as they call it noli me tangere, if thou lay a plaister made thereof vpon the sooze. Likewise it healeth the skalles of the head annoynted therewith, and cureth the guttam rosaceam layde vppon it in manner of a plaister. But mixt wyth
x the stone called Calaminaris and Aloes, it healeth the Lupum perfitelye, laying a plaister of it thervpō twise a day, if also the superfluities be washt with the same mixture. It must in no wise be taken inwardly within the body.

A water that dieth a Griene colour. A poūd of cuperoos (that is to say Vitriolum.) Half a poūd of Smerillum. Destil them and anoynt Epiphanius Empericus. The water of Capparorum, Capers destilled, maketh grene heares. Cardanus.

xx A water commodious for purgyng the tethe. Take Salte Ammoniak, Salte Gemmæ of euerye one thre ounces: Suger Alum an ounce and a halfe. Let them be destilled, or soked. viii. daies in two pounde of water, and strained, rubbe and wash the tethe therewith. Epiphanius Empericus. Other. ii. like, for the same purpose shalt thou find after, next to the description of Aqua fortis.

Howe waters of herbes, floures, and rotes
xxx be destilled by descencion, that is downwarde.

A way

## A vvaye to destill svviete vvaters, and effectuall, oute of Flowers and Yearbes by descencion or gonge downwarde.

TAke an earthen vessell, vppon the whyche straine or spread a thin and fine linnen cloth and vpon it spynckle Rooses, (for so the Roose-cake wil proue meruelous swiet) or coueslops, or other Floures or Yearbes. Then muste ye haue x a lidde to couer the vessell: and aboue the bottom putte the fire. So shalt thou destill not onlye a mooste swiet water, but also moste effectuall and most strong. The Rose cake is wont to be laide in the sunne closed, that it maye be purged from the smoky smel, when notwithstandinge it reteineth the smell of the Roose. Cardanus.

Freshe Rooses laide vpon a linnen cloth strained vppon a Basin, if they take a vessell full of hoate coales, they destyll muche water and swiet xx into the Basin. In like manner other flowers. Syluius. In my minde this kinde of destillacion is commodious for all suche thynges as be colde, or oughte to coule; chiefly ye if they lacke smell, as the most part of binding thinges: & more also, such as be cold & moist to. Yea also we shall haue much water & in shorter time, & with les coste by this waye, nether is there any ieoperdy that they should fume out. But a man must geue diligente hede least the vessel laide vpon be to lyttle hotte, xxx and least it be left vpon longer then it shoulde be,

least the water taste of burning.

If .ii. vrinals be set together, the vpper full of Roses and set in the sunne (with a linnen clothe betwixte,) a moste swiet water destilleth into the nether. Syluius.

Roose water, Moschata, how it is made by the sun by descencion, we prescribed afore in ỳ Chapter of swiet waters.

The liquor of yelow violet floures, that destil-
x leth by it self into a vial of glas, amendeth the eie liddes that be turned inside outward. A vessell is filled with the floures whiche are sooked a good meany of daies continuallye in the sunne, whereupon a certaine liquor is gathered in the bottom whyche is verye holsome to be put into the eyes. Alexander Benedictus.

Take the tender buddes of Fennel before they
xx florish or go abrode, full of iuyce with the leaues. Put these in a Phiall of glasse, but fyll it not vp: turne it vp side downe and put the mouth of it into an other Phiall vnder it, and close it with dow, that the spirites brethe not oute. Put the Phials in some hoole in a wall towarde the hotest southe sunne. So within .vi. houres or there about, thou shalt haue a mooste profitable water to sharppen the sight and for bleardnesse, whose goodnesse a frend of mine tryinge vppon him selfe, who also made the water his self, shewed me and made me priuy vnto it.

xxx Scillæ whiles they be fresh and newe, the vtter barke pulled of, cutte with a knife, are put into a vessel

a vessell full of hooles in the bottom, couered aboue & well closed with clay. The bottom of this pot is put into an other, put vnder it in a pit of the earth, and the ioyning of the pots is compassed wt clay cloos. Then make they a fier about the vpper part of the pot by the space of one night (.x. houres or more. Soo the water runneth in to the nether pot, whiche mixt with meel or breed, it killeth mys quickly that taste of it: the sooner if thou mixt a litle Litharge or whyt Leed. Bulcasis in his second booke, and Syluius out of him. x

Sumtimes certain waters and oyles ar made by descencion, lyke as of Roseny tries when they are burnt pitche. Syluius. But of Oyles which ar made by descention we wil speeke hereafter. Certain are made by a middle way betwen a discention and ascention, as Oyll of Coperos, by a Cucurbita layd along ouerthwart vpon the syde.

## Destillation in Asshes, or Sand or Dros of metall beeten. &c. xx

IN Asshes are bothe waters and oyles destilled. Waters with a moste gentle & soft heet, whiche thou shalt discerne by touching with thy hand both the asshes and also the vessels of destillacion. And perauenture there is no difference, for the destillacion of any kind of waters, in Balneo Mariæ or in Asshes, if so be it thou obserue the measure of ỳ fyer. For xxx in Balneo Mariæ, the water that ỳ stillatory is put

in, may be skalding hoot: the asches may not be to hoot, that is when herbes, rootes, flowers or any liquors ar destilled to deriue a water of thē. Men thinke them to be made so muche the swieter & les smelling of any fyzines and bzenning, being destilled in suche asches because the thinge is doone moze softly and with moze leysur, so that the heed or lid be not hoot, and sumtymes betwene the falling of the dzops, a mā may tel swiftly til he cum
x at fifty. But the Oyles haue nied of a gretter fire and a moze vehement heet (that is) a dzyer: therefoze although it may bee rightly doone in asches, whatsoeuer is done in water, yet not cōtrary. foz oyles may be made in asches, but none in siething water. But this thing shalbe moze euident herafter where we shall teache of Quintessence.

The destillacion by asches is easy and redy, if an earthen or bzasen vessell, diep inough, and able to receiue the Cucurbita or body of the still, be fil-
xx led with fyne asches and sifted or fyned sand, so ful that the matter to be destilled which is in the vessell, may be cleen within the asches and no part of it aboue. This vessell full of asches shalt thou set vpon fiue or lix iron barres, which ar laid ouerthwart from one syde to an other: that is to saye. iii. sydes of the furnace being layd, they shall occuppe two of them: the further syde it shall not nied, if it be done against a wall. The foz part of this. iiii. cozners bielding shalbe lefte open, that the fyer
xxx may be made and put vnder therat. The length

of euery

of euery syde is sufficient to be one foote long, the heigth six fingars or there aboute. All thies shall we strengthen euery where with clay (and pieces of shelles mixt together) that the heet may the better be kept in. ii. breething hooles left in the corners. But this maner is for vpon a soden and only miet for one vessel. I bielded once a more laborious fornace on this sorte. In a corner of the house I raised a foundacion of brick and lyme, a foote and a half hy. Upon the foundacio or harth, x a round fornace, with one narowe door, long and brode lyke a lytle brick (so that a hand may be put in) which is set vp when I lyst to shit the fornace. There were. iii. ventes or breethyng hooles, the height of the fornace was about. x. inches. Aboue this fornace ther was an iron plait laid of ỳ same compas, of. ii. foote or more broode through the midst, about this was an edge rayled of vnburnt brick (for vnto the fornace I tooke burnt brick) in a compas wyse, the heigth of two hand breed. xx This round place aboue the plait was filled w ashes, in ỳ ashes round about was ther set about fyue stilles of glas, that at one tyme and with one fyre many waters or Oyles might be destilled together. Rounde about the fornace was well fensed with wrought claye with verye salte water, wherewith sum Hors dounge was myxt.

This kynd of fornace is surely very cõmodious, bycause it niedeth litle fier, whiche also it selfe in this forme endureth very long: that it is almoste xxx inough

inough to see to the fyer morning and euening. But it must bee made only of cooles, whiche are put in to the fornace with a litle fyer shouell, only that they may be goten in at the litle doze hansumly: the edges of this fier shouel must be a litle turned vp, that it may holde the cooles ỹ better. Ther is nied also of long iron fyershouel (as the fornace shal require) turned in at the end accozding to a streigth cozner, and ther in the end to be sumwhat
x made vzoder, wherwith the cooles within may be moued and laid as a man will haue them, and put down frō the other fier shouel. But thies thinges are better knowen by experience. In this kynd of fornaces, and how soeuer they be in asshes, bothe other kindes of waters and oyles, as I sayd, are rightly pzepared: and chiefly such dzy thinges as are infused in wyne, & sumtymes stieped, the vessell being very well shyt that they may render the very same sauour and tast, as wozmwood, lyke
xx as I shewed befoze, Gentian, Juniper beries, and spyces, the waters destilled whzeof our cuntreymen name goulden. &c. Then the destillacion of Aqua vitæ is sumtimes repeted, in whiche I haue obserued this, that the better parte alwayes & the pureft issueth out first, & what so euer is flegmatyck (oz deed water, as sum cal it, which is vnpzofitable, hurtfull, and almoste stinking) followeth last: whiche is well perceiued and knowen in a glas heed foz the still: Foz whyle the purer mat-
xxx ter, that is, the fyzy and aery substance issueth, no sygn apereth in the heed of the still: but when the

fleume

fleume comes once, and tokens of the water following by straikes appeare manifestly, as ye see them, remoue the receiuing vessel, and what so euer remaineth in the Cucurbita or bely of the stil, poure it out as good for nothing: and begin a new destillation of fresh, and that must be repeted, vntil no fleume appeare any more, which chaunseth lightly in the fourth or fifthe destillation. Afterwarde there nedeth no more destillation, but circulacion, that the liquor be rectified, as they terme x it, and turned into heauen or quint essence.

Thinges destilled in the vapour of hot water, retein more perfitly the vertues and qualities of of plantes, but because they haue some corruption in them, they can not be kept long. Those thinges longar which by the heat of asches or dros of metall beaten to pouder are destilled in vessels of stone or glas, how many so euer they be, vppon a long or round fornace couered with slates or tiles which may holde the hie sandes compassed wyth xx hie lead. But these vessels muste be made hot by little and little not sodenly, and couled likewise before they be opened to the colde aire, or els they breake straight way. Syluius.

Vlstadius prescribeth a certaine destillation in asches wyth so softe a fyre, that thou maiste number one. ii. iii. betweene one drop and an other.

Anye kynde of frute thou wilte, when it is well ripe cut small and beaten, thou shalt destill it in sand with a slow fire. Vlstadius. xxx

¶ A certaine waye to make water by and by.

WAter is made also vppn a sodein, whiles the iuice is made hot or skalding, a glasen cup is set vpon it, in the whiche the fume passeth into droppes: and the droppes gathered therupon are driuen togethe into water. By this meanes Vineger is easilye tourned into water. Thys is holsome for spottes and blemisches in the eies, and for the web, to put them awaye: specially if Rue be sod in white Vinegar. Cardanus.

x

Som are put resinam larigenam in a trene bessell, whose bottome must be made by a tornar as thin as is possible, so that a man may see through it, so in a hotte place the purer parte and the thinner destilleth.

## Of rosaries, that is to say instruments wherwith a destilled liquor maye be gotten oute of Roses and other medicines, fyre being put vnder (for the mooste parte wythoute anye meane betwixte) either of cooles, or of chippes.

xx

FIre in destillacion dothe more procure the sauoure of adustion and brentnesse vnto the water that is to bee destilled, then do cooles or water, whiche thinge to auoide put sande in the pan in commun Rosaries: or rather see that sande be betwixte the fyre and the panne, and also aboute the pan, and that it be glased (or oyled as some call it) if it be an earthen

xxx

then panne: for it is made also of brasse. The ioyning together of the pan and the lembecke thou shalt fense with clay, that is to saye with a lynnen clout perieted or closed with clay and hansumlye laid aboute it: and the receiuinge vessell with the nose of the lembecke likewise. Brunsvvick. Some nowe a daies make theese Rosarie pans of bras, and vpon the sand they lay the hearbes that be to be destilled: and round about the pan (and within it also except I be deceiued) they fill a voide space x with water, a pipe being made for the purpose to poure them in at. They put fire vnder it ether of coles or of very short chips, because the flame of ỹ fire may seme to be able to do les hurt, for the water that compasseth. But without all doute, all these shalbe much better destilled in glasses, or in Balneo Mariæ, or in ashes.

Vineger is made white wyth destillation, as well for other vses of Chymistes and Phisycions, as also to be mixte wyth Sirrupe of Vin- xx negar, whereuppon I wyll reherse Bulcasis wordes. Builde an Atanor like vnto that wherein Roosewater is destylled, and euer take a stillatorye vessell of glasse or of earthe glased: fyll three partes of it wyth good Vinegar, that the fourthe parte of the Vessell aboue maye be empty, leaste when it doothe seethe the Vineger bee spilte and runne ouer. Then couer the vessel with some Vessell vppon it, as ye knowe, haynge a noose, as the manner is in rosewater, and make a xxx light fire, not greate nor stronge: for if it be vehe-

ment, the Vinegar shal not become so white. The vineger that is destilled muste be of white wyne, and verye sharpe. So shalt thou gather a whyte and pure liquor, which thou shalt keepe in store. After ỹ same maner may wine be destilled. Thys writeth Bulcasis. I destilled it once in glasen vessels in ashes, which I kepe yet hitherto certaine yeares, like to Vinegar not destilled bothe in sauoure and taste, differing only in the coloure and
x substaunce, wherein it is like to pure water to see to. Bulcasis seemeth to be of this opinion, that vineger shoulde be destilled with fire or water, not in a Balneo Mariæ, but in that maner that he maketh the first and second in destillinge of Rooses, that is, without water with fyre of woode or rather of cooles. I haue destilled verye excellentlye in ashes. Pearles, egshels, stone of the rains and bladder are dissolued with strong vineger, specially whē it is destilled or with the iuice of limōs:
xx so is also both kinde of corals, and they afterward dried, are readily crumled: præcipitatum and sublimatum and cinabrium, and they retourne into quick siluer. Syluius. The Chymistes say metals are resolued with vineger destilled: also ẇ mans vrine destilled.

The leaues of hempe tourned into meale, because they pearse the heade, make drincke which wyll make a man pleasauntlye drounke. Cardan. It seemeth water shoulde be poured to it, and
xxx when they are made dowe together, then to bee destilled: like as burninge water in a Rosarye or

Rosestill

Roſeſtil, or lyke inſtrument where the fyer is put vnder without any men, and perauentur the deſtillacion ſhould be twys or thrys repeted. I wold ſay the ſame of Dotes water, whereof lykewyſe Cardanus wryteth: The Moſcouites (ſaith he) becauſe they lack wyn, vſe water deſtilled of Dotes whiche enflameth and maketh a man dronken no les then wyne. For Dotes being of a more gros ſubſtãce, it muſt nedes when it is deſtilled make hoot, becum more ſubtill and ſharp, and drawe ny x to the nature of burning water. This ſaith he.

The lyke may be done of any drinck that maketh dronken, as Ale, Bier, Curmus and Meed, ſpecially when it is old, and that whiche is ſodde with Mill.

Hony whyle it is a deſtilling is wont to ryſe vp and run ouer, when it is made hoot. But this is auoyded, when a man deſtilleth in a cõmun Roſeſtill, by putting vpon it within the pan a wooden ſiue (made with hors hear) ſo that it touch the hony. xx If ye wil deſtil in a Cucurbita or body of glas, mixt with it pure and well waſſhed ſand, & make a ſlow fyre. The firſt water is caſt away, but the ſecond is kept whiche hath a goulden colour, and a litle before the end reed. The vſe of this water is for wemen to their hear, that they may growe, be ſoft and yelow being moyſtened therwith ſpecially in the ſun. It amendeth the ſhedding of the hear. It heeleth ſwelled and blered eyes, and putteth away their watery cootes and their duſkiſh- xxx neſs: it heeleth the corners of the eyes that be hurt

and ful of wheales. It heeleth notably the places that be burned, specially them that be soft and tender, so that no skar or blemysh shall remain. The latter water that is redish, purgeth corrupt mattier in roten byles, if thei be washed therwith, and lynnen clothes moystened therein be layde vpon them, and whē it hath purged them, it rayseth the flesche also. Ryffius. Reed Vlstadins.

x

## Of oyles destilled, and first generally then particularly.

Of oyles of Plantes, Flowers, Herbes, Gums, Rosines, Siedes, Barkes, Woodes.
Of those oyles composed whiche they call Balsama.
Of oyles of Beastes.
Of oyles of Petalles.

xx Oyles whiche are made in Chymisticall vessels ether by descencion or by ascencion, sum be simple, sum compound: of thies sum are composed of many, as certain balmes, whiche they call artificiall: sum of few. There be sum that may seme to be in a meen betwene simple and compound, as they where to sum medicine beeten, sum liquor is added, wherewith it is sooked and destilled togetherr, that it may ascend being caryed by it, afterward it is separated.

xxx Also certain are made of plātes or their parts, Flowers, Routes, Siedes, Barkes, Rosines, Gums, Drops. Sum of beestes, or of sum partes of them or of their excrementes. Other of metally thinges

thinges or suche lyke as Antimonium, Leed, Amber. We will speeke of euery of them by thies thre latter places. Of other kyndes of oyles which are made by any other maner, as by expression, infusion. &c. we shall entreat after.

Lyke as oyl Benedict is destilled by sublimacio of hoot burning tyl stones quenched in oyll, euen so of Ladanū, wax, liquors, gums, rosins, boones, marowes, and other aboūding with fat humors may oyl be goten by sublimating. Syluius. x

An oyly nature semeth to be in al mixt thinges or cōpounded by nature whatsoeuer they be, whā as it is in salt also the most dry body that may be, as Cardanus wryteth. (Ther is also in salt a fatnes, which we may marualll at, Plin.) but in sum more, in sum les. For it is an oyly and fat humor that is in mixt thinges, not that watery and easy to be dryed, but an aery which also is hoot. Boeth kynde of elementes haue the moysture in thē that belongeth to their kynd. This liquor in certaine xx thinges nature it selfe separateth, not in plantes only by iuices or liquors, the Grickes call them opoús: teeres, gumes, rosins, Elæomel: but also in deed bodies, as in fat metally thinges, brimston, quicksiluer, also in diuers kyndes of pitch, Naphtha, aumber; ambra, & Petreleon, whiche hath his name because it floweth & runneth out of stoues. But most manifestly in beests, both by other partes of thē, & also chiefly ẏ fat marow, blud & in thē ẏ haue no blud, sum fat humor of ẏ natur of blud. xxx. The same is not laking vnto the excrementes, of the bely, the bladdar, sweet, hony, egges &c.

in the massy partes bothe of beestes and plantes, in all suche chiefly seemeth it to bee whiche haue thriedes or vaines manifestly, by the whiche they drawe nourishemēt. For vnto nourishment swiet thinges are moste of all ordeined, which by a moderat heet are tourned easely into a fatnes, yee & very fat thinges them selfe are sumwhat swiet. And the aboundaunce of fat iuice is tried & found moste in those thinges which are nourished with
x many swiet thinges. Notwithstāding fat things of them selues nourishe not, because they swyme aboue, nether can they be brought into an vnitie of a lump or humor in the stomack. Nowe that iuice whiche is sumwhat fat, conteineth so muche the more oyle, as it is in the more massy or dry nature, as that which is more pure and les watery. Gnaiacum bycause it sinketh in water, aboundeth therewith. Thinner and lyghter woodes conuert and turne the fat iuice in to Gum or Rosyn,
xx wherfor they haue les plenty thereof: suche as be more massy and thicker & heuier reteine the same, as Gnaiacum, the walnut trie, the Ash.

Moreouer the very ashes shew that Oyll is in all woodes: For the ashes of euery one haue their fatnes, whiche it leeueth in lie. So durable is the aery fatnes, and yet more the fyery, as when erth is burned, the water goeth out in vapours, the other remain, part in the ashes, parte in the Sout: although in both those also sum substaūce of erth
xxx remaineth. But thies thinges perteine to Philosophers.

How

The thirde waye of the same mannes. Fyll a glasse with the floures of Spike well ripened, shit it, and euery day put as much to it as ye can. Do this continually for the space of. viii. dayes: then stop the vessell and putrifye it in hors donge iii. monthes. At the length destill it a lembek with great diligence, and when the oyl is drawne oute set it in the sunne, so that thou seperat alway that is clearer and reserue it. Some as soone as the matter is drawne forth from the fire (so is it in the frenshe boke, but I thincke it shoulde be from the dong, that is the hors dong wherin it is stiept iii. monethes) set it in the Sunne, and the oyle that swimmeth aboue they remoue it awaye euerye foote. But when the flowers haue lefte nowe yelding of oyl, wring it as hard as ye can, and the iuyce that is prest out, let it stand in the sunne in a vessel set on the one side lening that the oyl swimming aboue maye the more easilye be separated. So shall ye haue a wonderfull well smelling oyl x xx without all discommoditie of adustion or brentnes: Thus far Furnerius.

The same oyle Ryffius saithe is made, as oyle of Roosemary, the floures being cut and stiept in olde wine, then destilled, so that the spiritesof the lembecke be couled. &c. Reade before in the oyl of Roosemary. Some sell this oyle of Spike commonlye and name it Balme, with tables wherin the vertues of it are described. It is very hot and dry. I knewe a woman whiche receiued into her xxx body not past a drop or ii, & yet it put her in great

ieopardy: but therewith she auoyded manye wormes. It is mixte with many thinges, chiefkye for the smelles sake. One droppe of it chafed wyth a greate quantitye of water, maketh it all swiete smellinge: Phisicians also mixte it with Oyles and hotte oyntmentes, bothe because of the fauoure, that it maye encrease the pleasauntnesse of thinges that be somwhat swiet of them selues, and to conserue them, or els to hide and cloke an
x euill smell: for it ouercometh all smels, and peraduenture a man shall not finde anye liquor bothe so strong and so swiet smellinge. It semeth that far swieter is made of Spike then of Lauender.

Oyle of Rosemarye that is in stied of Balme. Take a Phiall full of the floures of Rosemary: burye it in sande (chitte with a double cercloth, or with ware and a couer so that it maye brethe, Arnold: wyth a double linnen, and then also wyth ware to be closed, Hollerius:) til the middle of the
xx vessell: and let it stande so a month or more, until the floures be turned into water. This water separated and set in the Sunne .x. or .xx. daies (otherwise .xl.) it will become thicke like Oyle. It strengtheneth the harte, the braine, the sinnewes and the hoole bodye. It putteth away the ragges of the eies and spottes of the face: it conserueth youthe. A drop of it put into balme water, goeth to the bottome like Balme. It is good for webs and teares, (otherwise spots and other diseases)
xxx of the eien if one drop be put into the eyen, twyse or thrise at the moost. Members sick of the palsy

it hea-

it healeth them for the mooste parte, and healeth them sometimes. It resisteth salsfleem. Fistulaes and Cancars that geue not place to other medicines, it healeth them throughlye. Aqua vitæ destilled of wine, wherin Rosemary is decocted and sod, dothe the same thinges. Lullius. I would not sethe the Roosemary: for the strength of the wine and quintessence dothe fume oute in vapours: but I wolde stepe them in a vessell closed, or putrifie them: then firste in Balneo Mariæ, afterwarde in x
ashes pouring the water again vnto the dregges woulde I destill them. And of my minde is Arnold de villa noua, whiche in his booke of wine, (where he wryteth of the oyle also of Rosemarye the verye same thinges, whiche we rehersed now out of Lullius, if so be they be Lullius wordes.) Of tentimes (saith he) haue I tried that Aqua vitæ, made of wine wherin Rosmary hath bene mollified, cureth salsfleum, scabs, cankar, and the fistula, whiche cannot be healed otherwise. But thys xx
oyl of Rosmary is made none otherwise then the oyl of the floures of Verbascum not by destillatiõ.

Oyl of Rosemarye shoulde be made of floures cropt of with the toppes of the tender buddes or bowes wherin they are sprung, pund and stiepte or putrified in very good old wine. They ought to be destilled with a slow fire, so ỹ the spirits of the lembek be now and thẽ couled, afterwarde to be circulated, till ỹ all the gros matter be separated from the subtill as muche as is possible: Gualte- xxx
rus Ryffius, It may be destilled, as I conjecture,

ether in a Cucurbita, specially somewhat shorte, with a limbeck: or in a croked still with a receiuer of a diuers figure and fashion, or rather in two croked stils, wherof the one maye be the receiuer, or els in brasen vessels whiche the Apothecaries call bladdars as water of Cinnamon, or burninge water.

In like manner be oyles destilled, as the same man teacheth of Vernix or Gum of Juniper: of
x the floures of Spike or Lauender, of Anes sedes and many other sedes.

The .iiii. essence or fyre, of Selandin, whyche is like a liquor of oyle. &c. how it is prepared and to what vse, read before, wher we haue entreated of quinte essence. It is possible also to draw out .ii. maner of oyles, an aiery and a fyerye oute of the moste herbes and other medicines, after the same maner it is prescribed there in Selandine.

Oyl of Rue. Cardanus in his second booke of
xx subtiltie, wryteth that there be certaine poysones which slee with the only touching. Against these (saith he) the remeady is, not to tary in anye place vntil the hand war hot: often washing of the partes with warme water: also the annoynting with oyle of Rue, not with the commun oyl, but that is made after the same maner that oyl of Spik and oyl of Cloues is wont to be made of them ỳ make painting colours. These wryteth he. Of oyl of the sedes of Rue, shortlye hereafter we shall wryte
xxx out of Lullius: but that wherof Cardanus maketh mention heare, I suppose it is to bee made of

Rue

Rew it self, that is of the extreme toppes of the bowes therof whiche stoziche.

## Of oils of siedes and fruites.

Oyll of Cloues did I tast once in Italy wonderfull swiet and stronge: howe it should be drawen oute, we declared afore with Cardanus wordes, where we write generally of drawing out of oyles: also another way out of Ryffius (that is) the same waye ỹ ye may out of what spyce a man will, which stiept in burning water, they destill thẽ till the burning water be separated, and as sone as the oyl beginneth to run, the matter taken out of the Cucurbita is prest. &c. as before it is written out of Ryffius, who describeth also particularly the vertues of this Oyll. x

Oyl of Nutmegges how it may be gotten out, see before where as we entreated generall of the destillacion of Oyles by descention or dounward. Oyl of Nutmegges and of his huske mace, is drawen out after the same maner as out of Cloues: Ryffius, who describeth the vertues of ether of them severally. xx

Oyll of Anis sied is drawẽ out (as out of other dry thinges whiche be in the kynd of plantes) the siedes well beeten stieped in the best wyne, then destilled by litle and litle by ascencion, so that the spirites in the Lembeck bee continually refrigerated and couled, &c. and the liquor afterward circulated. xxx

culated. The vertues of it Ryffius rekoneth, we leue them out as also of other for the most parte, where no peculiar effect or working is attributed to the waters and oyles, yea the same are agreable to this medicines also wherout they be drawen, or euer they be destilled, sauing that by destilling they are made more subtill and more effectuall or stronger operacion.

Oyles of the beries of Juniper and of the be-
x ries of Bayes, are made one waye: that is pund. stiep in wyne or rain water, they are destilled the same way that burning water is, ether in a brasen bladder as the Apothecaries name it, or in suche wyse as we described oyll out of Cardan, to be goten out of woodes and cloues: or els as out of spyces, by Ryffius description. I thinke it makes no great matter, so be that the spirites which be caried about the lembeck, may be couled commodiously in it and in the noos.

xx The vertues of thies oyles Ryffius rekoneth vp. Agyrtæ or iugleres also ar wont with vs to sel oyl of Junipers, with tables imprinted cõteining the rehersal of the vertues therof. This emongst other heeleth them that be sick of a tercian as I am informed.

Sum make oyll of wheet pressing it oute betweene two iron plates reed hoot: other thinke it to be nothing worth that is made thus, and that it should be made as oyll of Juniper, that is of the
xxx stickes of Juniper by descencion or downwarde. Mesue saith that wheet after it be husked is destilled in

led in a vessell of sublimacio, as the Philosophers oyll. It cureth ring wormes, and ruggednes of the skin whiche springeth of drynes, it mollifieth and moysteneth, and other infections, also of the skin it remedieth them. It is described also by Rasus in his Antidotarium. Loke within emōgst the oyles not destilled. There might be made also of Barly and suche both by sublimacion, and also by descencion. Monachi vpon Mesue.

Oyles of Muske ben, (that is Balanus myrepsica,) whiche Fuchsius calleth Retraban or retrahā, of moste precious smel. Lyke as of Almondes, so shalt thou presse out an oyll of the fruites of Ben (which ar found about Genua plēteously inough, of the same pryce almost that Almondes be) thou shalt let it stand, and put a good quātitie of musk into it, and so in a glas well stopt, thou shalt set it in a ketle that it may seeth a whyle, then receiue the oyll by destillacion, whiche shalbe moste swiet and moste odoriferous. xx

## Certain oyls of sedes vvhiche I founde in a booke of Waters of Raimund Lullius.

This oyles I thought good to wryte seuerally, because I doubt whether the author would haue them made by destillacio or simpely by pressing out: in euery one he addeth thies wordes and let an oyll be drawen out after the maner of the lay people. With whiche woordes he seemeth xxx

to signify

to signify, simpely by the pressing out of the siedes in a pres, as the commun people is wont to doo, so is oyll to be gathered, specially when as he would haue it drawen out of the same dryed in the sun. Notwithstanding it is out of all doubt, that the same thinges destilled accordingly, should bee far mooze effectuall: But for destilling, the liquor wherin the siedes pund or stiept ought to be left with them and putrification to go before. &c.

x Stiep the siedes of Sponsa solis in womans milke forty daies and then make an oyll after the vse (maner) of the lay people. Loke before amōgst the cosmeticall and garnishing liquors.

Oyll of the siedes of Rew. Myxt the siedes of Rew pund with leued gould, and put it in vynegar a day. Then dry it lyghtly by the sun & drawe out an oyll after the maner of the lay men. It is precious and resisteth poysons, so that they shall auoyde by vomit, if so be it a man drinke of it the
xx second tyme, the other humors also that be infected therwith shalbe auoyded out: if the third tyme he shalbe cured perfectly, within. iii. or. iiii. daies. All grieues of the eyes it heeleth thē what cause so euer it cum of, so be that the apple of the eye be vnhurt: if the eyes twyse a day be washt with this oyll and one drop be poured into the eye: for the eye shalbe made hool within. iii. or. iiii. daies. If it be drunck fasting, it suffereth no venim to approche vnto a man that day. If so be also a man
xxx wounded very sore and deadly, drinke therof fasting he shall escape, so be that the other care of ỹ wound

wound and cure be had accordingly. Also beinge drunke fastinge and putteth awaye the Gutta or drop and all scabbednes: and the dropsy sprunge of a colde cause, if it be taken but two dayes. To conclude it stirreth vp and restoreth all sliepy and benummed members, (taken with the Palsy, being annoynted vpon.)

Ruberta (if it be right written, perauenture of the coloure he so calleth it: I woulde rather reade Sperma,) that is oyle of Nasturtium (I would ra- x
ther the seedes of Nasturtium, as in other in the same place, before and after the oyl) moystened in sharp vineger, dry it in the sunne, and drawe out the oyl after the manner of the lay people.

This mixt with Aloes & oyle of bayes, cureth all scabbednes and the drop, the places beinge anoynted. Drunken with Aloes and cooles of an elme, it healeth the Tercian and quartaine, and all breches in the body. Soden with a ptisan and xx
drunken, it staunceth the bloudye flux and bindeth the belly. Sod with bran and drunken it driueth away all droppes.

Oyle of the seedes of Pimpernell. Put seedes in read wine a fewe dayes, dry them, punne them and make an Oyle after the laye manner. Thys oyle drunke fastinge, dissolueth, breaketh and expelleth the sand (and anye stone of the bladder, yea if it be finished (gathered to ỹ form of a stone) what matter so euer it bee of. It lighteneth the wearied members of a mannes bodye. These xxx
wryteth he.

## Of oyle of the beries of Iuniper, destilling first by ascencion, then by descencion as I learned of my frendes.

TAke a pinte or a quarte full of the Bearies of Iuniper, when they are beaten stiepe them two daies in well spринge water: then putte those beries together with the water wherin they wer
x sooked into a Cucurbita or bladder, as they call it, of Cooper, whiche thou shalt fill till there be but ii. or. iii. fingers thicke emptye: then puttynge a measurable fyre vnder, thou shalt destyll it in all poyntes like burninge water, that is by a Pipe whiche maye passe throughe a vessell full of cold water. It will yeilde plentye of water, so that one receiuer shall not be inoughe. At lenghte the oyle followeth, whyche muste be suffered to runne into the water, where vppon it will swimme: thou
xx shalt separate it, toureninge the vessell wherein it is wyth a narrowe necke vpside downe, so that the water be lette runne oute, vntill a little be left whyche shall bee separated afterwarde by pouringe the oyle into an other vessell. A sextarye or pinte of bearies, as they call it in Alsatia, aboute iiii. ounces of oyle. Other to separate the Oyle from the water, put it into a drincking glas that hathe the foote taken awaye ether by commynge with a wyer of iron redde hotte, or els by chaunce
xxx so that a little hoole in the bottome be lefte for the water passeth throughe, and when it comes to the

oyl

oyle the hoole is stopte, and then the oyle maye be poured out into ỹ vessel wher it shalbe kept. Sõe destill it in like manner, but they moue the matter oftentimes in the stil, least it be burned. And they say spices beaten, as Cloues and cinamon mai be rightlye destilled likewise. Some, as I heare saye, destill in a crooked vessell not of glas, but of Copper, tinned in the inside: whiche is put into a long pipe of coper, as they do for burning water.

An other waye of preparing the same by descencion downewarde, communicated and shewed vnto me as a secreate thing, by a certain frend who prepared and made it so his selfe. Gather Juniper bearies well rypened and drye in harnest or a little befoore Harvest, betwene the two Marye daies as they be appoynted in the Kalendar, in the morninge at eighte or nyne of the clocke, in greate plentye, as manye as will fill a couple of bagges, whiles it is fayre weather. x

Then beinge well beaten, thou shalt putte them vppon a heare clothe suche as bakers do vse, and presse them vnder a presse, and leaue them so a daye and a nighte in the presse, that the waterye iuice in the meane season maye droppe oute: whiche thou shalt keepe by it selfe in some vessell, that thou maiste vse it bothe to certain medicins with in the bodye, and also without for the pryckinge of partes (with some oyntmente and Aqua vitæ,) specially the arthritical partes and ioyntes, this iuice is easelye conserued, neither is it corrupted xx xxx

lightlye, it is also swiete and effectuall or stronge. Some get out the waterye humor not by a pres, but separate it in a commun fornace, (Balneo Mariæ.) The reast of the matter well dried and beaten, put it in a Cucurbita that is hable to receiue a galon, but thou shalt not fill it vp. In it (shit with the clay of wisdome least anye thinge brethe oute) shalt thou putrify the matter, about .xxviii. daies in hors donge: or if it be winter (in Germany) nye
x vnto the fornace, for to putrifye it in hors donge a pit must be made .ii. fote depe, and dong and lime to be laide in it by course: and thou shalt sprinckle it with hot water euerye daye or euery other day. At lengthe when the matter is putrified inough, and appeareth to bee indifferentlye liquide, thou shalt destill it. The vessell that receiueth it let it be of the same bignesse almooste that the other is, and lette it stande vppon a rounde wreethe of strawe. Boothe of them oughte to be of glasse and
xx cutte with an iron wyer redde hotte. Thou shalt ioyne them together wyth a plate betwixte of metal (the best of Siluer) boored throughe with manye little hooles, whiche shall be no bigger then if they were made with a commun niedle. The circumference or vtter compasse of the plate must haue as thoughe it were a skirte or a houp, to com ouer, bothe vpwarde and downewarde, that the vesselles maye be letten into those skyztes, therefore the fyrste Vessell, that is the vpper wherein
xxx the matter is, shalt thou ioyne wyth the Plate,

and

and make it sure with clay (and the hooll also of the bottom shalt thou fill euery where with clay) then let down that part of the vessell by the hooll in the middle of the fornace so far, that the nether vessel also (that is) the receiuer may be put with in the nether skirt of the plate, & fensed with clay. The clay ought to be tempered with salt water & flor: this) sum cal clay of wisdome. The maner of the fornace is this: In the midst must a floor or chamber be made with a hooll, as I said: aboue x this floor about the Cucurbita is sand layd almost til the third part of the Cucurbita: aboue the sand, cooles burning, more then the third parte of the Cucurbita, nether nedeth it to put away the ashes: the rest of the Cucurbita, the fourth part perauenture, or litle les then the third part must be aboue empty and at libertie. If so be thou feer that the vpper Cucurbita perauenture shall not be able to abide the force of the fyer, thou shalt pariet it with clay, at the least wyse in that part that the cooles xx are layd about: but if the fier bee encresed by litle and litle and not on a sodain, this crusting or parieting shall not niede. The bottom or floor in the midst of ỹ fornace shalbe builded of slating tyles, whiche shall rest and be susteined of long barres of iron, there as the round hooll ought to be left, ỹ tyles must be cut and hewed compas: when the fornace is so builded, destill the matter, and first shall run out a watery liquor, wherin as soone as a drop of oyl appereth, thou shalt chaunge the re- xxx ceiuer: and kepe that first liquor by it selfe. This

oyll certainly drawen out by descretion in a glas, seemeth to me to be les infected with ỹ faut of adustion or brentnes. Hitherto although me thinks I haue described the matter plain inough as my friend rehersed vnto me, yet wil I ad sum figure, that I may lay the thinge before the eyes moost clerely: A. is the Cucurbita conteining the beries: B. the cooles: C. the sand: D. ỹ plate full of hooles: E. the floor whereupon the sand lyeth. F. the Cucurbita, that receiueth: G. the round wreeth of straw wherupon ỹ receiuer is set.

Oyll of the nuttes kernels of the pyn tree for the polishing & putting away of wrinkles in womens skinnes, is made by destillaciõ downward, as oyll of ỹ wood of Iuniper, Syluius.

## Of oyls of gums, teeres or liquors, thickened or congeled, and rosines.

xxx Yll of Myrh. Looke before emongst the swiet waters of Furnerius, where wee haue described one which is made with one part of Myrh, and the half part of ỹ iuice

iuice of Roses, moste odoriferous.

Liquors thikned by nature, and gums as they call them, of a hoot and dry temperatur, that they may be prepared vnto destillacion, when they are pund, put them in a vessell wel stopt (wyn also, except I be deceiued, may be a litle sprinkled vpon it) and dig it in a could and moyst place so diep as a man is hy, without putting to it any hoot matter, and it must be left a good long space: notwithstanding it should soner be resolued if thou put to x
it sum yolkes of hard rosted egs. The gums so resolued, yelded an oyll troubled and pudly, whiche being destilled in a crouked still (as they call it) shalbe made mooze cleere and pure. For al gums, and Caphura also, seing they contein a fat liquoz and whyt, that whiche by destillacion is drawen from them, doo easely sauour of the iniury of the fyer & faut of brentnes, that although they be destilled in vessels very meen, yet issueth forth a licour full of dregs, gros, brent, & of an vnpleasaunt xx
smell, the vse wherof doth not plees me; noo not without the body, muche les within the body: the strengthes & vertues of them is not alyke. When the matter is so resolued ỹ shalt straine it through a wollẽ cloth or a hear cloth, ỹ what so euer erthynes is in it, may be separated from the saude and dros. After, ỹ whiche is streyned, thou shalt leue it again in an indifferent warm place as many daies as thou wilt: last of all destill it. Thies maner of Oyles are verye subtill and of greate xxx
strength (whan as nature it selfe firste hathe as it were gathered the chief vertues of trees, suche

as power foyth any gums or teeres.) Thies for the moste part wryteth Ryffius in his first boke of destillacion.

The same Ryffius in the treatise of the same worke of oyles prescribeth no peculiar waye to drawe out oyl of gums: but sendeth men vnto his first boke. He describeth seuerally the vertues of oyles of Ammoniacum, Belzoum, Camphora, Cloues, Euphorbium, Galbanum, Ladanum, Myrh,
x Opopanax, Sarcocolla, Sagapenum, Stirax liquid & Calamita. In the only oyll of Mastick he willeth the Mastick when it is pund, to be resolued with old wyne (and to be degested) then destilled. And the gum of Juniper lykewyse to be resolued and steept in wyne, because of the dryues of the substaunce therof, and afterward to be destilled.

Oyl of Belzoum. Thou shalt water a pound of Belzoum or more groos beeten, with burning water: and in a crouked stil with a receiuer set vn
xx der thou shalt destill it in ashes, with a slow fyer first, and afterwarde with a great fyer. This oyll hath an excellent and moste swiet smell. The watery liquor that runneth out ought to be kept seuerally. Furnerius.

Oyll of Styrax out of ỹ same. Thou shalt beete somwhat groos Styrax Calamita that whiche is full of iuice and fat, & water it with the best Aqua vitæ: then destill it in a crouked still as the oyll before, and kiep the water by it selfe. This oyll ex-
xxx celleth with a marueilous fragrãt & swiet sauour

Oyll of Camphora. Looke before in the wa-

ter of

water of camphora, amongste the simple waters destilled.

## Of oyle of Turpentine or larigna resina.

PVt.iiii pounde of Turpentin Rosin or of larix in a larg croked stil or cucurbita of glas, and destilling it, get out an oyl, so that the cucurbita or croked stil be put in sand, first of al with the water shall an oyl issue x a thin and clere oyl, secondly of the colour of gold, last a duskish and thick: take euery one of these by them selues and reserue them. Valerius Cordus. More of oyl of Turpentin, and of the preparinge of it and of the vertues thereof wryteth Ryffius, which I for shortnes sake let pas. This is chiefly tobe taken hede of, that in the destilling, it sieth not, as in hony also: for they rise and swel quickly these liquors when they are made hot: wherfor at the first the fire must be made very light & sclēder xx and encresed by litle and litle, and the lembek, according as the art requireth, must be refrigerated and couled. Some put vnto it slate tiles groselye beaten or white flints, or sand washt and dried again, or the leues of Juye, and a litle glas groose beaten, (such certain things are added also in the destilling of hony, that they may let this rising & kepe it frō sething ouer. I wold ad litle peces of slates or flints wet with old oyl or som medicinable thing, as in oyl Benedict ȳ by the same means xxx both the siething might be letted, and the vertue

of the oyle increſed. The deſcriptiō folowing maketh with me, which I found in a certain wryten boke. Take pure ſande, or little white and cleare flintes and put them ouer the fire in a veſſell till they war red hot, then quench them in turpentin, that they may drink wel, and that ſand queuched deſtil it in a lembeck. Some commend oyl of turpentin for the grief of the ſtone. Alſo thoſe, oyl of Turpentyn, of a pound of Turpentyn, an ounce
x of old tile ſlates, (or as Albucaſis ſaithe, newe tile ſlates becauſe they may drink the more oyle) and Maſtik and Styrax, of ether an ounce. The tyles made red hot are ſlekt in oyl: when they are quēched and pund they are mixte with the other in a lembeck of glas. Thre liquors run out, wherof ỹ third is the beſt. Iac. Hollerius amongſt oils without ſmel for could greues.

Otherwiſe out of a wryten boke. In a cucurbita half ful of Turpuntyn, put a handfull of glaſſe
xx pund, and .ii. ſponges of the quātity of .ii. fingers (the number is left out) and put according to the art of Alchymiſtes, fire about the cucurbita, & let the fire be continued .xriiii. hours: when the firſt deſtillation is finiſhed, deſtill it again, renuing ỹ glas, the cucurbita and the ſponges. To put awai ſkars, or rather to aſſwage and mollifie them, oyl of Turpentin doth chiefli profit, except thoſe that remain after warts. For they that commend this oyl for the putting awaye the markes of wartes,
xxx they are deceiued. Braſalonus.

Oyl of Tartarum ſublimated. Put Tartarum beten in

ten in a vessell (a cucurbita of glas parieted wyth claye, or an earthen cucurbita) and when it is put in alembek of glas destil it. First of all water wil run forth, then oyl, whiche thou shalt receiue by it self encreasing the fire by little and little til it leue running. The dutch writen boke: Certain practicioners cõmend the spirit or quintessence of Tartarum against inward impostumes & kings euil.

## Oiles of barkes. x

Oyl of Cinnamon is made, as we declared before out of Cardanus, how oyles be drawn out of woodes and like thinges, as Cloues: where is also described the instruments. Or els as we described out of Ryffius of the drawing out of oyls of all kinds of spices. Cinnamõ may be stiept about viii. daies in burninge water. vi. times destilled, and thẽ be destilled, as I was informed of a frẽd. Here wil I rehearse also the waye to make water (as they call it) of Cinnamon: for in the destillation also hereof oyl followeth at length, although but litle and because of the discommodity of adustion and brẽtnes, vnprofitable to be vsed within the body: but ẏ water is most noble & most profitable, ẏ description wherof a certain frẽd of late sẽd vnto me, on this wise: The fornace & instrumẽts must be in all poyntes suche as are vsed for burninge water: with a pipe passing through a vessel full of colde water, whyche except I be deceyued shall be better, if it bee somewhat longe, that is of the lengthe of. v. Romain fote, what maner a one xx xxx

or rather longer, an other shewed vs he had seene in the destillacion of this water: but peraũture it shalbe les nied of such a long one, whẽ no great plenty of water is destilled.) It maye also be destilled in a Cucurbita of glas parieted with clay, after the manner of Aqua fortis, and perauenture it wold be best that way. Put a pound of the best Cinamon pund not sifted, in the bottome of a stil warely, least the pouder stir abrode or cleue to the
x sides, & by and by pour to it a. iii. pintes of freash water, & the couer laid vpon it & a receiuer set vnderneth, make a litle fire of cooles. The water ẏ runneth out first is sõwhat thick like oyl: but ther must be diligent hede taken that assone as it shal chaung the colour, ẏ the receiuer also be chaũged. The secõd water runs sõwhat whiter: thẽ chaũg it again & take an other receiuer, & so forth til the dregs issue out. The water of the fourthe chaunging is most clere, which when it begins to wax
xx yelow, streightway the couer & the pipe muste be takẽ away because ẏ busines is now ended & al ẏ vertue of the Cinnamon is drawn out. This hole matter may be don in. iii. or. iiii. houres, but there must be a cople of mẽ about this destillacion: the one to mark the alteration of the liquors, and see that the fire be no bigger then it oughte, and that the liquor run not to faste oute: The other shall see that the Vessell wyth coulde water, where throughe one part of the pipe passeth, be according
xxx as it shoulde be, and that the pipe be not to hotte: wherefore nowe and then chaunging the water, he shall poure in coulder oute of some Vessell by

and put linnē clouthes dipt in could water about the pype, and about the couer lykewyse if it be too hoot. For it skilleth much that thies partes be cou led that both moze plenty of water and also bet- ter may run out. This water of Cinamon I haue sene my self and tasted, very plesaunt and swiet in sauour and in taste. The liquoz whiche I sawe was charp, almost of the colour of milck and trou- bled: wherupon certain sumwhat red dzops of oyll did swim, whiche were les swiet then the water, x and smelled of adustion. The same almost Carda- nus wzyteth generally, of liquozs of swiet woodē thinges as Cloues. &c. This liquoz restozeth the strength excellently: the other vertues thereof Ryffius describeth: but euery man may know thē manifestly by the nature of cinamon it selfe.

In lyke maner is the oyll of the huske of Nut- megges whiche they call Mace, pzepared, which also is described by Ryffius.

An oyll maruelous swiet smelling, wherwith xx gloues and other certain thinges are anoynted out of Furnerius. Thou shalt take in the moneth of May the .iii. partes of the second barkes of the tree of Almon (so is it red saieth Furnerius in the booke out of whiche he wzit it, but doubted whe- ther it ought to be vnderstanded an Elm oz a Li- mon a kynd of Dzenges) and the fatter partes of the flowers of the same tree (Les espis de la fleur qui sont grasses,) in lyke weight, dzy them in the sunne. That kind of this tree is thought best that xxx groweth not in watery places. To thies ÿ shalt ad

the third part of the beries of Juniper newe, and destill them dounwarde, with a little fyer at the first, then greater and greater encreasing it till al the Oyll be cumd down into the receiuer, whiche should be of glas and closed with clay. Afterward thou shalt set it in the Sun, with the mouth of the vessell open a whyle, or shit with a parchement prickt through with a fewe hooles, till the smel of adustion and brentnes brethe out. Sum to en-
x crees the smell, put to it Belzoum, Spick narde, Agallochum, the shauings of Cypres, Styrax, Ambra,, Mosch and destill all together, repeting also the destillacion the second tyme.

## Of oils that are dravven out of Woodes.

yls of wood are all destilled by descencion (as they call it) dounward. Of the
xx preparing of oyll of the wood of Juniper, we shewed before out of Vlstadius, where we entreted of destillacion dounward generally. He that desireth more, specially perteyning to the vertues, let hym serche in the duche bouke of Ryffius, who wryteth that oyll is goten out of Guaiacum also after the same maner vtterly: and also out of the wood of Rosemary. I will ad heer that I found in a certain dutche booke.

The wood of Juniper to make oyll therof ought
xxx to be cut in ỹ beginning of May, or haruest, whiche is

che is grien or fresh, the barck being red. When ỹ barck is taken of, thou shalt dry it diligently in an ouen streight after the bred is taken out, then cut in pieces with an ax, put it in a pot that hath the botom full of hooles, & set hansumly in a pot vnneth it. The vpper pot thou shalt fill with ỹ chips of Juniper and also of that whyt Popler whiche they cal trembling, with a part of the whyt stones wherof lyme is made: after when thou hast fensed the couer wel with clay, put it into the nether and x
make a fyer round about it. This oyll also made of only Juniper, for the moste parte, is ministred without the body: for it is very vehement, and sauoureth very much of brentnes. It defileth the skin that it can not be esely washed away. I haue tryed the vertue of it against Scabbednes and itches to be excellent. Brasauolus commendeth the same against the pestilence. It putteth away cold causes, and represeth the typum of the quartain. Being anointed from the nauell of women to pri- xx
uy places and reines, it strengtheneth the matrix or mother and dryeth vp the moystnes therof, and prepareth it to conception, Rogerius.

Oyll destilled of the stickes of Juniper moste dry, in twoo earthen vesselles with the mouthes ioyned together, or also in a lembeck of glas, if it be holden in ỹ mouth, it taketh away marueloully the touth ach sprung of a could reum, & lykewyse it is good against all oher grieues comming of could humors, as the griefes of the synewes, the xxx
conuulsion

conuulsion or cramp of the ioyntes, the palsy, and lyke, Matthæolus. Oyl of Iuniper (saith Mesues) helpeth the infections of the skyn, crieping diseases, the cancar, angry byles, such as in sommens legges the late wryters call the deed euill. Fill a glased vessell with a narrowe mouthe, with the small chippes of Iuniper: ioyn a thin plate of iron boored full of hooles after the maner of a meell siue, to the hooll mouth: daub the same with the
x mouthe bothe of the saide vessell and of the lesser, whiche must be glased or oyled also to receiue the oyl whiche when thou hast digged in the ground, compas the other biggar whiche hathe the pieces of Iuniper, with a cleer fyer two howres: so the oyl shall destill into the les vessel: Thies wryteth Mesues as Siluius interpreteth him. In the same place Siluius in the commentaries. By this arte (saith he) oyl is made of the kurnelles of Pynaples to put away the wrinkles of wemens skins,
xx of the wood Gnaiacum, and stronger of Lignum sanctum for the gricues of the Spanische disease as byles (vnto whiche oyll of Iuniper also and of Broum, and of asche and of lyke, is holsum) and of other woodes, specially that be fat and ful of iuice as fruites beries and seedes. The biggar vessell also may be of metall, or if it be of glas or ston, let it be well fensed all ouer with clay of wisdome, an erthen vessell because it is spongi & not so cloos, when the oyll seeth to breeth out it would gyue
xxx it way: therfore let it be glased within, the nether vessell and receiuer may bee of glas, not clayed

only

only in the circuit but somwhat moze thik, it may be also of metal: it may be at length of earth, so be that it be glased and oyled as they call it: els that most thin oyl wold run out here and there by the pozes of the vessel: much les may that oyl be receiued safe in the pit within the grounde hauing the sides walled with potters earth, (which notwithstanding Mesues commaunded.) Take this withall, that it shal not be nedeful to dig the lesser vessel within the ground, if thou canste finde a meanes to beare vp the cooles and woode, with some flooze as it were, to compas the bigger vessell aboute with. These wzyteth Syluius. x

Oyl of asshe tre helpeth them that be sick of the splene, besides that it can do all that oyl of Iuniper can, and is made after the same maner Mesues. Wher again Syluius saith. That oyl anoynted vpon the left side vnder the shozt ribs, and dzunken, deliuereth mightely the obstructions & stoppings of the splene: it mollifieth also & digesteth. xx

This oyl (saithe Rogerius) repzesseth the colde greues of the ioynts: it healeth a wound & bzyngeth skin where it lacketh: it deliuereth from the white mozphew, and blackeneth it.

Io. Manardus in his epistles. 16. 4. geuing coũsel foz ỹ helth of the cardinal Campegius sick of ỹ gout: I pzaise (saith he) both the maner & the vse of the fome of the decoction of lignum sanctum oz of Iudicum to the place where the griefis. But I think the oyl of the same wod, destilled after ỹ maner that the chymistes call by descencion, to be far xxx

more effectual, anoynting the places therewith ẏ swel and wher the grefe is. They be wont also of the shauings of raw wode, sodden in some noble wine, putting vnto it old oyl, to prepare an oyntment which is very good to be annoynted vppon the places where the grefe is.

Take ẏ wode cut like bordes, therw̄ fill a new erthē vessell, with a couer of the same mater bord through w̄ litle holes: ẏ diligētly claid let an other
x empty erthē pot digd in the erth vp to the mouth, receiue it, ioyned w̄ clay vnto the vpper standing aboue vpon it by the couer, the force of the flames blasing roūd about it: the oyl shall run down into the empty within the space of .4. hours or .5. Whē it hath left boiling opē it & thou shalt find oil swiming vpon the water: wherwith if thou anoynte whelks, pusches, exulceratiōs, ẏ swellings of ioyntes & greues of sinews, ẏ shalt procure ease & that not a litle. That water also is drunkē morning &
xx euening, by it self or with the sirup following. &c. Andreas Mat. in his boke of the frensh disease.

A mā may also, as I hard of a frend, destil guaiacū after the same way that Aqua fortis is destilled, best in an erthen vessel glased ẏ wil abide the fire, suche as they make at Haganoa. This oyle is good for the faults of ẏ ioynts through the frensh pocks, if it be anoynted vpō the places w̄ the best burning water. Oyle of the wode guaiacū, & more mightilye of lygnum sanctum, is holsome for the
xxx spanish diseases & biles. Sylu. A certain practicioner told me once, ẏ this wod is not to be cast awai although it be decocted & soden twise or thrise: for

euen so also yet is the best oyl destilled of.

Take the wod of iuy dried, & the beries & gum also if ÿ maist haue it. When they are cut in peces let thē be put in an erthen vessel bored through in the bottom in .ii. or .iii. places: & then let an other pot be set vnder it. Set thē in the erth, & ioyne the bottō of the vpper vnto the mouth of the nether wt clay or paste: & the vpper pot must stand hollye aboue the ground. At length make a fire on euery side, and the oyl shal destill blacke into the nether vessell. This oyle before all Oyles healeth the grefes in the ioynts of a cold cause. Rogerius. x

The preparing of oyl of capuistū that is smoked because it is made by descencion, like as the oil of woods, I haue rehersed it in this place out of the first boke of Aetius, where he entreateth of oyles: from whence Nicholas Alexandrinꝰ also borowed it in his treatise of oyls. Vngues aromatici that be black (melànchō, Fuchsius the expositor of Nicolas readeth Megálcō, that is great) thus Masculū, styrax the best, bdellium pure Costus, of euery one. .b. drās (of euery one .ii. vnces & a half, saith Nicolas which I like better). .b. sextaris that is about .iiii. pints of the best swiet oyl, (ii. & a half saith Nich.) Hypni as much as nede requireth. The costꝰ cut in peces sōwhat gros, & likwise ÿ styrax & bdelliū. mixt together, put thē into an erthē vessell (a new one: Nycolas) wout eres, ÿ mouth wherof ÿ shalt stop wt the hypnē, & without ÿ shalt defēce it wt the slips of aspalathꝰ or som odoriferus thing hāsomli lest any thing fal out of ÿ pot. Then seke an other erthē vessel wout ears wt a lōg nek, which may re- xx xxx

of the other vessel that conteineth the spices agreeing aptly with the mouth, into whiche thou shalt put .v. sextaries of swete oyl. Afterwarde dig the ground and bury the earthen pot that holdeth the oyl vnto the neck, lest it wax red hot after with the fire that shalbe made about it: then turne ỹ other vessel with spices & the mouth downward vpon ỹ hed of it, & soioyn ỹ mouths of thē both, ỹ thei mai be closed together most exactly. Then close ỹ hole
x vessel roūd about w̄ clay, on euery side where the mouthes are ioyned together, by & by thou shalt kindle a fire putting vnder coles about ỹ earthen vessel, & blowing. When the fire is kindled let the spices being consumed, ỹ being set on fire theimai sēd out their vapor by the mouth of ỹ erthē vessell into ỹ oyl set vnder: For ỹ which cause it is called capnistō ỹ is smoked. The secōd day after remoue away the oil, and put it in a glas to kepe. Wemen vse this whose flours are stopt, anoynting the ne-
xx ther part of their bely & loines therwith. It is cōuenient for them ỹ after they be deliuered are euil (to litle) purged, being likewise anoynted vpon ỹ said parts. Moreouer it is holsom for a cold chest & healeth the disease called tenesimus, if it be receiued in wol (hotte as Nicolas addeth) folded together and laid to the lower part of the bely & loyns. The same semeth to be called capnelæū or smoked oyle: but the author of Kiranidum expoundeth it naphtha, in his .iiii. boke where he maketh menci-
xxx on of the fish Ecleneis or Remora.

I haue sene also of paper roled together in maner of a hod, & set on fire ouer a dish of tin, holden

at the very extreme top with a paire of sheeres (or tonges) certain drops of black oyl run out, which are praysed for the spots or whytnesses of ỹ eyes.

## Of trevve Balm, and antibalm, that is Oyls composed by arte, whiche are vsed in steed of the true Balm both within and without the body.

BAlsamum is a word vsed almost in all tonges, a Syrian worde without dout: for in only Syria & in one only garden did it ones growe. Panag ỹ hebrew worde in the. xxvii. of Ezechiel, Dauid Kimhi after certaine doth expound it a proper place of Iudæa: other Apharsamon, that is Balsamum. The later wryters of the Jewes wryt Palsamon: Mycander Balsamō bycaus of the vers. Opobalsamon is a liquor: Carpobalsamon a sied, whiche sum call also Casamum: and they say it is swieter smelling then the liquor it selfe: Xylobalsamum, bowes or the wood. I imagined once that it was called Balsamum of the excellencie, bycause it was moste precious & moste noble of all spyces: for Boal signifyeth lorde and maister with the Hebrewes and Sam spyce. Balsamon, is an aromaticall flower, Varinus. And in died it is reason, that as the thing it self is proper to Syria, so the etimology and interpretaciō of the worde should be taken of the same tong. Peraucture Belsuin also (other wrytte it Beniuin, other Belzoum);

x xx xxx

Belzoum) a liquor of moste swiet sauour hath the same Origen of his name. Not same only with the Hebrewes but also Bosem signifieth a swiet smel ling spyce, whereupon the Germaines may seme to haue called Mosch Bisem.

Balsamum or Balm sum in our age thinke it is lost, the iuice of it was of the colour of gould, it he led woundes, and toke away wrinkles, and kept the faces of deed men from corruptiõ: it brake also
x the stone in the reines, it did put away the spottes of the eyes, resisting poyson, specially Aconitum, Hemloke, and the shaking of very feuers, and in all thies thinges the vertues of Balm excelled. But now ther is another kynd of Balm brought out of Spain, of a red colour tẽding toward blak, weighty, sauouring sumwhat of adustiõ or brent nes, and by and by it stryketh & perceth the heed, and the tounge also sharpely, but sumwhat longe first as peper. And it also heeleth newe woundes
xx more quikly then any other thinge: and taketh a- way wrinkles. I could wel beleue that this kynd of oyll is effectuall and good, thof not for all that the trewe Balm is, yet surely to the moste parte. The tree that bringeth this oyll is called Goaco- max, of the form of a Pomgranat tree and in big- nes almoste lyke: but it hathe a lief a litle biggar and a thinner barck as though it were drye, the wood of it burneth lyke a torche, the fruite is as the clusters of grapes, but the kurnelles are sum-
xxx what biggar, of a wyny colour, whiche together with the slippes or braunches sodden long in wa-

ter, do

ter, doo yield that kynd of oyll, Cardanus.

Certaine marchauntes affirme that the gardeines of Balme were destroyed, what tyme as Zelimus the Turck, the predecessor of Solyman, wan Chayrum, whan the Turkes killing the gardeners, did not forthwith put other in their places the yere of our Lorde. 1516. Moreouer they say there is a Balm tree of an indifferent bignes laid to kepe to be compared vnto many thousandes of Ducates, with the moste famous mā of our time, x an other Lucullus, Maist. Antony Fuggerus: Ioan. Agricola in his commentaries vpon Galen, of the diseased places. iiii. ix.

Antibalsama. Dioscorides prescribeth certaine notes and tokens of the trewe Balm. In the collection and table of those medicines that may bee vsed one in steed of another, which is ioyned with Galenus workes, and in the ende also of Aeginetas bookes, we reed: In the steed of ỹ liquor of Balm, Myrh that destilleth, that is liquid and runninge xx Myrh which is called Stacte. In the same place is red also: In the steed of Opobalsamū the liquor of Myrti: but it semeth it should be more rightly ỹ liquor of Myrh. Auicenna in his second booke in the chapt. of oyl: In steed of Balm (saith he) is liquid Myrh vsed, or els lyke weight of the oyl Adhii, or Aldadi, or Dadi as Bellunensis trāslated it. Rasis in the latter ende of his Antidotarie separated, in oyl Benedict or of tylstons: It is of like force (saith he) ỹ oyl of Balm: but it is more subtil & hoter & more xxx profitable in cold diseases. Monaci vpon Mesuen.

And

And a litle after, in the tretis quid pro quo, what for what, whiche is impʒinted with the bookes of the sun of Mesue, it is red. In the stede of Balm, Turpintyn destilled, or oyll of Bayes, or the gum of Juy is put. But what Dadi is, I can not easily say: it is described of Auicen the. 213. chapt. Bellunensis nether there nor in the gloses expoundeth what it is. It is a grain (saith Auicenna) lyke vnto barly longar, more strait and cloos together,
x more massy, bitter, could, declyning to heet, & dry in the second degre: it byndeth the bely, withstandeth poyson, it is good for the grieues of the fundament and hemrodes. It resolueth hardnes. &c. I coniectur it to be CiTum or Ladanum, for it is could also, so measurably ẏ it hath a warm heet, according to Galenus mynd: it byndeth, stoppeth ẏ bely, and dryeth in the second degree: that is hooter that groweth in hooter places, & the same mollifieth meanly and dissolued, and concokteth or di
xx gesteth. Furthermore in Antiballomenis Græcis, we reed Propolis to be vsed in the steed of Tragopogona, that is Ladanum: and Auicenna, in the resoluing (saith he) of hardnesses, ii. third partes in weight of kur, that is Propolis, and the half of the weight of abhel. Dioscorides saieth that Ladanum is mixt with medicines without smell: Auicenna, that it is good for the griefes of the fundament & hemrodes. Now that Auicenna hath, that Dadi is lyke vnto barly, but longar, straiter. &c. I plainly
xxx suppose it to be corrupt out of Dioscorides, who maketh Ladon that is the bushe of Ladanũ, lyke vnto

Cisthum,

Cisthum, with longer leues only and moze black. Last of all the names Ladon and Dadi do not muche disagree noz be far vnlike.

Oyl made of the flours of Rosemary (after the same maner as it is made of the flours of Verbascus) may be vsed in stede of balm, and a dzop of it put into water, doth likewise go to the bottõe: Arnold de Villanoua. They put this also emongst other to be a tokẽ of true balm, ꝑ it wil gather milk into courds: I going about to try on a time, whether the same could be don with the made balme cõposed of turpentin & hot gums, I found that it did not courd it, no the milk was not once bzoken wt it. The cõmun people with vs, cal oyl destilled of spik, simplely by the name of balm, ꝑ is becaus of the excellente swietnes of the sauoz. There be som ꝑ cal certain other odoziferous things by the name of balm, ye they think thẽ to com veri nie to vertues therof, as Ryffi⁹ oil of cloues. In ꝑ greke Antiballominis it is red ꝑ the rotes of white violets may be substituted in ꝑ place of Xylobalsanũ. The Antiballomena oz rehersal of thinges ꝑ may be vsed one foz another, which was once impzinted wt Mesues wozks declare in this wise. In sted of Xylobalsam, the wod of iuy oz Leucoradix. Foz carpobalsã, the frute of iuy oz Xylobalsamũ in like weight. The same: & foz balme it self, the gum of iuy. But perauẽture in al these ꝑ exposíter oz trã slater was deceiued, whan as no wzyter euer cõpared iuy in any wise wt balm: therfoz I thought ether that the translatoz that translated it out of ꝑ

x

xx

xxx

Arabik long to haue erred, or rather the Arabians themselues, confounding Cisson, that is iuy and Cisthum together: for Ladanum is the iuice of Cisthum, which Auicenna did put in stede of Balm.

In the Antiballomenis assribed vnto Galen I find these also for the liquor of balme, ỹ liquor of Carpasus: and for the liquor of Carpas⁹, the liquor of Myrtus: and for the liquor of willow, the liquor of black iuye, which the Arabians leuing certaine
x thinges or chaunging them, translated them into their workes as I cõiecture. ¶ Ther is also a certain Cassia called Balsamodes because of the swel. Sisymbrium a kind of wild mint, growing ni waters & for the most part sõwhat red, ỹ late writers many of thẽ cal it Balsamita. Ther is an other Balsamina as the Ligures about ỹ riuer of Poo cal it: The Thuscans or Florentins cal it the apple of Ieru salem, with the leues of the white vine, ỹ floure of the Cucumer, the frute at both ends round & charp
xx like to a litle cucumer. &c. the apple with ripenes a sunder, & when it is broken it appereth empty, conteining within it a few seedes in the figure of chit or Lentil, moste red, wherout oyle is prested chief for wounds. Som season the apple fyrste in oyl & set it in the sun a few daies, then they bery it in hors dong or in the earth so long til it be cleane putrified: so they affirme it will get the vertue of balm in closing of wounds, and therupon hath it gotten the name of Balsamina: Ruellius out of Her
xxx molaus. Brasauolus calleth this oyl of Cochiis: and the herbe, that beareth those fruites in a rugged

and

and sharp husk, Cochia or Momordica. The oyle (saith he) is prepared diuers waies, both by infusion and being digd vnder the earth many yeres, and by seathing: and it is made of Echinus, of the leaues seuerally and of the sedes. That whych is hid in the earth, helpeth the greues of Hemrods. Generally, that oyl asswageth all greues, who so desyreth to know more verye meruelous effectes of this oyl and herbe, let him read Matthæolus Senensis commentaries on Dioscorides the. iiii. boke x
C. lxxxiiii. chap. so many and so great, that if they be true the true balme may be set light by in comparison of them.

Balsamælcon, that is the oyl of balm, of a plant a cubit high or. ii. cubits, like vnto wilde Rue, by the bark wherof toward the East, being scarified rased and wounded fat teares destill, that is the fatnes of the balm. Other do beat in a morter the slips of this plant in the beginning of Vere, sethe it in water, presse them in a presse, and call it oyle xx
of Balm. Ther be some that when they haue pūd the slips, they put them in old oyle and set them in the sunne. xl. daies, sieth it in a double vessel, pres it, put new slips beaten into it, straine it twise or thrise and so keepe it: Mesues, Syluius translating him. Wher Syluius also in his scoles saith: let Xylobalsamum & Carpobalsamum most new be slept one day in old oyl: after let ꝯ oyl be drawn out by the art of chymists, it shalbe of no smal estimacio: or set Xylobalsamum new be put in old oyl and set xxx
in the sunne. xl. daies, and sod in a double vessell.

The vertues of this oyl so much praised of al mẽ & nothing spokẽ of Mesue, it is meruel, for it heteth moysteneth, extenuateth and maketh slender, digesteth, scoureth, closeth. This vertue of closinge shewed vnto the olde writers, maketh it at this day precious. Opobalsamum is most rare and gesen: and therfore most precious. Wherfore Petrus of Abanus, Guilielmus Placentinus, Bartolemæus Montaguanus, composed an oyl of balme, nothing
x inferior in vertues to balm. Other put the leues and sede, and wode of this plant in oyle and set it in the sunne. xl. daies, then pres it out and kepe it but in vertues it is far inferior to Opobalsamum: This saithe Syluius.

The Egiptians make a counterfaite kinde of Opobalsamum, of ỹ bark new most swiet smelling heating it in oyl of Almondes, of a singuler smell when it is fresh mixt: Alexan. Benedictus.

The oyl that they cal communlye Balsaminum
xx raiseth vp sodenly them that be fallẽ of the falling sickneſſe, beinge helde to their nose that they may smell it: The same. He semeth to mene oyl of spik destild: for ỹ many do cal now a daies Balsamum.

## Of balmes made by Arte.

THe commun intent and purpose of all Balsams or balmes, to speake of theyr vertue, seemeth to be, to close and heale wounds & biles, & that in a short space, & to auoyd and turne away the euill
xxx Symptomata or diseases which the sores wold otherwise cause: ỹ they mai heat, dry, & be of sclẽder

partes:

partes: hereupon it is that all of them haue Turpintyn Rosin, sum also other rosins, as the rosin of Pyn tree, Mastik: hereupõ also gums ar added Frankensence, Elemi, gum of Iuy, Bdellium, Sarcocolla, Mumy, &c. Unto sum diuers spyces are put to smell the swieter: wherupon they are made apt for the moo vses, and miet for diuers diseases euen within the body also, as to those also, vnto whiche moreouer diuers plantes or their partes are added. They are destilled the most part of thẽ x few except, whiche are ministred only without the body, as vnto woundes. They are destilled in asshes chiefly: all first with a slow fyer, that the cleerest matter and more thin or watery may be gotten out, then encreasing the fier by litle and litle, that the oyll whiche is of a sumwhat reed colour may be receyued, afterward the fier is made biggar that the oyle may be very reed, and at length inclyne to black. The liquor that issueth in the midst is more allowed to the vses within the bo- xx dy: the last is sumwhat to hoot, to vehement and vnplesaunt, mooze miet to be ministred withoute where there is nede of more force: as ỹ first where there is nede of litle. The first liquor semeth to be yielded chiefly of the Turpintyn, for the whiche lest it sieth, little pieces of slates or flintes may be mixt with it. &c. as we said of the destilling of turpintyn. All of them takẽ within the body, because of the Turpintyn and gums, they make men beleche, and many times not without grief, and yet xxx more the middle and last liquor being receiued:

They do al season the brin with their smel. They must all bee receiued within the bodye mixt with sum liquor, chiefly wyne, so that to a sponful of liquor, one drop of the oyl or. ii. at the moste be put. The dregges remaining in the bottom are good for nothing, sauing that they may be vsed in steed of Colophonia or Scammonium. I sawe of late a practicioner destilling I can not tel what kynd of Balsam in a pan, with ashes laid vpon slates, as
x I described before in the mention of destillation by ashes: a Cucurbita of glas so diep set in the ashes, that they were not aboue the matter conteined in the vessell. The vessell was ful to the middle, able to receiue, if it had been fild vp perauenture, iiii. poundes: he continued this labour. iiii. or. v. daies & nightes also, neuer abating the fier. He separated only. ii. liquors, ỹ first whyt, whiche was more plentifull and in gretter abundaunce: then a redish, whiche was yielded lesser by the. iii.
xx part. The clay wherwith the Cucurbita, the lembeck and the receiuer are closed, when it chaueth or chinketh, must be by and by clooled again with clay, lest the matter issue out on any side: therfore must it be watched also on the night, and lest the fier should go out. All the liquors also may be receiued in one vessel without chaunging the the receiuer, and after be separated for the latter swimmeth aboue the first as the lighter. This oyll he vsed vnto diuers diseases, geuing them euery day
xxx one drop to drynke, and conteining it a certayne dayes (as fourtien tumtimes) together: so he sayd it was

it was good to chronicall agues, for the moofte part he mixed with it fum fpyces, as Ginger and Sugar with wyne & the drop of the oyll, that the fick fhould les perceiue that he dronk only a drop of the oyll: fumtymes he would mixt nothing els with the wyne but one drop of this oyll, fpecially to amende the defaut of a ftinking breeth. Sumtymes he gaue it in water, other tymes he dropt it into a fhyue of breed: fumtymes to flegmatick and gros men, with a fawce made of mufterd and x peper, bidding them fweet after it: he faid it chaũced many tymes that they fhoulde auoyde muche fleume therupon. He commended it to be good for all fuche thinges, as triacle is vfed for: and better alfo againft poyfons: alfo to al woundes, & fwellinges whatfoeuer they were faue only the dropfy: to the Cramp, to purge the tieth: to ftrengthen the iawes, againft the Fallyng ficknes, and poyfons. He affirmed if a Serpent were folded in a cloth wet therin it would kyll it. The other liquor xx that was redyfh, to be a remedy for the Lepry fy, if the difeafe had not yet gotten the vpper hande, and the men haue not yet their breeth corrupted. Both the liquors in tafte haue a fharpnes, a Rofiny fauour, and fmoky in a maner, but the latter more. He folde halfe an vnce to ryche men for feuen or eight grotes.

An oyll deuyfed by V Villiam de Saliceto, a Placentin, whiche is in the fift booke of his Practice, xxx in the chapter of Oyles, and fupplyeth the place of Balm

of balm as he saith. Carpobalsamum, Myrh, the nut of Inde, of euery one half an vnce, ii. drams of Hypericon or saint Johns wurt. When they are all beeten sumwhat groos, let them stand in. iiii. vnces of old oyll six monethes: and be destilled.

An other mooze noble of the same mans which is put in steed of Balm. A pound and a halfe of oyll, Myrh, Xylobalsamum, Opoponax, Bdellium Aloes, Carpobalsamum, Ammoniack, Serapinum,
x the nut of Inde, Hypericon, Mace, gum Arabick, Frankencence, Tragacantha, of euery one an vnce: broken tyll sherdes that neuer touched water, red hoot and quenched in thre vnces of cõmune oyll, vii. vnces of cleen and cleer Turpintyn. All pund and knoden together in a morter, destil them lyke Rose water. This water is profitable against ỹ stoon, being mixt with medicines against ỹ same. Hardnesses and skares it maketh them euen and is vsed in euery thing in steed of Balm.

xx An other of the same mans moze noble. Myrh Carpobalsamum, the nut of Inde, of euery one half an vnce. Hypericon or saint Johns wurt a dzame (otherwyse twoo drames.) When they are pund sumwhat groos, let them be mixt with fyue vnces of oyll, and an vnce and an halfe of Turpintyn. In the end put to fyue graines of Muske, and. iii of Ambra, and an vnce of oyll of tyll stones, and let them be destilled as before. It hath the same vertues that Balm hath & may be vsed in all thinges
xxx in steed of it. This Nic. Stokker also an excellent Physicion in Germany vsed, but without Turpintyn,

pentin, if mi frend sent me the descriptiō of it right when it was ready prest, he addeth at length the Musk and Ambra, with oyl of tile stones, and destilled them not as I think. He hathe the former description in Luminari Maiore, as also the nexte folowing of Montaguana.

A balm composed of Bartolomeus Montaguana out of his Antidotarie the first chapter whiche is of oyntmentes. Turpentin a pounde: white frankensence. iiii. ounces: as much of bay beries: gum Elemi. vi. ounces: Mastik: Galangal, Cloues, Cinamon, Zedoaria, Nutmeg, Cubebæ, Lignum Aloes wel beaten, of euery one an ounce. Let all be destilled together, first with a slow fyre: and first shall runne oute a water called of Balme. Then when the fire is encreased thou shalt gather an other water by it self. And do so the third time. Thē shal destil forth balm in all trials. It shall be the stronger the oftener it is destilled. x

Balme of Peter Aponensis in hys addicion vnto the booke of Mesues in the treatise of oyntinges (for the diseases of the harte.) Mirrh elect, Aloes Hepaticæ, Spicænardi, Sanguis Draconis, Frankensēce, Mumiæ, Opopanax, Serapinum, Crocus, Mastik, Gumme Arabik, liquid Styrax, of euerye one two ounces, two ounces and a halfe of Ladanum elect, or Castoreum: halfe a dramme of Muscke. Turpentyn as muche as the weighte of all the reaste breake them that be to be broken and when they are all mixte with the Turpentyne, destyll them wittelye by a lembeck: the arte is lyke as of xx xxx

Do. water

water of Rooſes. Theſe ſaith Peter, as the munkes that wrote vppon Meſuen, ſaide they wrote it oute of written bookes, farre truer then in the Printed bookes, and it is had in Luminare maiore. Aponenſis ſaith, we finde no mention made by the olde wryters of the annoyntinge of the backe bone, perauenture not bycauſe they were ignorãt in ſo profitable and commendable a thing, but becauſe they woulde keepe it ſecreate. For this is
x an excellente helpe, preſeruinge the ſubiect of life or that which cõteineth the ſame. For the original and beginning of bones and ſinewes is Nucha, & it ſpringeth of the brain. &c. Therfore things annoynted with this ſhalt thou comfort the cloking ſubſtãce (that is the cauls and cotes of the brain) and the ſpiritual ſubſtance and ſinues, and al the bones helping alſo the Palſy & all the diſeaſes of the ſinnewes, alſo the panting & trembling of the hart, & manifeſt werines, and it is the chiefeſt me
xx dicin of all other in the ſwifte comforting of the harte. (After this, deſcribinge the thinge he addeth:) This oyle is verye nye vnto Balme: and accordinge to this waye, the moſte ſubtill of Sophiſters do counterfeit Balme: for amongſt all other wayes this is moſte noble. If deade coorſes be annoynted with this oyle they putrifye not.
When thou wilte comforte bodies that be extenuated and broughte lowe, thou ſhalt mixte Rooſe water with it, and annoynte it vppon the lower
xxx manſions, and from the Nucha vnto the raines.
If the backe bone be annoynted therewith being

somewhat warme, an hour before the fit, leauing vppon it the token of it with Pecia, thou shalt put awaye the shakinge of wandering Agues, and of any simple agues. But quartaines and wanderinge Agues it helpeth at the beginninge of the course (this place and they which folow seme vnto some to bee corrupted in the printed bookes) in the swoundinge or debilitie, annoyntinge the extreame partes of the backe boone: that the instrumente for the purpoose maye speake with boyce, x
put vnder the tonge of the sicke a little of it, and after in his eares and nosthrilles if nede require. Thou shalt geue of the same when neede requireth, in the Stranguling and Suffocation of the Matrix or mother, and in the fallinge sickenesse & manye other diseases. It is ministred in weght tree (I thincke he meaneth one grain) with wine that hathe a good smell. So it comforteth ỹ mind and nature, and healeth manye diseases. But chiefly e, and is good for them that be Melancho- xx
lye, sadde, and whose strengthes and members be feeble, as though they were beaten and wekened by force. For consuminge Feuers, thou shalt mixte with Dyle of Rooses, or of Mastike, and annoynte the backe boone of them in a baithe or without a baithe. Hitherto wryteth Aponensis. The same manne willeth to mixte thys composition in the steede of true Opobalsamum, wyth Triacle, Mithridatium, Diacurcuma, Aurea Alexandrina. This Dyle (saithe he) Epiphanius Em- xxx
piricus vseth as the Mother of all remeadies,

to all diseases of the sinewes, annoynting twise a day therewith the Nucha, the back and ioynts, for it is plain by manifest proues, specially in a colde matter. The same man commaundeth to stil this oyl in Balneo Mariæ, which I like not.

There is an other composicion of V-Viliam Placentinus, whiche I finde in the bigger Luminarie in Diacurcuma or Diacrocu, in this wise. Take Turpentin. ii. pounds: commun oyl. iii. pound: oyl
x of bayes. xvi. onnces, Cinnamon. iii. ounces: Euphorbium, Cloues, Bay beries, Gum of Iuy, Serapinum, Galbanum Aromatik, Opopanax, of euery one an ounce, Frankensence, Mastike of ether ii. vnces. Let such be betē as shuld: & thē destilled.

These and certain other diuers balmes dothe Ryffius also in his boke of destillation describe.

A quickeninge water and one that procureth youth vnto an old man, out of the boke of Lullius of waters. Turpentyne a pounde: honye halfe a
xx pounde: Aqua vitæ thryse or foure times destilled iii. ounces. Lignum Aloes wel beaten, Sādali mustatelli, of ether. iii. drams, gumme Arabeck (peraduenture a dram): Nutmegs, Ambra, of ether. ii. drams. When they are all pund destill them wyth a slowe fyre, till ye haue the firste water cleare. And when the second beginneth to run oute, whiche shalbe like to a burning cole, encrease the fire by and by and kepe that by it self. Thē encrese the fire again, & gather the third, which shalbe black
xxx and thick like hony, til al the liquor be run out. Of these waters ỹ last is hoter then ỹ first & seconde.

The

The first is called mother of Balm, the secõd oyll of Balm, the third Balm artificiall. The first is ministred in drink, with warm wyne. The second and the third ar good to remoue maladies which newly gnawe the flesche of mans body. The fyrst drunke with warme whyt wyne, purgeth the stomack from al il humors: and withholdeth the water that it cum not at the hart or principal partes, as it is plain by often experiment. A fyne lynnen clooth moystened in this water and thrust into the x
noosthriles with the litle fingar, whan ỳ sick goeth to bed, and left there within, cureth the reum. Being drunck morning and euening, it cureth a stinking breth what cause so euer it cum of. The tieth washt therwith, are strengthened and made whyt, and ar deliuered from ache, whether it cum of a humor, or of putrified bloud. Whatsoeuer shal be put into it, it will kepe it sound and vncorrupt. A linnen cloth moysted in it, and laid vpon woundes (first washed therwith) or vpon a fistula and xx
other (angry and ill byles cureth them.) It resisteth the quartain ague, if the back boone be rubbed therwith a fewe daies. Scabbednes washt therwith is made hoole. A linnen clooth moystened therin is very good to be layd to ỳ hemrodes. Wol that groweth on tries or Bombase, dipt lightly is this water, is very good to put in the eares against any kynd of deafnes. Being anoynted it cureth the rednes of the face: the palsy of the tong, and all cold diseases. The second and third water xxx
are of strength against the disease called Noli me

tangere: against the kynges il and also the disseases of the neck and throot. Also against the fistula and the ill disease called Malus morbus, specially if it be yet but new: for by washing it and wetting and oft laing a linnē cloth moystened therin vpō it, it is made hool. They help also if a mābe beten with stones, or clubes or a staf. No poyson can approche ny vnto them, and a spyder touched therewith dyeth. They be anoynted vpon moste profi-
x tably against all palsyes. They strengthen all the partes of the body being washt therwith. It is to be noted that the first water of thies thre, as generall conteineth all the vertues (of the other.) But to fret the second and the thirde are better, & this more then the other. To be short, they heel all diseases that cum of bloud or putrified fleume.

In the same Lullius a marueilous water is made in this wyse. Cloues, Nutmegges, Ginger, Zedoaria, Galangal, bothe sortes of Peper, Juni-
xx per beries, the pilles or barck of Citri or Drēges, Sage, Basilicum, Roosemary, Maioram, round Mint, Bay beries, Peny royall, Gentian, Calamint, ỹ flowers of Elder, Roses, Ammens, Spicknard, wood of Aloes, Cubebæ, (here semeth somwhat to be left out) as well wyld as domekical or growing in gardines, Cardamomum, Cinnamō, Calami aromatici, Stichados, Chamædryos, Chamæpityos, Melissæ, Mastick, Olibani, Aloes hepaticæ, Anis siedes and flowers, the siedes of Mug-
xxx wurt, of euery one an vnce. Put vnto thies dry figges, Rasins that cum frō beyond see, Dait stones, fat

nes, fat swiet Almondes, of euery one an vnce. Whyt old hony half a pound. After twys as much Sugar as all the forsaid be. All thies shalt thou put into Aqua vitæ. v. or. vi. times destilled in a lẽbek of glas, ẏ Aqua vitæ shalbe as much as thrys ẏ weight of all the speces besides. After thou hast lest them stand. ii. daies, thou shalt destill thẽ with a slow fier. The first water is moste cleer & precious. The second differeth in colour, and must be receiued in an other vessel: it is whyt, good to whit x
ten the faces of wemen, it taketh all the spottes or frackues from them out of hande, if they be once washt therwith thre daies: and maketh thẽ swiet smelling & cleer. This is called ẏ water of Balm or mother of Balm: It oughte to be destilled in a lembeck, in a baith with a slow fyer, with Aqua vitæ of the same weight. And ẏ first water shall run furth odoriferous and maruelous, whiche thou shalt receiue by it selfe: then an other of the colour of safron, the third at length lyke bloud. xx

The vertues of the first and of the secõd water are thies. If the one of thẽ be poured in to a woũd whyles it is new, there needeth none other remedy: But within a naturall daye and a halfe at the moste it shalbe made hool, so be that it be no deed wounde. All ilk soores or byles, Old, roten Cankred, Fistula, Lupus, Noli me tangere, and lyke to them, let them be washt with ether of thies waters, and they shalbe heeled within a fewe dayes. One drop only dropped vpon a Carbuncle quen- xxx
cheth it within. iii. houres. If an eye be diseased wt bleredues, or the web, or the naill or any swel-

ling carnosity bred vpon it, drop one drop of thies waters vpon it euery third day, and within nyne daies it shalbe hool, except it be vtterly destroyed. A drop of them drunk with a litle good wyne breketh the stone in the reines or in the bladdar, or in the yard stopped and that within two houres, & deliuereth from the grief. If deed flesh be washt away therwith, the place is shortly made hool. If a womã be sick of her womb or bely, let her drink
x a litle of them with sum iuice. If a man haue any grief of a stroke or by chaunce, without any byll or heed, let the place be bathed and washed with a litle of them, and the grief shall go away within iii. houres. By the like helpe a sinewe shrunken, waxen hard or otherwyse ill at ease, is restored. The rest of their vertues a learned physicion shal imagin by him selfe.

The thirde and bloudy water, whiche surnamed holy and blessed, is so excellent in vertues,
xx that if one vse halfe a sponefull of it. xv. daies, he shalbe cured of the leprosy, phthisick or consumptiõ Astma or disease of short wynde, the dropsy, palsy, Ischia or Sciatica, the swounding, the fallyng sickenes, the drop in the ioyntes called the goute, ỹ consuming feuer, the strangury, and many other diseases, and that within two monethes. It recouereth youth vnto old men: a man that lyeth a dying, out of all hope of the physicions, it restoreth him, if one drop of it let fall into his mouthe, bee
xxx swalowed, so that it may cum to the hart. If so be it a man drinke a yeare together (euery daye) the quantity

quantitye of a wheate cozne of this liquoz with a ſponefull of water of bozage, deſtilled like Roſe-water, after the yeare is ended, he ſhall ſeeme as though he were made new, in his fleſh, blud, and hole body, both in fozm and ſtrength.

An other Artificial balm, out of the ſame boke of Lullius of waters. Turpentyn a pounde and a halfe: Galbani two ounces, Aloes Cicotrinæ, Maſtik, Cloues, Galangall. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cubebarum, of euerye one an ounce: gum of Iuy halfe an ounce. When al is wel beaten, mixt them and deſtill them in a lembeck of glas with a ſlow fire firſt, and gather the firſt water by it ſelf ſeuerallye: then encreaſing the fyze, a water ſomwhat reddiſhe: and afterwarde encreaſynge it moze, an oyle of a redde coloure, till nothinge runne anye moze: chaunginge the receiuer thzyſe. This oyle hathe all the vertues of true Balme: Foz it burneth in the water, and courdeth milcke by and by: foz if one dzoppe of it warme be put into a pint of Milcke, it ſhall fozth with become courded. The firſte liquoz is called water of Balme, the ſecond oyl of Balme: the thirde Balme Artificiall. The fyzſte is pzofitable againſte the runnynge of the eares, if two oz thzee dzoppes moznynge and eueninge be put into them. Dzopte into the eyes, it amendeth the bleareduneſſe, and conſumeth the teares. It dothe meruelouſlye reſtreine ſuperfluous humozs in anye parte of the bodye. It taketh away the touthache, if they be waſht therwith, and killeth the wozmes if there be anye in them.

Pp. There

Ther third liquor wil suffer no venom: is an vtter ennemy and destruction to spiders and Serpentes. Two or iii. drops let drop into anye venemous bitinge, do make it hole streight. If thou draw a circle with this liquor & chit a venemous beaste therein, it shall dye there rather then goe out of it. To be short, it doth the same thinges all that Triacle dothe, but more effectually all thynges. Being poured or put vpon any impostume,
x within .ix. daies it healeth them, and likewise a fistula, be it neuer so ill: and also a Noli me tangere. All diseases bred of fleume and colde humors, it healeth them, if a linnē cloth dipped in it be laid vppon the place where the grief is. It putteth away vtterly the Palsy, and all tremblinge of mēbers: it strengtheneth meruelously the sinewes. It is hoter then the first and second. If a mā put a drop of it in his hand, it perceth streighte without grefe. To cōclude, it doth many other thinges
xx and all diseases risen of a colde cause, it healeth them, if they vse it right.

A water strengthening the memorye. Floures of Rosemarye, Borrage, Camomell, Violettes, Rooses, of euerye one an ounce: Stichadis, Baye leaues, Samsuchi, Sage, of euery one .ii. ounces. When they are all cut small, thou shalt soke them in the best wine, and destill them by a lembecke. After the liquor is destilled, thou shalt mixt with it a pounde of Turpintyne .viii. ounces of Oliba-
xxx num, Mastik, Bdelli, Anacatdorum, of euerye one an ounce; when they are all beaten mixte them wyth

with the other and destill them again. Then adde vnto them againe, Nutmegs, Mace, Galangall, Cubebarum, Cardamomi, of euerye one an ounce: Agallochi, Amber, Muske, of euery one. ii. vnces (if the written booke be true,) when they are beaten and mixte let them stande. v. daies, and destill them the third time, encreasing the fire til the oyl cease droppinge.

Certain waters of life, to be reckened amongst Balmes, shalt thou finde in Vlstadius boke called Cælum Philosophorum, the. xliiii. iii. chap. x

A balme of an vncertaine author. Turpentin, halfe a pounde, Frankensence. ii. ounces: woode of Aloes, Saffron, of either of them an ounce, Mastik, Cloues, Mace, Galangall, Cinnamon, Zedoarię, Cubebarum, Nutmegges, of euery one halfe an ounce: Gumme of Iuy or Elemi. vi. ounces, slating tiles quenched in oyl accordingli, such as neuer water touched. iii. vnces. P̃ũd those that ought to be pund: first will water issue forthe, secondly oyl of Balm: thirdly balm artificiall. xx

Balm artificiall (saith Matthæolus Senensis, in his commentaries vppon Dioscorides, whyche I tried and found of maruelus strẽgth against very many diseases) haue I made & cõposed in this wise. Take rosin Larigne, the teres of fir tre pure and liquide (some cal it oyle of fire, the Germans Bulhartz) of either a pounde: Manue Thurus, Ladani, of ether of them. viii. ounces: Spike a dram mastik, Galangal, cloues, Casię odorate, zedoariæ Nutmegs, Cubebarum, Agallochi, of euerye one xxx

iii. ounces, Gum Elemi. vi. vnces: Aloes hepaticæ, Castorei, date stones, Storacis Calamitæ, Myrrhæ, Belzoi of euery one an vnce. Beat such as be to be pund and whē they are mixt with the liquors destil them artificially. First wil a most subtil cleare water run out, which burneth meruelously, called the water of Balm. Then wil folow a yelow oyl, subtil, which they call oyl of balm, at the last balm artificiall, red. The first water which as I haue
x tried, helpeth cold stomakes meruelously, & consumeth fleum. The second liquor doth excellently cure woundes, Fistulaes, paines of the sinewes and ioyntes. The third is not only holsom & good for the saide thinges, but besides to manye other thinges which for breuities sake I ouer pas.

An other. Take Turpentin. ii. pound. Galbani, gum of Iuy, of ether half a pound. Roses, bedegar, Rosemary that is grene. iiii. vnces. Take the gums & beat them grose: poure thē into the water
xx of Roses. After take the Turpentyn and pour thē together & sprinkle vpon thē rose water: after put the flours vnto them and sieth them together, and when the water shalbe almost consumed, let them be put in a lembek, and cast out the water that destilleth first, then shal the oyl folow.

An other called the mother of Balme. Take Turpentyn a pounde: oyle of bayes. vi. ounces Galbani, Gum Elemi, of ether. vi. ounces, gum of Iuy. ii. ounces, Olibani. ii. ounces, wod of Aloes
xxx one dram: Mastik, Myrrh, Aloes, Laudani, Castorei, Rasæ (Resinæ) of the pyn tre, of euery one. ii.

drams.

drams, the gum of Oliue tries a pound. Cloues, Galangal, Cumin, Cinnamon, Nutmegges, Zedoariæ, Cubebarum, of euery one iii. drams. Tormentillæ, Dictamni albi, of euery one six drames. When they are all mixt, let them be destilled by a lembeck of glas.

Another of Doruſtetterus an excellent phyſicio emonſt the Germanes. Take Xilobalſami an vnce. Opopanacis, Roſin of the Pyn trie, Bdellii, Galbani, Ammoniaci, Maſtick, Sarcocollæ, Gummi Elemi, Olibani, Myrh, Benzoi, of euery one halfe an vnce. Oyll Benedict, of Bayes, Ladani puri, of an vnce and a halfe. Carpobalſami, (or in the ſteed of it, Balm of the deſcription of VVilliam Placentinus) of ether of them half an vnce. Sanguinis Draconis. ii. drams. Caſtorei, Spicknard, Galangal, Cubebarum, Cinamon, Cardamomi, Graines of Paradys, the barkes or piles of Citri Orenges, of euery one a dram. Oyl of Turpintyn as much as the weight of all the reſt. When they are ſtiept together a few daies, let them be deſtilled in Balneo Mariæ. (I would thinke better in aſhes.)

x

xx

## Of Balmes that be vſed vvithout the body.

ALL they before are vſed both within and without the body: but they that folowe, are vſed without only, or chiefly.

Balm is shortly thus made. Turpintyn a pound, Maſtick, new war, of ether an vnce,

xxx

Py. iij. Saf-

Saffron.ii.drams. When thei are mixt destil thē.

Balm or oyll Benedict for woundes, palsie, &c. Oyl of Turpintyn a pound. Oyll of Bayes two vnces. Galbani, Gummi Elemi, of ether six drams. Gum of Iuy, Frankencence, Mastick, wood of Aloes, Olibani, of euery one two drams. Aloes Myrrhæ, Landani, Castorei, of euery one.iii.drās. Let all be beeten and powred into the Turpintyn and oyll and so stand.iii.daies. Afterwarde
x take Galangal, Cinnamon, Nutmegges, Zedoariæ, Cubebarum, of euery one half an vnce. Diatāni, Consolidæ minoris, of ether.iii.drames. When thies are pund, put them in.iiii.vntes of aqua vitę for.iii.daies. Myxt all and destil them in ashes, cōtinuing the fier without ceassing day and night til it be finished: and chaunge the receiuer according to ỳ chaunging of ỳ colour of ỳ which is destilled.

A Balm for skares. &c. If by the meanes of a strooke (saith Lullius about the ende of the second
xx boke of Quintessence) any gret syne remayn in the face or other partes of the body, by this medicine thou maist remoue that sygne or skar, not vtterly, but that it appeer much les. Mastick.iiii. vnces. The barck of swiet pome Granates, Gummi, Cyperi, Carpobalsami, of euery one.ii.vnces. Saffrō an vnce. Turpintyn.ii.pound. Oyll of Oliues of the eldest.iiii.vnces. Pun thē that be to be pund, and sift them, and mixt them with the Turpintyn and Carpobalsamo, and together with the oyll de-
xxx still them with a slow fyer. The destilled liquor shalt thou put in hors doung or in the refuse of

prest

prest vynes. Afterward thou shalt vse it, as trewe Balm, whose tokens and properties to knowe it by it hath euery one, & may be solde in steed of it.

A maruelous water or oyll for strumes and swellinges of the throote, wherupon men are said to haue swollen throotes. Oyll of Baies. vi. vnces. Olibani, Mastick, Gummi Arabici, pure and cleer Turpintyn of euery one thre vnces. Myrr them in a morter and destill them in a Lembeck. Afterwarde, put to ashes to the water drawen out (De la cendre Gallicè) except it shoulde be redd De la Cedre, that we may vnderstande the Ceder trie. Then destill it againe, and this second liquor kepe it lyke Balm. The swelling being anoynted therwith oftentymes in the daye, asswageth by lytle and lytle. x

An artificiall Balm, not to be destilled, but sod only, out of the Frenche booke of Andreas Furnerius. Olibani, Galbani, oyll of whyte Poppy, oyll of bitter Almondes, cleer Turpintyn, of euery one an vnce. Grien Bras made in pouder. iii. vnces. (Vng quarteron, Gallicè: but this quantitie semeth to muche.) Oyll of Olyues. ii. poundes. Thou shalt heet the Oyl in a leeden kettle vpon the fyer and when it shall begyn to sieth, put in the Galbanum piece meell, and ouer a slowe fyer stur it softly nowe and then: then put to the Mastick and the Olibanum, and stur it till they be melted by litle and litle. Afterward the Pitche and Turpintyn, (but he left out the Pitch before) with a slow fyer so that they sieth not ouer. Then take thē from the fyer. xx xxx

fyer, and put to the other two oyles, and mixt the by stirring, and again set them to the fier a lytle. At lengthe put in the grienes of the bzas, mixt them thzoughly and streyne them thzough a new clooth into an other vessell leeded also. When thou wilt vse the fozsaid oyll, thou must see befoze that no sinew, oz vein almoste be cut. Then purginge the sooz diligently and making it cleen, thou shalt make warm a litle of this oyll in a vessel oz spoun
x of bzas, and lay it vpon so hoot as the sick may abide it, in suche plentie, that the hool woūd be sufficiently moystened. Then shalt thou lay vpon it black vnwasht woll of the members of a wether, oz a hempen cloth. iii. oz. iiii. tymes folded, and let it abyde bound vnto it. iiii. houres. If so be, it the grief seas not then, power vpon it again as is said afoze: and euer take hede that the byle oz sooze be cleen: so in a few daies it wareth hool maruelousli

Sum mixt Turpintyn and certain gunes to-
xx gether in a Cucurbita of glas, and let it sieth softly, set in sand and clooseb with clay: then they let it stande a whyle, till the dzegges settle to the bottō and war hard: then they streine it.

Oyll also of Hypericō is compared of sum vnto Balm: whiche bycause it is not destilled, I will describe it hereafter.

A water that bzingeth out boones, and pzeserueth that the woundes chaunce not to root. Turpintyn pure and whyte, but vnwasht, Zopissæ, ho-
xxx ny, of euery one a pound: Half a pound of Rosin of the Pyn trie that is whyte. Let thē be destilled.

A water

A water of Epiphanius composed for Fistulaes with Turpintyn, certain gummes and spices. &c It is rehearsed before, in the seconde order amongste the waters composed for certaine outwarde byly diseases. And again an other like vnto it in the third order.

## Of oyles of the partes of beastes, or excrementes.

x

F the bones and marowes maye an oyl be gotten by sublimacion. Syluius.

Oyl of the yelkes of egs may be destilled in a lembeck, like as the oyle of Philosophers, Mesuæ, Syluius. Loke before wher we intreated of the destillacion of oyles by descēcion downward generally oute of Vlstadius.

Oyle of mannes ordure or donge: looke before in the order of mans dong. Of the liquor of mans bloud, loke before in Quint tessence.

xx

Of the destillinge of honye. we haue wrytten before amongste the waters that bee destilled in Roosestilles. &c. The laste liquor that runneth here oute, is somewhat thicke, (that I iudge,) it maye be called an oyle.

Oyles destilled maye also bee mixte together one with an oteer, as in this medicine of Epiphanius Empiricus, praised for frakens and all kinde of ruggednesse and spottes of the face. An ounce and a halfe of virgines milcke. Water of Rooses

xxx

with a little brimstone, an ounce. Oyles of Tartaro, of wheate, of yelkes or Egges, of euerye one halfe an ounce: a scrupul of Caphuræ. Although these oyles are not wonte to be made by destillacion: yet oyl of wheat and of the yelkes of egges, are better made destilled.

## Of oyles of metals, tile stones, Gagate, Iumber.

x

Waters and oyles, secreate by the singuler industrie and wit of Chymists, are of most greate vertues, and of so thin a substance and so subtil, that a drop of a certain oyl by chaunce, falling vpon a bed, perced in a moment the manifold clothes and keuerings thereof and burned the bordes in the bottome of the bed. Sylvius, This vertue of pearsinge semeth to pertaine chiefly vnto oyles drawne out
xx of metalles, in the which also is a greater force of burninge.

I vnderstande that Vinegar is chiefly vsed to be destild, for the drawing out of oyles oute of Metalles, as Antimoni, Leade, Cerussa. Other vse other sharp and most hot liquors for that purpose, as sharp lie, burning water, vrine destilled, Aqua Forti.

Lullius in the fift Canon of his firste booke of quintessence, when he had taughte to drawe oute
xxx the .iiii. elementes oute of plantes, he added. And so shalt thou do also with metals: firste thou shalt make

make them to resolue with oure Menstrue (I suppose he meaneth oure Urine) vnder dounge for the space of a weke: the Menstruum must be sharp with some Vegetable and stronge quickenynge thinges whiche we shall declare hereafter in the Questionary. After the metalles shall be dissolued set them to be destilled in a fire of the first degree, and the Menstruum shall issue forthe, and the lime or pouder of ỹ metal shal remaine in the bottome. After this reiterat & repete it again vpõ the dregs of the metall with newe Menstruum as muche as the weight of the metall, and set it to putrifynge for the space of a month and a half: and after this destill it as thou didst of the Vegetable or quickening things, but euery time put new Menstruum vpon the dregs. Other diuers opinions of Philosophers in the drawing out of the elements out of minerall thinges, we shall declare in the thirde boke: This saith he. x

I suppose it to be a commone thinge vnto all oyles of metals to be heauier then other oyles, as Cardanus signifieth and an other certaine author wryteth, that the drops oyl of Vitriol or Copros to be ponderous and weightie. xx

Oyle destilled of Dryment or Mysi (or Vitriol of Rom.) annoynted vpon ỹ arteries & region of the hart, I suppose is hable to saue a mã infected with poyson, be it neuer so sharp and strong, & do kill a manne onlye with touchinge: Cardanus. And a little after, but sence wee are fallen into this communication, I think it shuld not be so vn- xxx

profitable nor far frō the purpose to inquere this how oyl may be made whiche beinge annoynted vpon the Arteriis, maketh the venome to breake out by vomit or purgacion, or sweat, or vrine. It is sure, it muste be of metall, which must be most stronge. I sawe suche once and by the waighte onlye I coniectured that it was without al doute of metall. It muste also bee of the nature of Venome: for by the immoderate heate, as it is saide,
x it vanquisheth firste the euill infection conceiued and by naturallye attracteth vnto the vtter partes, that is hurtefull, and by the contrarietie driueth it awaye. It must also haue no small strengthe to discus & expel: and again, sōe contrarietie against the poysons them selues, which. ii. things agree to the iuice of Laser or Assa Fœetida. Therfore those things that must driue out the poysone, ought to be metally poysons, but not most bitter: and most hot and discussing or expelling, also in a
xx maner contrary to the poysons. The matter therfore of these thinges may consist of these thinges, Mysi & Orpment, and the iuice of Laser or Assa fœtida, and Gentian, and of the fat of venemous serpentes, and Aconitum. If so be it that in any land moo of theese (foresaide vertues, as to discus, expell, and resiste poysones. &c. be to bee gotten, the oyle extracted by the force of fyre shall be best of all. And a little after. But oyle that onlye by anoyntinge of the Arteries dothe thruste oute the
xxx poysone, I woulde not call it the best in this sence that also besydes it thou shouldest Minister in drinke,

drinke, Triacle or Milke or sum other excellent medicin, ye also it should be the more auaylable. That dare I be bold to say, that the anoynting of the arteries, and the things ministred outwardly, are better and of more strength then those things that are drunck, saue only for this that the poyson remayneth yet in the stomack. For vnto such (poysons newly taken, that they be not yet gone out of the stomack) they that prouoke strong vomities are mooste excellent, as Milk, Lie, Oyll, water of x
Nucis vomicæ or spewing nut. Therfore in venemous bytinges, in stingings in oyntmentes that be venemous, in the drinking of venom whiche is now alredy perced to the midrif or nether partes of the chest, the helpes that be ministred outward ly are more anailable and of greater strength. &c. Thies out of Cardane haue I written the more at large, that therby also ỳ reason migth be the more eudent of that marueilous oyl of Scorpions. &c. Whiche bycause it is made without destillacion, xx
I will describe it hereafter seuerally.

Oyll of Antimonium is moste profitable to all ill soores and byles, as I my self do try with good succes. But the Antimonium is purged first, oftētimes melted and made liquid with the fyer. Far from this doth the oyll of Antimonium which thymistes vse, wherwithall they endeuoure to set the colour of gould vpō siluer: Matthæolus vpō Dioſc.

Oyll of Antimonium howe it is made for soore byles and fistulas. I writ afore out of Vlstadius, xxx
in the treetis of Quintessence. But certain practi-

cioners also make oyll of Antimonium to diuers diseases within the body, whiche they extoll with maruelous and great praises. They make it after this sort, as I here. Antimonii half a pounde, whyt Tartari Calcionated asmuche: let thē be beaten and melted or dissolued in a gouldsmithes Tigillo (crucibulo) vpon cooles: when they are melted let them be powred out into sum earthen pot, where they shalbe sturred and mixt together: and
x when they are becum into a hard lump, let them be pund again, and streined by a colender (that is a sack of that form that they vse for Hyppocras as they call it) in a moyst place (in a hoot and moyst place) as in a wyne celler, the colender hanging: for so shall the oyll destill out by litle & litle which of sum bycause of the bloudie colour is called Rubedo Antimanii, and lykewyse it is made of certain Gouldsmithes for a certain painting I can not tell what. But for the remedies of mans body
xx it ought to be prepared with Quintessence of wyn or with burning water, so that twyse asmuche all maske of it be powred to the forsaid redues of the Antimonium: and let them be sturde diligently in body, and mixt, and then destilled in ashes thre or iiii. times, till the breth lose al the euil smell. The dregs must always be mixt & sturd about when ÿ powrest in again the destilled water vpon thē, or when thou powrest to them new Quintessence, for I am not sure whiche way it ought to be doone.
xxx Sum in the beginning do stregthway mixt reed vinegar most sharp (destilled with the Antimoniū & Tartarū calcionated to be melted together. But

I wryt al thies not as certain: but as I noted thē by the way as I hard them recited certain yeres ago of a certain practicioner. I know that certain chymistes & goldsmithes serche for ẏ oyl or Quintessence of ẏ Antimoniū as a moste perfect treasur. Thies destil first sharp lye cōposed of vnslect lyme and ashes Clauellatas by a Filtrū: and is this lye they sieth the Antimoniū subtilly and fynly beten, for the space of. v. houres, and again destil this lye when it is cold, by a Filtrū: & that of ẏ Antimoniū x
that passeth through wt it, that is a pouder of yelowe colour, they reserue. After they powre in vpō the Antimoniū put in a Cucurbita or body, moste sharpe red vinegar destilled, so that it be aboue it iii. or. iiii. fingars thick: they set it in a hoot place a few daies, and euery day they shake and mixt it, x. or. xx. times: then they power ẏ vinegar lightly into an other glas, so ẏ nothing be troubled. This do they repete v. or. vi. times (euer powring new vinegar vpon the Antimoniū remaining in ẏ Cu- xx
curbita or body) at length they put all the vinegar together, & destil it by a lembeck with a slow fyer, tilẏ oyl begin to run out. This oyl or quintessence of Antimoniū, is of a colour of blud. With this thei die Mercurie, & say it is an incōparable treasure, a chief mistery of ẏ chymistical art: as we trāslated out of a certain writen doutch boke. A reed oyll is gotten out of Antimoniū, very sharp, smelling lyk brimston, & it reteineth ẏ vertue of ẏ Antiminium, bycause of the grosnes of the substaunce proffita- xxx
ble to few thinges. Cardanus.

Hooll Lyme vnbroken, let it be slekt in cōmun

oyll, and destill it in a lembeck of glas, there shall issue forth an oyll good for a boon that is corrupt: Syluius. Put a hot piece of quick Lyme into commun oyll, till the Lyme becum powder, then let it be destilled in a lembeck of glas, and oyll of Lyme shall issue, whiche is the firste that was described by Leonard of Prædapalea Patauinus, Ion. Iacobus de Manliis.

Oyll of Ceruſſa: Looke before where we intre-
x ted of Quintessence out of Vlstadius.

Oyll of Gagates or ieet, called Sacratum or holy, moste holsum for them that be possessed of spirits, that haue the falling sicknes, the palsy, the cramp, the stifnes of sinewes, the gout, or be chooked in their wombe, it helpeth also cõceiuing. It is made of Ieet stones after the maner of oyll of Iuniper (by descention) or elles by sublimacion (as oyll of tyle stones) Mesues of Iac. Syluius interpretacion: out of whose notes we haue subscribed thies wor-
xx des: Seing Bitumen is far lighter cost then Ieet, and of the same vertues or stronger, a man might proue to get an oyl out of it, whiche shal run more abundauntly specially if it be new Bitumen, forasmuche as it is as it were the fat of the earth, and is burned in steed of oyll of them that dwell about the place of Asphaltita or deed sea, or els in other places wher Bitumen is. Forthermore he douteth whether it can heele the falling sickness, seing the falling sickness doth the more appeer with ỹ foule
xxx stinking smell of the Bitumen. But me thinkes it semeth probable that that sickness shuld be helped with

with it by attenuating, digesting, drying, whiche vertues boothe it hathe theim befoore, and that not feablelye: and also muche mooze the liquoz destilled thereof perfourmeth theese thinges.
Nether doth it not help this diese therfoz, because it is likely that the same should be vttred and appere with the perfume of that bituminous smell, as with the perfume of Myrrh, Galbanum, and hoznes, houfs, and the skins of a she oz he gote. Foz Phisicions vse the hoznes & houfes of diuers bestes against this siknes, ministring the shauings of them within the body: nether is it a like reasō in the perfuminge of a thinge and receiuinge of it simplely. But of these maiters, Phisicions shuld teach not so much by reasons & coniectures, as by experiment & trial. I my self saw once a perfume of beaten Aumber (whiche also is ascribed vnto ꝯ kind of Bitumen) speciallye white, holden to the nosthzils of one sick of the falling euil, with coles in a spone and the Amber vpon them, and by & by the fit ceased: which thing appels oz bals as they call them made with Mosch oz Ambra will do also. But that Mesuæ wziteth of men possessed with deuils (saith Syluius) is superstitious, & against the faith of a Chzisten man. Bzimston and iet are molten at the fire as al other liquozs. The same.
Oyl of philosophers (which some haue named oyl of wisdom, and of perfect mastership, & diuine and holy) by al the old wziters consent, is most effectuous to secreat diseases, and that not to a few of them, foz it heateth, dzieth, perceth depe by the

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meanes of the subtelnes of the substance, it digesteth and consumeth al excremental and superfluous expelled matter. Therfore it is very holsome for the falling sickenes, palsy, turning sickenes, forgetfulnes, and for the cold diseases of the splene, rains, bladder, womb, sinewes, al ioynts, & other sinewy parts. But one sort is natural or mineral and an other of the sea, that runneth out of Iles & rocks (called Naphtha) of the which kinde, that
x which is somewhat white is counted the best: the redish of a mean goodnes: but that which is somwhat black & thick, is the worst. Notwithstãding it is made by arte in this wise. Tiles made of red earth very old, must be beaten into pieces, & set on fire with vnsmoking coles, til they be red hot, thẽ slek thẽ in a vessel ful of oyl of Rosmary (alchichil). or old claret, & as much as is possible let them sok in the oyl. Dry them by thẽselues in cases (caczobis. The Munks vpon Mesuen: wher also is red-
xx shortly after, Caczola for a Cucurbita or body of a stil.) Afterward beat them most smal, and put thẽ in a vessel that be destilled by sublimacion, ioyn ỹ vessel to the hed with claye that chymists do vse, sethe them with coles set a fire in a fornace, til an oyl destil into a phial of glas glued to ỹ lower end of the nose of the head (with clay, Bulcasis) which stopt veri exactly, set it vp & kepe it: for the elder it is the stronger: Mesue as Syluius trãslateth him, whose words also I haue writen here out of his
xxx annotaciõs. Oyl (saith he) of tiles, is so subtil, that in a moment it spredeth most brode: if it be poured into a mans hãd it perceth it forthw. It is much

moze ſubtil, moze hot and moze effectuous in cold diſeaſes, thē is oyl of balm. It pzouoketh vzin, it bzeaketh the ſtone, killeth wozms: it is holſom foz the ſinging of the eares comming of a gros wind foz the palſi, the crāp (ſpaſmo cynico) the ſciatica oz ach in the hukle bones, the gout in the knees, fete & the greues of the other ioynts, being dzunk oz anoynted vpon ẏ place: but let it be dzunke mixte w a litle pozcion of ſome water conuenient foz the diſeaſe. The making of this oyl is deſcribed alſo by Raſis in his Antidotari oz pzeſeruatiue and by Bulcaſis in his boke intitled Seruitor: wheras Bulcaſis pzeferreth new tiles, ẏ neuer yet toucht water, becauſe they dzink in ẏ oyl better: & he bids deuide thē into pieces of an inche bignes, & putteth thē ſo in a veſſel of glas, oz glaſed, wel claied ẏ the third part therof remain empty. The fire muſt be made ſoft at ẏ firſt, but ſo ẏ it touch ẏ bottom, & encreſed by litle & litle. Firſt ſhall a water iſſue fozth afterward an oyl (read Bulcaſis) which muſt be gathered bi it ſelf. In the ſame wiſe do we deſtil turpentyn, guaiacū & many other things. Oyl alſo of Chamæmel, & Nard alſo, which is called Benet oz bleſſed of Meſuæ: but this (of tiles) is ẏ chief, & of ſōe is called petroleū oz oyl of ſtones. Theſe Sylu. This is a ſtinking oil, but it perceth paſſingli. Io. Iac. de Māliis. ¶ Read certain things befoz, wher we haue entreted generally of ẏ deſtillatiō of oyls by deſcēcion, out of Vlſt. ¶ Bul. bideth to dip in the peces euerye one of an inche bignes (a dzamme, Raſis) made redde hotte, in mooſte olde oyle, and when they are quenched to take them out of ẏ oyl

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and when thei are al sõwhat grose beaten, to put them into one or mo stillatory vessels: whiche he calleth belies, so that .ii. parts of ỹ vessell or more be filled. He biddeth also to take hede that ỹ fyre come not nie to this oile (while it is destilled) because it wil easily be set on fire, and hardly be put out. Afterward again new peces of tiles, dressed as before, to be destilled, til oyl inough be gathered: which he biddeth to be kept in a vessell with a
x narow mouth: moste diligently stopte with wax (and earth): For it bretheth out easily because of the subtiltie and thinnes of the substaunce. Use this oyl (saith he) in cold sickneses as the falling euil, the benumming of the senses or Apoplexia, the heauines of hearing, and cold gout: other diseases also haue I expressed in the booke of oyles, for it is a secrete thing of philosophers. The very same way of making it doth Rasis describe.

The oyl that they cal comuonlye Balsamyn (of
xx spik) raiseth vp sodẽly them that lie in the falling sickues, being held vnder their noses to be smeld, or els that which they get out of tilestones, & hath the name of the stone: Alexander Benet.

This oyl is made also with certain other thinges mixt with it, as I found in a certain written boke, the wordes wherof I wil rehers here. Take & breke into litle peces red tiles very olde or new, but ỹ neuer touched water, & thei being made red hot quẽch them in oyl of oliues, or els, ỹ is better,
xxx in oyl of baies, by & by make thẽ red hot again, & slek thẽ as before vntil they war blacke. Then put these peces into a lembeck with ỹ oyl also wherin

theiwer quẽched, if ani of it be left, if not, put new vnto it to the measur of a fingar. Afterward put to it Castorei, and Spicknard, or in the steed of it rew, of ether of them one part: Costi two partes. When thies are punned, mixt them with the tyles in a Cucurbita or bely, whiche thou shalt digge in hors dong about. xx. daies. At lengthe thou shalt destillit, encreasing the fyer by litle and litle. The first liquor is good, the second better, but the third of a red colour is best. This oyll is good against all could diseases as Balm, but this is more subtil then Balm and more profitable in could diseases, for it perceth through the hand quickly and spredeth abrode a great way. It cureth the stone of the bladder and the could diseases of the same. It prouoketh vrine. It helpeth the could diseases of the eares, and killeth the wormes of the same. It is moste profitable for them that be sick of the palsy, and of the Cynical Cramp, being anoynted therupon or drunkẽ, also the Sciatica, & the griefs of the ioyntes and back. A plaster made with this oyll and salt Ammoniack, dissolueth in short space the impostumes and hardnesses of the splen. It is of force against the falling sickness and the obstruction or stopping of the nose, being put into ỹ noosthrilles. It heateth the brain, confirmeth the memory, asswageth touth ache. Being put into ỹ womb, it prouoketh the flowers. It bringeth out the chyld newly conceiued ether dead or alyue. It openeth the mouth of the vaines, & dissolueth the bloud that is lopperd or curded. It purgeth the

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lunges from gros humors. A fewe drops of it drunken with syrop of Rooses, helpeth them that drawe their breeth peinfully. It consumeth marueylously the water descending down to the eyes, that is to saye the disease called Suffusion. If fishers anoynt their nettes therwith, they shall entyse innumerable fishes. Iron moystened therin and put to the fyer shall burne streigth way. It killeth wormes whersoeuer they be. Being made
x hoot in an egge shell or other vessell, may be dropt holsumly into the place where the griefis, vntyll the griefasswage. It resisteth could poysons, as the sting of a Scorpion, and also black Poppy, and Henbane, if a mā haue recived thē by his mouth. It puteth away the stoone of the bladder, being mixt with the barck of Percily, and Fenell, (the barkes of the rootes being sodde in water, and a litle quantitie of this decoction receiued with a drop or. ii. in drinke) but all thies thinges for the
xx moste part doth Rasis in Antidotary attribute and ascribe to the simple oyl Benet, that is, that which is destilled of only tyles & oyl. That is coūted the best (saith Rasis) that is very red, of a strong smel, and of a subtill substaunce.

Oyl of leed: Loke befor, wheras we haue reherced Vlstadius wordes of Quinessence.

Amber by an artificiall meanes of siething is turned into an oyl of his own colour. Ge. Agricola In died it is possible to make oyl of Amber, after
xxx the same maner as of Jet, wherof we haue writen befor. For they seme, not to be of much vnlyke nature.

ture. The Germains call them by a cõmun name Agstein, geuing only the difference of black vnto Jet. Cardan supposeth that Camphora also is of ỹ same kynd, only by cause ỹ this, that the perfume of Amber receiued in a moyst cloth, giueth afterward the smell of Camphora in it: which notwithstanding did not appeare so to me as I did proue it for a triall.

Brimston anoynted & druck taketh away scabbednes, leprosy and the frenche pockes. But with a more vehement force, the oyl therof, which how it should be made, we haue declared in our bokes of the frenche diseases. Card. But his bookes of ỹ frenche disease, I suppose ar not yet cum forth in print. Salt cõteineth an oyll in it if it be mixt w the lyme or clay called Bitumen. Wherupõ Arrianus declareth, emongst the Ichthiophagi, the men that liue only by fysche, in his history of Ind, howe they make an oyll of salt. That may be an argument also that the Dlue tries delyte in the Sea bankes for a salt ground is also not a litle fat. But as I said, al thinges do so contein oyl, that it may be drawen out by ỹ force of fier, but it can not contein much, except it haue Bitumẽ mixt w it. Car. x xx

For the making of oyl of Brimston, a mã must chose out ỹ which is pure & neuer touched the fier, chiefly aliue & of an ashy colour. This oyl is made many wayes at Rome, by sublymacio & delcecion. &c. It is good for many thinges, & chiefly for fistulas, & for ỹ healing of ỹ wheeles of ỹ moutes ỹ mẽ cal gangrenes (I suppose it to be ỹ which we call in Englishe cankers) in the curing wherof it xxx

excelleth moste of all. For take and wet the end of a fether or other lyke thing, as some yong and tender spring of a trie or herbe, and touche the wheeles once or twyse only therwith, and by and by thei shalbe killed & healed. The Munkes vpō Mesue.

Take a vessell of glas (as Matthæolus Senen. writeth in his boke of the Frenche euil) not much vnlyke to a litle bell, daubed with potters claye, hang it the space of a cubit from the grounde, by a
x wyer of bras or iron, vnder ỹ which thou shalt set a basen of glas of a great cōpas, with a pot turnde vpsyde downe. Moreouer the bottom of the pot shall hold vp an iron plate of. iiii. fingars broode, made red hoat, wherupon the Brimstone may be brent. Whyles this is brēt, newe shalbe added vpō it. Therupon it shal cum to pas that by the smoke ascending, the hanging vessell in short space shall destill drop down in to the basen that standes vnder, an oyll, whiche gathered diligently thou shalt
xx serue in a phyall of glas.

Brimstone that neuer came ny the fyer, or most yelowe, whyles it is brent, giueth a thick smoke to be receiued in a bell of glas or of stoone. Wherein thorowe the gros vapour an oyll gathered together destilleth into a large plain vessell, inỹ mids wherof the brimstone builded vpon a litle vessell is brent. Other beating the brimstone consume the fyry substaūce of it, with Aqua vitæ set on fyer, and after destil that whiche remaineth, lyke vnto
xxx oyll of Philosophers. Other sieth yelowe Brimstone Turpintyn, of ether an vnce, oyl of Roses a pound,

pound,with a slow fire,with.ii.vnces of odoziferous wine,til the wine be consumed,(as it is red in Luminari maiore.) Syluius.

Put one parte of quicke brimstone into two partes of oyl of Lynsied,beat them well and diligently together,and let them stand in hozs dong ii.dais in a vessel wel shut,& it shalbe clere & fair.

But all these oyls seme to be prepared only foz this purpose that they may be ministred without the body: I here say that there be certaine practicioners now a daies,which geue men to drink to ther body,a certain oyl of brimstõ,chiefli against falling sikneses,& perauenture that kind whose firy substance,as Syluius maketh mencio,is first consumed by Aqua vitæ set on fire,then destild by sublimacion,it may be moze safly ministred with in the body then the other. x

Oyl of Vitriol oz copzos is desired of chymists and likewise of philitions,and as a moste secrete matter is hid. I will put here some descriptions therof,whiche I receiued of my frendes,oz found in writẽ bokes,and after other I wil declare one way of this oyl most effectuall & approued,which I know my selfe,whiche a certaine practicioner with vs vsed to the curing almoste of all kinde of diseases,and in many luckely.&c. xx

Make the Vitriol in to lime,as thou knowest, then pour burning water vnto it,so that it excede the Vitriol a little:then seperate the burning water by destillacion in a phiall oz in a croked stil,oz a bely(laid on the one side). When that is drawne xxx

out, vrge the spirits of the Vitriol by litle and litle, encreasing the fire more and more, til al ỹ spirits be ouerpassed. This liquor destilled put it again into som one of the .iii. maner of vessels aforsaid, & destil it in a kettle ful of water, vntil whatsoeuer watry thing is in it, be separated, whiche thou shalt endeuor to bring to pas by al the witte thou hast, that the watrines be clean gotten out, ether by a lẽbek, (with a nose) or a blind lembek,
x whose nether skirt haue a hollow gutter or circle like vnto a lẽbek) that is to say with a nose). Endeuor that the water in the kettle sethe lightlye (if so be it ought to sieth at all: the dutch word (siedẽ) semeth to be equiuocal, and may signify as wel sething as boyling) to thintent that the waterines alone may ascend, and the oyl alwaies remain in the botom of the bely: the which thing to bringe to pas, you shall haue nied of two daies at the least.
Then afterward that oyl that is left in the belly,
xx put it into a bely or other of the forsaid vessels defensed with clay and destil it: & marke whether any water pas before the spirits. For if there be any watrines yet mixt with it, it shalbe nedeful to set it afterward in ỹ sun or hot place in a blind lẽbek, ỹ the watrines being eleuated and caried vp may remain in the hem & skirt of the lẽbek. This if ỹ repeete ofter then once, this insolaciõ I mene the oyl shall becom euer the swieter and better. Ye also a man may repete the destillacion the second
xxx or third time: for by that meanes the oyl is rectified more and more. Thou maist minister .ii. or .iii. dropps of this oyl against all manner of diseases.

ether by it self, or with waters conuenient for euerye disease. This oyl I haue tasted my selfe, it is swiet, pleasant, and strong, in colour (if I remember wel) somwhat white.

An other way. Take. iiii. pounds of Vitriol of Rome, dry it in an earthen vessel till it war red, after when it is beaten put it into a bely of glasse diligently defenced with clay (as the maner is for Aqua fortis) and first destil it with a soft fire, encresing the degre of the fire by litle and little, vntyll white fumes begin to issue out at the nose of ỹ bely: then set a great receiuing vessel fensed w̃ clay and make a fire with wod continuing for ỹ space of. xii. hours, and at lẽght shal issue out red drops and heauye. When the receiuer beginneth to bee clear, the matter is finished, wherfore then cease that the vessels may be couled. Afterward ỹ shalt put it in a litle lembek to separate and auoide the fleum, and reserue the reast, setting it in the sun a ix. daies. When thou wilt vse it, minister it wyth white wine, or Malmsy. vi. or. vii. drops, so that nothinge after be eaten by the space of. iii. or. iiii. hours, it mai be receiued also before slepe, if a mã drink not vpon it. This liquor is profitable for a sick stomack, for lepers, for them that be sicke of ỹ stone, for the retention and keping of vrin, for thẽ that be sicke of the Ague, and in time of the pestilence with water of Acetosæ, somwhat warm, putting vnto it half a dram of spices Diamargariton, which is cold if it may be gotten. x xx xxx

An other way to make oyl of Vitriol against in-

rable diseases, Put as much Vitriol of Rome as ye will in a bely to war red, w̄ such a fire as is vsed to Aqua fortis, for ꝑ space of .xxiiii. hours, as lōge as the water commeth forth without spirits, and more if it be not made red, euer kepinge the same fire. Whē as it is now becomed red, take away ꝑ hed (lembek) and the receiuer, and kepe the water for secret vses to be spoken of. After beat ꝑ Vitriol and put it in a bely with .v. partes of quintesséce
x of wine, that the Vitriol may be soked: The belly ought to be laide ouerthwarte in a fornace, to the which thou shalt set an other contrary without, ꝑ bottom wherof let it be put in a vessel of cold water. Then make a fire in the furnace, no les vehement thē such as for Aqua fortis is made. So shal run out first the Aqua vitæ, and at length the fyre encreased, oyl of Vitriol shall follow. Then thou shalt separate the Aqua vitæ from the oyl, putting a hed to the bely wherin both are conteined, & set-
xx ting a receiuer without, with a fire of Aqua fortis. But that the matter may be the more euident, we haue drawn a figure such as it is, of the fornace, wherin the oyl ought to be destilled, with a situacion ouerthwart to the bely, and a fire made roūd about, that the oyl issuing forth may find no colenes saue only in the receiuer. ¶ The vertues of this oil ar innumerable, wherof sōe we wil recite here, ꝑ a learned phisiciō may coniecture ꝑ rest by him self. To such as haue any hot or cold disease,
xxx but more cold, he shall geue .iiii. drops with good wine, or burninge water, fastinge earlye in the morning.

mozning, and fozbid them to receiue anye meet befoz .iiii. houres be past. Against a cõtinual ague giue .viii. dzops, with halfe an vnce of Rose water, in the mozning as is said and lykewyse also against other diseases, x with destilled liquozs oz decoctions miet foz the purpose. As cõcerning the Dosin, that is the quantitie of the receite, vnto strõg men thou maist giue .viii. dzops, to men of meen strength fiue, to such as be weake iiii. &c. In this oyll if thou dissolue Marchasit, it shall chaung siluer, and tinge it in all degries.

An other way foz the same, that it may be the xx better made and purer. Put in an earthen pot of earth of Crucibulorum glased within as muche Vitrioll of Rome as thou wilt: and destill it in a foznace, as is befoz said, with a fyer of Aqua fortis and there shall run out a whyte water of Vitriol: After when it ceaseth, thou shalt encreas the fyer, and a grien water shall folow, which whẽ it hath left thou shalt make a moste strong and behemẽt fyer, both aboue and beneth, and a red oyl shall issue out. Chaunge euer the receiuer accozding to xxx the chaũging of the liquozs: Oz els take those .iii.

liquors in one vessel, & seperate the waters afterward from the oyl by destilling them, and the oyll shall remain in the bely. This separatiō is made ỹ bely stāding vpright (with a head and a receiuer) the first destillacion of ỹ oyl, the bely lying ouerthwarth, as it is said. If thou dip a litle drie woul or bombase in water of Vitriol of Rome, and therwith thouch any kind of diseases of ỹ mouth, thou shalt easely heale them: Out of a writen booke of a cer-
x tain friend: he semeth here to meane that water ỹ rūneth out first: which is to be vsed only without the body, not the very oyl of Vitriol, which is more precious and pure, and is kept to be ministred & giuen to drinke against inward diseases.

Of the vertues of oyl of Vitriol, out of ỹ same writen boke. Drinck Malmsy with a litle oyll of Vitriol, cōtinually for the space of .v. or .viii. dais, it riddeth a man from all obstructions, it purgeth the bloud, and driueth away the stone. It healeth
xx the il scab, if it be drunck with water of fumitory, and Myrobalana condite. It reneweth a mā with water of endiue. It healeth all maner of griefes of the head, with water of Maioram, or Buglos, or Melissa: also the turnsickness, if it be conteined any space. With water of Agresta it healeth al maner of diseases, the body being first purged. It restoreth the memory with the water of Acorus or Fenell. It mouith a man to slepe, with the sied of Letis or Popy. It is good for melancolyck per-
xxx sons with water of Bublos or Borage. It cureth mad men with water of the water lily, cōtinuing ỹ vse of it: also hoat impostums & the sleping euil

with water of wyld rewe. It purgeth the body w̄ Aqua vitæ. It healeth ẏ̄ palsy with water of wyld mint, or sage, & Hyssop, the cramp with water of Sage: the sicknes of quaking with water of Basilicus, & diuers inward diseases with water of Trifolium, all feblenes of the eyes with water of Fenell: the reum from the head with water of Lily, ẏ̄ catar w̄ water of Adiantū & Hyssop, & the cough, also the disease of the syde with water of Plātain the Pleuresis w̄ water of maiden hear, the feblenes & wekenes of the stomack, w̄ water of mint. With water of Quinces, it staunceth vomitting: if the sick be of a moyst temperature or cōplexion, let it be giuen him with water of plantain or shep pardes purs with a litle Diarhodon. It stinteth ẏ̄ flux of the bely with the water of Plantain: the colyck with water of Rewe. With water of wormwod it resistith venemous bytings. It healeth al maner of impostumes and dropsy, continuing it. It is good for the limes that be resolued, if it bee chawfed vpon with an Or gaull. It helpeth the splen with Tamarindis: with water of Radish and and sea bremble, it expelleth the stoone, & openeth the stoppinges of theines. It healeth all agues w̄ water of Agresta, & certain kyndes of leprosy, cōtinuing the vse of it. This is the trew potable gold, and the trew Selādyn or Chelidonia, & more also in weigth it giueth not place to gold, & it hath the same & as many vertues as potable gould. A litle of it with a litle water of Roses drunk, restoreth ẏ̄ speche that is lost: it stinteth the bleding at ẏ̄ nose with Roses.

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An other maner of oyll of Vitriol, whiche a certain old man a practicioner in Heluetia vsed, mirting .ii. oz .iii. drops with Triacle, and bidding thē to sweet after they had drunck it, in a bed .iiii. oz .v houres, so that they put not out so muche as a fingar, by the whiche medicine I knowe manye too be cured of him from diseases hard to be cured. &c. When he died I sawe the oyll whiche me thought was of sumwhat a whyte colour oz duskish, perauenture bycause of the litle pieces of siluer that were put into it. The taste of it was moste sharpe passing all vinegar be it neuer so strōg, in so much that one drop perced the tong lyke any hoot markyng iron sodenly, yet hurt it not: ye it nether hurt the throot when it was swalowed: otherwyse of no vnpleasant taste, almoste of no smel, oz els sumwhat senting of adustion oz brentnes. But it is made in this wyse. Putte .iii. oz .iiii. pound of Vitriol, oz as muche as ye list in a large earthen vessell glased, and fenced without euery where roūd about with clay diligently and dryed againe, and setting the vessell in a chimney vpon quick coles, procure diligently all the smooke of it (from the which as from the poyson thou shalt beware thou kepe thy self) the vapuor and brethe out, stirring it with a staf, and mouing euery fout that whiche is beneth vpward, seing lykewyse that in boyling it run not ouer, and continue so doing till it ceas boylyng, and that all the vapor and smooke seme to be cleen consumed. Then shalt thou put in burning cooles of Vitriol many inough from aboue

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in the very vessel, and leaue it so til the Vitriol be clean brought to lime, that no moisture or vapor at all remain in it, and that now it haue gotten a redish or yelowish colour, nor any vapour or spirits seme to ascend from it any more. For except ỹ Vitriol be very dry, oyl effectual & strong inough should not be drawn out of it, but mixt with a certain white fleum. When as therefore it is sufficiently brought into lime, put awaye the fire, and when the vessell is couled by little and little, take x it out softly least peraueuture it breake. Thē get out the Vitriol as wel as ye cā with a knife or otherwise: although it is no harde matter to get it out of a glased vessel. The Vitriol takē out, breke it smal, & put the peces into an erthen bely, which the potter, as be spoken, hath made of ỹ best erth,

and wonderfully wel baked, so stronge that it mai be able to abide a vehemente fire in a xx fornace. iii. daies, and iii nights, continually: for if it shuld breke thou shouldest loose both oyl and labor, be it neuer so litle a crak or chinck that shoulde happen vnto it. Therfore ỹ it may the easier withstande & abide xxx the fire, it must be fē-

ced with clay, and ỹ .ii. or .iii. fold, ỹ is, first dried & parieted again, & again. The forme of the fornace shalbe in this sort. This fornace shalbe builded. 4 square, & in the top a litle imbosed & vaulted roūd in the midst of ỹ top of ỹ arch shalbe made a hole or smoking vent, so larg, ỹ euery hour or as oft as nead shal require, coles may be put conueniently into ỹ fornace by it, w̄ a lōg iron fireshouel, to put in the coles gētely & charily wall ỹ they may slide
x down about the bely in such wise ỹ it be not hurt. In the .4. corners also aboue must be left holes or vēts, in euery corner one, & so many stoples of clai must be made mete for thē. Whē the coles are now put in & the fyre burneth, the hole of the valt must be shut w̄ a lid of iron or w̄ the fire shouel, and the holes of the corners must be left open, ỹ thair may haue entraunce. The bely ought to be placed in ỹ midle of the fornace vpon such an yron which shal rest at both ends in ỹ wals on both sides of ỹ forn-
xx nace: in ỹ midle bought of this frō shal the bely be laid. The mouth of the bely ought to loke out w̄out ỹ fornace a litle by a hole which must streight way be shut & stopt w̄ clay, ỹ the air may haue no entrāce ther about. Thē must ỹ mouth of ỹ beli be ioyned w̄ the mouth of ỹ receiue, so ỹ thone be put into thother. It is requisit that the receiuer be of glas & good & great, perauēture lest whē it is stuf-fed w̄ the spirits it shuld chāce to breke, or els to ỹ intēt it may be the further from the fornace. And
xxx wher thei ar ioyned together, ỹ shalt cōpas ỹ ioyn-tes roūd about diligētly w̄ very good clay tēpred w̄ the whites of egs & linnē clouts about it, lest ỹ

ſpirits ſhuld brethe out. This clai muſt be ſuffred to be dried, before ye begin the buſines. Moreouer ther muſt yet .ii. holes be made in the ii. contrary ſides of the fornace (not in ẏ ſide ẏ the bely loketh out at, nether in the cõtrary, but in the other two. These alſo muſt haue their ſtopples to ſhut thẽ wt al, ẏ the heat may be kept in. The vſe of theſe holes, ẏ the coles which ar put in at the top of ẏ valt may be hadſõly diſpoſed wt ſome iron prõg for the purpoſe put in at ẏ holes, & ordred in ſuche wiſe ẏ x they be beneth, aboue & on euery ſide of the bely, & it in the very mids of the fire: by ẏ ſame holes, ſhal it be taken hede, ẏ the floze of the grate be not ſtopt wt coles or aſches to much, & that thentrãce of thair be not ſhut out, by mouing them wt the iron prong: ẏ being don, by & by the holes muſt be ſhut again wt their ſtopples. In the nether part alſo of ẏ fornace muſt be left a doze indifferẽt larg, ẏ the air may haue entrãce beneth, leſt the fire be ſmotherd. A litle aboue this doze ſhalbe laid on cros xx ouerthwart an other in order vpõ which muſt be a floze & pauemẽt made, an inch thik, ful of holes as big as a mã may put in his thõb at thẽ, to thintẽt ẏ air mai haue acces: it muſt be ſene vnto moſt diligẽtly ẏ the fire may be cõtinued great inough, for ẏ ſpace of .3. dais & nights, as itis ſaid, & neuer left or let ſlake: for ſo alſo the oyl & the labor ſhuld be loſt. Thus whẽ eueri thing is apoynted, & the fornace & the bely dried, ẏ ſhalt begin ẏ deſtillatiõ cõtinuing a ſtrong fire with coles as it is ſaid. At xxx lẽgth whẽ .3. dais are ended ẏ receiuer beginneth to becom clere and white, the fire burning yet in

his ful strength, and this is a token of perfectiō. Therfore thou shalt let the fire to go oute and the fornace once couled, take awaye the receiuer, and turning it in thy handes, and inclining it now to one side, now to an other, gather all the drops together that cleue vnto the sides, and the oyl or lyquor so gathered, pour it into a vessell of the best Venice glas: for it is daunger leaste the commun glas shuld be eaten through of it, for it consumeth
x and eteth like Aqua fortis, This liquor that practicioner to cloke the thing, called it oyl of philosophers, the philosophers stone, and ỹ leper: he said siluer wolde be dissolued in it, if it were put into it pure and thin made in a plate, & likewise coyns of siluer: notwithstanding I found after his deathe hole peces of siluer. I heare that it chaunced him that an earthen bely claue a sonder once: wherfor a man muste prouide, that one maye be had of the best erth, from Haganovv perauenture, or Colen
xx or Acon: for there men saye the best and strongest earthen pots of al are made. He affirmed more ouer that this liquor did graue in the vessel it was kepte in. He had gotten the waye howe to make it first of a certain goldsmith.

Of the burninge or broylinge of Chalcanthum, that is Vitriol, and his kindes. Bulcasis, writeth in a maner the same things in his thirde boke of the preparacion of medicines, whiche we haue declared afoore in his preparacion for the
xxx makinge of Vitriol Zimor, also he teacheth to

prepare

prepare after the same maner. But emongst diuers wayes of this oyl of Vitriol, I lyke that best which I described last. For the liquor that is destilled that way is the sharpest of all, and also the tartest, in so muche that it may be called vinegar of metal, as me thinketh: Wherfore of certain it is highly commended for the quenching of thirst in somer tyme, one drop of it put into a draught of wyne, lyke as I found in a certain doutch writtē booke, where as this also is added: Vitriolum is destilled in a bely laid ouerthwart, fensed w clay, in the flames of the fyer, it runneth out skant the third day, and first water. x

An other way out of the same booke. Stiep Vitriol in Aqua fortis, whiche may drawe out all the fatnes therof, from the which if thou separate the Aqua fortis by destillacion, an oyll shall remaine. But perauentur this way is to daungerous that a liquor so destilled should be receiued within the body. But without the body and to the wheeles or cankar of the mouth it may well be ministred. xx

I remember I haue red in sum place in Lulli in his worke of Quintessence, where he maketh mēcion of oyl or Quintessence of Vitriol. But in what sort it should be made, I could neuer yet fynde in any booke that went abrode: so greatly haue they all kept secret this thing as a marueylous mystery. For the description whiche I will declare hereafter out of the boke of Nicolas Massa vpon the disease of Naples, can not be receiued within ỹ body. xxx

When the Chalcanthum, that is the Vitriol, or

Mylis that is Vitriol of Rome is brent an oyll moste sharp & hoat is drawen out of it by the force of the fyre, in vessels of glas wherwith if a man touche wartes when they ar cut or wounded, they will go away. The same if a mā tast it, it striketh the tong lyke as it were a hoat iron. Yet the vse of it is to dry byles within that be out of hoope of recouery, wher as thei be not much filthy, as it chaūceth in certain that be diseased of Phthoe corrup-
x cion & matter without grief. It serueth also to cut of cancars & corrupt members, with the wood Olyue anoynted with it, Cardanus. The same coniectur we wryte before, that oyl of Mylis or arsnick anoynted without may seme to deliuer frō poysō. The spirit or Quintesseuce of Vitriol is praysed of certain practicioners against the falling sickness and Apoplexia or benumming of sences.

Shomakers inck lowseth the bely, both in hony and meed drunck to the weight of a dram, & also in
xx wyne, specially the oyll therof. George Agricola, in his .iii. boke of the nature of things digd out of the ground. Oyl of Vitriol doth kill not only men but tries: wherfor it must be made in sum out syd or place where no man dwelleth. Albucasis & other shew the way of making it, Brassauolus (In myne opinion not the oyl, but ỹ smoke of Vitriol whyles it is brent with fier & prepared vnto destillaciō is so hurtful.) And again, of Chalcanthū, ỹ is vitriol oyl is made so burning, that we vse it for potētiall
xxx fyer: for it is of a caustical, ỹ is a burning nature, & with litle grief it cutteth members, if they be touched

ched with a knief anoited with Oliues. Whyles ỹ oyl is preparing, ye must take hede of the smoke: bycause it doth not only kyl men but also the tries that be nye, it drieth thẽ vp. The tryal wherof Fráciscus de Mõte the notable bone setter whose tries of his archard euery one died w̃ the smoke of Vitriol whyles he prepared the oyll therof.

The oyl of Vitriol is maruelous, burning lyke a hoat irõ without grief, & is made in this maner, xxx. vnces of Vitriol of Rome or of Cypres, Salni x trum, roche Alum, of ether. iiii. vnces. When they are all beten let them be calcionated with fier according to arte. Afterward put this calcionated in a croked Bocia clayed for the fier of an alchymists fornace, and by the fier thou shalt haue the oyl increased in the receiuer: which is a marueilous Cauterium or burning thing, and hath no pere in any operacion, and chiefly in takyng away of wens & great wartes. But the receiuer must be great, if thou wilt make the forsaid oyl: Nicolas Massa in xx his boke of the disease Naples, and Thomas Philologus, who taketh. xx. drames of Vitriol, but of Alum and salt of ether. xxiiii ¶ A water of diuers metals (out of a certain dutch boke) for the leprosi, spots & dunnes of the eies. The filing of siluer coper, stiele, gould, of euerye one as muche as ye can get: the first daye put it in vryn whyles it is warm made by a boy or wenche that is a maide, the nexte day in the crums of hoat bread: the third in a whyte of an egge: the fourth in the milke of a xxx woman ỹ nurseth a wenche: the fift in reed wyne.

Then

Then put all thies into a still & destill them with a litle fyer, and kipe it. For the vertue of it is incō parable. It is good against the lepzosy, and al the spots in the face, and it pzocureth vnto the face a youthfull bzightnes, it maketh also cleernes of ỹ sight. thies shalt thou reed otherwyse in the Addicions vpon the Breuiarium or Bzidgment of Arnold de Villa Nona. 1. 18.

x

## Of Aqua fortis and such lyke.

WE described a litle before a certain water lyke Aqua fortis, destilled of Vitriol, Sal Nitrum, and Alum against greate wartes. &c. But the commun Aqua fortis also, and the simple oyl of Vitriol, if a man put a dzop of them in to a wen or warte first cut, they take it away: of the whiche thing I made a tryall in my self vpon a sied wart on my fyngars ende,

xx wherinto when I had first cut it with a razer, I put a dzop of Aqua fortis, and although it wēt not away by & by, yet within a few wekes is was gon Aqua fortis or to separate metalles is thus made. One part of Sal nitrum, liquid or molten Alum (that they call roche. iii. partes: sand half a parte, when they are dzyed diligently and purged with the fyer, let them be destilled in a vessell of glas. It is gathered by it selfe, that whiche issueth out first, at length when the glas looketh lyke a safrō

xxx colour, encrease the fyze and an other foloweth: whiche is receiued in the first for the moste parte:

and

and yet if thou take it in water of the fountain or well, it is yet so sharpe that neuer the les it dissolueth siluer, and separateth it from Goulde. It is separated in this wise. Take a litle quantity of ỹ water drawn out, and put into it the weight of .xii grains of very pure siluer. and set it vpõ asches til the siluer be dissolued. This shall send down into the bottom of the vessell, groundes like vnto fine lime, which taken awaye the pure water that remaineth, put it to the hole water from the which x
thou drawest it, which in like maner shal it self also let down into the bottom groundes like the other, which taken away, thou shalt haue the hole water most pure and most strong to dissolue syluer and other metals except gould (gould also I suppose is dissolued of Chymists with Aqua fortis but of another maner of making.) But seing it vanisheth away easili and consumeth, it shalbe kept in a glas diligentlye shut. To a man that imagineth how great strengthes it hath, which takinge xx
water (as I said) of the wel, yea withoute fyre in xxiiii. hours doth bring siluer vnto water, but wo a little heate of asches, in .ii. or .iii. houres, there is no man but he wil graunt those last vapors, and water wherunto they be tourned to haue maruelous strength, or rather increadible. Of the same kind is water that is made of the salts Ammoniak and Nitrum, with Chalcanthum (ỹ is copros) and Alum molten in equal porcions, putting vnto them at last one fourth part of roust: this made xxx
after the same maner, spareth not very stones.

It yet a man ad and put to a litle of the obstracite stone, called Smiris wherwith they polische precious stones, thou shalt haue moze plenty of water and better, because it wil not bee burned. Theese things therfoz receiued and found true by trials, let vs see what shoulde be cause that this water becommeth so strong: foz manifest experience techeth, that the dzier part attenuated and fined by the fozce of the fire, receiueth a firye and a fret-
x ting oz gnawing strength: But why burneth not the water of separatinge, as burnyng water doe the: Because that the burninge water is hotter and thinner, and les dzye, therefoze it maye bzen, and excellentlye heaten, but not freate: But the other can freat, not burne, and also heaten a litle. By like reason therfoze the oyl that is take out of Chalcanthum by the fozce of the fire, foz as muche as it turneth the dzieste part into humoz, it is most sharpe, and striketh the tounge like fire. Cardan.
xx Let no maune thinke that this liquoz perteineth only to Chymists and goldsmithes. Foz it is pzofitable also foz medicines vnto mans body. It is dzopped into warts that be cut and slit, as I said afoze. Some dip the end of a little band in it and put it into a hollow touth, from which they wolde take the sence & feling of the grefe and moztify it. I haue hard the suffusion oz web of the eie to be cured in certain with the vertue of this liquoz, by the same quick siluer is pzecipitated, as we shall
xxx now declare: and the oyle of Chalcanthum oz Copzoos is dzawn out by it, as we said. Take halfe

an ounce

an ounce of Aqua fortis: mixt it with an ounce and a half of Roosewater, sooyes of the throte, palace, iawes and lips, let them be touched twise a daye with a little Cotton tide to the top of a sticke and moistned in this liquor: Thom. Philologus.

Certain diuers maners of Aqua fortis, maiste thou read after, where we shall write of Mercury sublimated. ¶ Burning water, that a candle mai burne in the verye water. Put a sextar or. xx. vnces of the eldest wine, in a potte wide aboue and narow beneath, wherunto thou shalt ad. ii. vnces of bothe kindes of Sulphur or brimstone, that is of the quik and dead. ii vnces: and as much alum, and as much of gros salt. Let thē be sod together til the third part be consumed. A tallowe or waxe candle annoynted with this shal burne in the water, as well as in the aire. If so be it thou sprinkle a heare or cloth therwith, light it at the flame and it shall burne mooste manifestlye withoute hurte. Oute of a written booke. It wold appeare that a liquor destilled of this matter by the force of the fyre, woulde be muche more effectuous to the same conclusion. x xx

A water to whitten the tethe whiche Isabella of Arragonia, the Duches of Millen did vse. A pound of Salte purged and beaten: an ounce of Glasse or Iesy Alum, let them bee destilled in a lembecke. Mixt an ounce of this water with an vnce of Plantaine water, and with a little wode woul dipte therein rub the teethe, and they shall becom moste bright. Furnerius. xxx

An other like out of the same boke. Sall Ammoniak, Sall Gemmæ of ether. iii ounces, Suger Alum an ounce and a halfe, commone Salte, an ounce. When they are beaten destil them in a lembecke of glasse: and with the liquor drawne oute thereof rub the tethe with a stone, and after wash the mouth with a litle white wine. Read befor in the end of the Cosmeticall waters, the same description, but without common salt, the vse wherof
x is declared without destillacion.

Aqua Angelica of a maruelous vertue against blearednesse, Cankar, and burninge with fyre. Three ounces of vnslekt lime and halfe a pound of raine water, let them stande together in a vessell of glasse or tinne a. iii. daies. Then mingle them sturre them together, and let them settle again a. xxiii. hours or more in a vessell well couered. Afterwarde straine them tenderly throughe a linnen clothe till it bee cleare. Then put to it. x.
xx drawmes of Sall Ammoniak the whitest thou cãst finde, and finest beaten and molten wyth longe mouing in the said water. After when it is setled thou shalt straine certaine times the cleare water that standeth aboue, or els destil it by a Filtrum. Thys water healeth the clothe or spot (La Toile in Frenche, that is the webbe) of the eyes, three drops thrise a daye dropt into them, continuinge till the eye be made hoole. It taketh awaye also the teares of the eyes, the redneſſe and bleared-
xxx nesse, also the Cankar and burnyng if it be rightlye ministred. It taketh awaye all spots and

staines

steines of cloth both silke and woullen, if they bee washt in it a litle warmed. Furnerius.

Wans vrin destilled, chymistes vse it to resolue goulde: printers for their inck that they vse to print bookes with all.

Diuers waters, wonderfully drying, sharpe, fretting, for healing of the whelkes of the frenche pockes without anoynting, maiest thou reade in Nicolas Massa, in his .vi. booke, the .ii. chapt. of the Frenche pockes. x

A certain burning water with orpment. &c. destilled, is described of Rogerius a Surgion.

## Of the lyquors of precious stones.

CArdan in his second booke of subtiltie, serching a water whiche put in by a Syringe or Spoute mighte breake the stoones of the bladder, supposeth suche a one might be receiued of the stoone called Tecolithos, or the stones of creuisses. &c. as we haue rehersed before, in the tretize of ỹ vertues of destilled liquors generally. I if I may ad cõiectur to coniectur, I would destill ether thies or other stones or glas, with the iuice of Parietary. xx

Certain chymistes do prayse highly the spirit or Quintessence of beryll, against the stoone of the reines or bladdar. xxx

## Of cirtain massy thinges, as quicksil-

uer precipitated or killed, and the same and arsnick sublimated.

LEt vs ad here certain massy and hooll medicines, which also be sublimated or sod in glas vessels at the fyre, although it be almoste beside our matter, when as we purposed to entreat only in this boke, of liquors separated from a grosser substaunce. Yet because they be a few medicines and sublimated
x (that is they are prepared and made with lyke instrumentes as the forsaid liquors) and hetherto for the most part secret, ꝑ is knowen & vsed of few, & maruelous effectuous, I thought not good to let them pas. Quick siluer precipitated is thus made, as Car. wryteth in his fift boke of Subtiltie. Take Alum, Calcanthum (that is coprose) of ether lyke much: put therto salt as much as one of them & half as muche, destil this together in glas vessels. Put a pound of this water (ꝑ is of aqua for-
xx tis cõmunly called). iii. poũd of quick siluer into a glas, destil therout, & encreasing the fier cõtinue til the smoke and the vessel war red, & no water at al remain. At length breake the vessell, & gather the quick siluer, whiche thou shalt se now gathered together lyke a stone, grynd this very small vpon a table of red marble, & sieth it again & destil it til it be dryed in a glasen vessel. Again breake ꝑ vessel & gather the matter ꝑ remaineth, & grinde the same again vpon ꝑ moler very fine & subtil. Afterward
xxx put it in a vessel of bras, & a gret fier made vnder it mixt it & stur it about by the space of. ii. houres, til it get almost a brightnes & rednes les, thẽ take

it and kepe it in vessels of glas. This emongst all other ẏ eat the flesh without grief, & dry vp putrifying sores, if it be rightly made is the best, nether serueth it to any other purpose ẏ I knowe: Thies thinges writeth he. Perles are dissolued w̄ strōg vinegar, specially being destilled, or with the iuice of limōs. &c. precipitated, and sublimated, & Cinnabriū, and they return into quicksiluer. Syluius.

A way to make red pouder, ẏ is quicksiluer calcionated & precipitated, out of Mariantus ẏ surgeō. x

Six vnces of Aqua fortis. iiii. vnces of quicksiluer, mixt thē together in a bely or cucurbita of glas wel claied, & with a hed vpō it, ẏ nose end wherof shall be put within a receiuer, let them be destilled with a moderat fyer (encreasing it by litle & litle. But aqua fortis that separateth gold frō siluer is made thus. Sal nitrū, roche Alū, Vitriol of Rome, of euery one. ii. poūdes: let thē be mixt in a morter, euer beating & grinding with the pestil til they be well mixt. Then put the pouder sumwhat groos into a xx bely vnclayed, & al the mouthes stopt, let it be destilled. The tokē of his goodnes is this, if ẏ groūd wherupō a litle of it falleth, do boyll streigthway. The vertue of this reed pouder is maruelious. Take out of the barbers shop. iii. vnces of lye, of Præcipitatū an vnce & a half, rosed hony. ii. vnces, mixt them diligētly. With this medicine without doubt thou shalt dry & clēse a filthy sore and roten (wherupō the flesh shal after begin to brede) wher as other clensing things, as those made of ẏ iuice xxx of Apiū, or of ẏ iuice of Cynoglos shal do no good.

Nicolaus

Nicolas Massa in his booke of the Frenche disease, calleth Mercurium præcipitatum, Angelicall pouder, because of the marueilous & as it were a diuine operacion of it in the Frēch pockes, which he his selfe hath not seldom tryed. This medicin (saith he) dryeth, with a certain gentle eating of the soft and superfluous flesche, and that withoute griefe, remouing also the euill secret qualitie of the soores, and chiefly of the disease of Naples. It di-
x gesteth any matter, and purgeth it, & letteth the disease called Corrosio of gnawyng & the canker: it dissolueth groos matter, hard and rawe, after ỹ opening of gummes. And no medicine is to be cōpared with this in this disease. For if thou continew in the vse of it, it leadeth vnto the perfect breding of the skin, as I haue oftentimes tryed: and it is excellent in the euill sores of the yard. It is made in this wyse. But a pound of quick siluer in a litle bely of glas, and power as muche Aqua for-
xx tis vnto it. Then put the bely in a pot and asches in space betwene the bely and the pot sydes, that the pot breake not assone as it toucheth the fyer. Thē put vnder fyer, slow at the first, and let it be encresed by lytle and litle, yet after a certain mean: and so with a strong fyer let it be left, till all the water be consumed, whiche is perceiued when no more vapours ascend out of ỹ bely. So shalt thou haue Mercurium calcionated red. Grynde this, & if any parte of the quick siluer remaine with it, put the
xxx said pouder in a cleen vessell of bras at the fyer, & so mixt it, let it stande till all the part of quick siluer be

when thou list make such a recept against ỹ frenche disease aswel that is Flegmatike as Melancoly. Take electuarii Conciliatoris (this is made of diuers cordiall medicins, and spices, precious stones, pearles, gould, siluer, Camphora, Ambra, Mosch: & is described of him, Differentia. 196) half a scruple, perls, hyacincts, of ether .v. grains: the pouder of Præcipitatum .v. grains: pouder of Diamuscum, Diamargariton, of ether halfe a scrupull: Make .v. pils (let thē be gilded, Thom, Philologꝰ x who addeth Terræ Sigillatæ and Boli Armeniæ of euery .iii. grains,) let these be taken of the paciēt an hour before day: & let him kepe his bed .v. houres. Shortly, beleue me, shal the french pocks be auoided with this receit. For the fleum and blak choler also shal vanish away bothe by vomit and downwardes. Besides this there are very many kinds of diseases that we haue cured with such a pouder. For it puts not awaye onlye matter and rotten flesh being strawed vppon, but also wyth- xx out any difficultie it bringeth sores & biles vnto a skar: the pestilence also with a little Triacle, and with the iuice of the hearbe called Tuneci, whiche they call Carduum Benedictum, or wt an electuarye of precious stones, if it be not yet confirmed & stablished in the bodye, it driueth it away merueilouslye. Manye also that bee Limphatici, that is, mad, or Melancolike, whome they beleued commonly to be resorted vnto of Deuils, we haue cured them with ỹ same. What make I mani wordꝭ xxx We haue deliuered with this pouder, those ỹ wer

almost dead of the quartain, putting vnto it Saccharum Buglossatum or triacle, or Mithridatium, som digestion made, an hour before the fit, in. v. or vii. grains weight, according to the age and strēght of the body of the diseased. Yea also it is holsō to be ministred amongst the griefes of the yard & great guts: for we haue cured some that auoyded their dung by their mouth: leaninge to the monitments and sayings of Paulus Aegineta, that saith,
x how certain phisitiōs haue ministred in that disease of the great guttes, quicke siluer killed. The same resisteth the taking, as they call it, or inchātment: It hath besides this many notable vertues which when I haue more leisure, I wil rehearse vnto thee (he speketh to him ẏ talketh with him) one by one: perauenture then it shall delite me to expres, in what sorte thou maist make pouder wō gould and quicke siluer, or els the water declared before. These he. I hare of late that a certain phi-
xx sicion or chymist at Athesin, did prepare Mercurium præcipitatum with gould, and sold it like gold, which had suche vertue, to eat oute gnawinge or grief. Se those that we shal declare about the end of those that folow next after.

How Præcipitatum is made, which is a remedy against all diseases growing of the rottennes of humors, out of a certain writē boke. Make a water of equal porcions of Vitriol of Rome and Sal Nitrum, with a heade and receiuer, in the whiche
xxx thou shalt put the sixt part of the weighte of rawe Mercury, ẏ is to say, if ther be. 3. pouds of Vitriol

and.

and Sal nitrum, put. vi. vnces of Mercury. Afterward suffer the water with his spirites to descend in to the receiuer. Then auoyde all that is in the receiuer into a clean bely and that is claied: vnder the whiche put a head with a receiuer, and destill it again: and whē the water is in the receiuer, put it againe in the bely in the whiche the Mercury remained. Thou shalt repete this till the Mercury wax red. Then when it is red washe it with Cordiall waters, as Bozage & Balme and such lyke. x
But first washe it often tymes in fountain water oz well water destilled. Mercury so prepared shalt thou giue to sick men within their bodies, in this maner. If the body be very strong, giue. x. grains if it be mean. viii. weakes, fiue: if it be a chyld, cōsider diligently what is necessary to be done. But vtterly mixt it with triacle: so shalt thou giue it to him that is infected with poyson, dropsy, pestilēce oz taken with other infirmitie. If a sounde man once a yeare, oz euery third yeare, as it shall seme xx
him good, vse this Præcipitatum with a dew digestion of the humozs, that is with a preparacion of purgacion, he shall preuent many diseases. Note that in the stede of Mercury thou mayst vse Amalgama made of six partes of quick siluer and of one part of gold, and so shalt thou wozke greatter wōders. (This Amalgama must be made red lyke as Mercury alone with Aqua fortis: although Matheolus Senensis, as we declared a litle befoze, wryteth that the pouder Mercurial may bee made of xxx
such a mixture, yee and that without Aqua fortis.)

And marke that thou maist heale woundes with the first or second Præcipitatum, whiche thou shalt vse thus: Put of it about the wound and within. And this is a great secret. And know that in .iiii. destillacions thou shalt bring this to pas: whiche doone, put it in a cleane bely in the fyer, that the spirites (that is of the Hydrargyri that is the quick siluer sublimated mixt with the Præcipitatum) as muche as is possible may departe, then
x make as is aboue specified.

Of the sublimacion of quick siluer, thou shalt read Bulcasis in his thirde booke of his worke that he calleth Seruitor. But of the vse of it in burninges and seerynges, and for the French diseas, reade Nicolaus Massa the sixte booke, the seconde chapter, and of the same booke the fourth, howe it is to be ordered to seerynges, both otherwyse, and that the seeryng or burning be done with none or litle grief. Certain vse it at this day for the ill and
xx angry skabes, and ring wormes or tettares. &c. aswell in men as in horses.

Quick siluer (saieth Cardan) is sublimated in this maner. Put Quick siluer and Shomakers inck of ether lyke weyght, and with moste sharpe whyte vynegar mixt it so long, till the quick siluer be seen no more: then in a vessel of glas parieted with clay sieth it till it growe together. If any doe run abrode & cum not together, breake it again in a morter with vinegar put to it, and sieth it yet
xxx again. Thei vse quick siluer so excoct for painting For it whytteneth and addeth a brightnes to wemens fa-

A certain practicioner told me that he did dres and prepare the stoone called Cyanence, that is, Lazulus in such wise, that it might bring vp more stronglye and more safely black choler from melancholy men and those that were mad. And first if I remember me well he saide it must be calcionated, then sublimated: or first that the best Aqua vitæ shoulde be destilled vppon it, putte in a Cucurbita or bellye, then sublimated, and be sprinckled or watered with Aqua vitæ. vi. times destilled, and dried again. x

Salt that it may be more pure to be put to medicines or meates, after it is mixt with water let it be destilled by a Filtrum and again let it be sod till the water be consumed. The same purged in a gouldsmithes Crucibulo with a greate fyre is molten and fused. When it is so molten, lette it be mixt with Salt Alcalis (or in steade of it with the white gall of glas (for there is black also) which some call the norischmente of glas, other Zoza as I heare, and with Sal Gemmæ. When theese are beaten they vse them for Chrysocolla, or also they put a little of Chrysocolla vnto it. But this mixture hath to much sharpnes, and consumeth some of ỹ gold. Wherfore they vse it only to courser worckes, but to finer they vse only Borax. Ther be sõe that mixt Borax, commun salt molten and salt Alcalis together in equall portions, and in secreate matters count it for Borax. But these are besides the matters perteining to phisick. xx xxx

Soot how it is gathered of pitche and butter,

thou shalt read in Dioscorides and Bulcasis.

## Of certaine other not Alchymisticall or not destilled or sublimated medicines, but cunninglye and witttlye prepared by other and diuers wayes.

x THe medicins that we haue hitherto described are all compzehended vnder the name of lyquozs because they haue no earthy matter mixte with them, but they are ether of a watry, oz aiery, oz fiery nature, whether so euer they be waters oz oyls, oz any third kind of liquoz. Al are prepared in certain Alchymical vessels and by the fozce of the fire. But foz as much as their scope and ende (that is to the intent that the best and chiefe in euery medicin, might be had dzawn out, pure and liquid from the earthye, grose and moze impure
xx matter) semeth to be moze large, and to be extended also to manye other preparations, makinges and composicions of medicines: I thinck it good to ioyne certaine thinges hereunto in manner of a Corollarium oz addicion whiche are not verye common, noz to be met with euery where. But no man ought to looke heare foz a full oz exacte and generall way of composition at our hands: when as we shal teache only a fewe, and suche as shall come to minde by the waye, and all theese as it
xxx were by matters besides oure necessary purpose. But if anye manne desire moe and moze fully of diuers

diuers kyndes and waues of making and prepa-
ring of medicines, let him goo to the bokes of Iac.
Siluius and other of thies matters.

## Of diuers Oyles.

THese the moste part of odoriferous and
precious oils to be sod in a double vessel
It is an easy matter to pres oute an
oyl that shalbe like the plant in sauor & x
vertues, in those that contein oyl aboundātly: (or
out of the frutes of them sod in water it is gathe-
red.) But in such as haue no great plenty of oyle,
we are wont to pres oute the sauor and strengthe
with the oyl. iii. waies. In the more common and
moore auncient waye, of Dioscorides the flours
were poured into pure oyl. iiii. dais, & were set out
in the sun, then the oyl being prest out, moste dili-
gently, as muche more of the new flours was ad-
ded, and again it was set oute in the hot Sunne, xx
& so oft might a man do so, til the oyl did drink vp
the sauour. They did ad also thicknings for oynt-
mentes, as of hony and odoriferous thynges.
The second way it standeth in pressinge oute, in
som thinges without any help of Art, as Myroba-
lano, in other that be dry and odoriferous by their
own accord, as the Nutmeg, that is light stiept in
wine and pres out with a pres. So may a manne
draw oyl oute of spices. But they that be odorife-
rous, and lack the substaunce of oyles, as flours, xxx
they geue oyle in thys sorte. Sprynkle Flowers

vppon Almondes and vnder them, and lay in ord-
der the leaues of Almondes and of the flours by
course, and kepe them so longe prest together, till
the smel of the floures maye be vanished awaye,
then put them away and in their steede laye other
flours after the same sorte, and do this so ofte (for
there is not one way in all) till the Almonds haue
gotten a verye great smell, then haue them to the
pres. A man must firste blaunch them and parch
x them a little at the fyre. By this meanes the oyle
getteth the more strengthe and vertue, and is les
in daunger of corruption, because no (waterye)
iuice is left in it.

The third way is by destillacion (whereof it is
said afore.) Cardan.

Unto the most parte of oyles that be to be sod
and made by fire, they put some wine, by the whi-
che meanes they smell les of adustion & brētnes,
& they be sod til the wine be consumed. But flow-
xx ers and suche as be of a slender substaunce, it is
better they shoulde not be sodde in oyle, or at the
leaste not to boyle in it. &c. A man muste adde the
moore wine, if there be many species that be mixt
with the wine, and to be sod somwhat long: so that
somtimes the wine be almost double vnto the oil.
Som be steepte firste in wine, and then the iuice
prest out is added to the oyle, & is sod together, e-
ther by it self, or with a part of Turpentin: as thei
do in oyl of Hypericō or S. Ihons wurt.

xxx Iasminum is made of .ii. ounces of flours of Ias
min sette in the Sunne .v. dayes in a pounde of
oyle,

oyl, whiche afterward is sod with a slow fyer.

Oyl of swiet Almondes, hooll Cloues beinge added therunto, let it be set in the sun. viii. daies, it shalbe marueylous swiet smelling. But thou shalt reed diuers wayes in Mesue, and in the annotacions of Sylurius vpon the same, of the prest-sing out of oyll of Almondes, whiche also may be applyed to diuers other fruites and siedes from the whiche oyll is prest out. ¶ We vse the oyll of Almondes am. (that is bitter) in stede of oyll of ỹ x kirnelles of peeches, but it dryeth vp mooze then the other, Brassauolus.

I am wont to make an oyll of siedes and the reed codes of Capsicum, oz Cardamomũ Arabicũ: other of the codes therof alone, put in oyll, whiche is wont to be vsed in place of oyll of Peper, oz also of Euphorbium, if it be put in in moze abundance, foz it is far moze vehement then Peper. With vs (they call it reed Peper, sum of the cõmun people call it Siliquastrum, but not ryghtly) but fewe of xx those silique oz codes do war rype, bycause of the hasty coold of haruest. But vnrype codes also, hãged in stoues a few daies and dried, may well be put vnto oyll. Foz they haue sharpnes inough: whiche is not to be found in the hool plãt besydes, when as the leest heares oz stringes are without any taste, and the leeues and stem are vnsaucry: but in the codes is so excellẽt a tast, that it is wozthy to be wondzed at. Sum bycause of the vehement heat therof reken it almost emõgst poysons, xxx as Cardan: whiche I prayse not. Nether was ther

euer any man said that fyer was venemous, burn it neuer so much: when it hath no venemous qualitie beſydes. I haue my ſelf vſed both the ſtedes of this Capſicum and the codes, without harm in potage but in a ſmall quantitie.

An oyl of the kirnels of cheries clenſeth ỹ face, taketh away ſpottes and frakenes: it is good alſo for the gout, and the ſtone of the reynes & bladder. It is made as oyl of ſwiet Almondes. Furne.

x Oyll of hay is thus made. Let the hay be ſet on fyer and quenched: and after let it be layde vpon cooles, and when it is reſolued into ſmoock, lay an iron place vpon it and a certain vnctuoſitie or fatnes ſhall cleue vnto it, whiche is called oyll of hay. This oyll with a fether is anoynted vpon ring wormes and tetters: Rogerius.

Oyl of whete is made betwene two iron plates moderatly made hoat (or as Raſis hath, between a marble and a thick plate of iron,) but muche better as I heare, by deſtillacion: it is commended xx againſt the ruggednes of the ſkinne and ringwormes: Furnerius and other. Sum ſay alſo that it is good for fiſtulas, & the chames or chinkes of the ſkin: Mat. Read befor emõgſt ỹ oyls deſtilled.

Oyll of Iuy beries, drawen out lyke as out of Bay beries, is good againſt the gout of a could cauſe, or of obſtructiõ or ſtopping: and it reſtoreth the aſtonied mẽbers & takẽ with the palſy. Roge.

A marueious oyl of Hypericon or ſaint Johns xxx wurt. Thre vnces of the tops of Hypericon are infuſed, iii. daies in odoriferous wyn as much as is ſufficient,

sufficient, afterward sieth it in a double vessel wel stopt, and pres it out strongly. Lykewyse stiep new Hypericon, sieth it and presse it, put to it. iii. vnces of Turpintyn, six vnces of old oyll, a scrupull of Saffron. Sieth it till the wyne be consumed. This oyll (saith Syluius) no man knoweth who was the author of it: yet Galen wryteth that Tart or harsch wyne, wherin the leeues of Androsænni or Ascyri (whiche are kyndes of Hypericon) are solde, doth cloose great woundes: and as sum thinke, Hypericon hoat, dry and of subtill partes, is holsome for them to drynke that be diseased w ache in the hippes or Sciatica. Of the whiche, & the vertues of other mixt heer, thou maiest gather, ꝑ whiche oyl strengtheneth, digesteth and sclendereth. For it is composed of contrary substaunces. Sylui. vpon Mesuen. Brassa. putteth the same discriptiõ in Examine simplice. 519. chap. Sum (saith he) put simply the flowers into a glased vessell, ꝑ the oyl may be gotten out by it self w the strength of ꝑ sun: other dig it vnder ꝑ ground, other make it by infusing, ether of the flowers alone, or other mo thinges mixt with it, (as we haue declared al redy out of the wordes of Syl. Thus prepared in a glased or glas vessell, they keepe it. But thies thinges are cleerly expounded of Mesue & newer authors. Thies Brassauo. Sum put to it wormes or bowels of the earth, and let it stande a moneth or more in a wine cellar in a pot stopt with clay or past, thẽ they sieth it by litle & litle in ꝑ same about ten houres, they strein it through a bag & pres it.

x

xx

xxx

That

That is the best that is streined first. The colour of the oyl is almost red, the tast is sumwhat sour. The vse of it is for woundes, prickinges and all kyndes of offensions and the swellinges that cum therupon. Sum vse them to the greuous soores of the legges.

An other cõposition of oyl of Hypericon, which healeth any wound great or small within. xxiiii. houres, out of a certain boke imprinted in french
x without an author. A handfull of Hypericon: Cõmun oyll two poundes, a pound of Axungia, that is swynes grees, clarified & streined. Turpintyn of Venice the third part of a pound. A dram of saf fron. Cut all small and fyne and mixt them in a great phiall of glas, whiche when thou hast stopt diligently with wax and otherwyse, set it in dong two foot diep or more, in a place that the morning sun beemes and euening may cum to it. At the length when the yeare is gone about, take out the
xx phial, in the whiche thou shalt fynde an oyll lyke vnto Balm. That must ye vse as hoat as may be suffered.

An oyll is made also of Juniper beries, by expression, as of other siedes. Brassauo.

An oyll of the beries of Bayes and Juniper, stept in wyne, is beatẽ out with a miln, wery profitable for thẽ that haue griefe in the hukle boon, and colde diseases of the ioyntes: Iac. Hollerius.

Oyl of Baies. The beries of Baies grene and
xxx beten, let them be sod in oyl and streined. An other way. Beat the rype beries of Baies with ỹ leues,

sieth them

ieth them and strain them. Otherwise, set the beries beaten in wine, and when they are stiept. iii. daies, let them be prest out in a pres. Or els fresh and ripe beaten, let thē be put in a sak, and the oyl drawn out. It is holsome againste the colick, the disease of the great guts & the Sciatica: Rogerius.

Oyl out of the Myrepsical Nutte, prest with an Anuil and a redde hotte iron is gotten oute. Iac. Hollerius.

Oyles to asswage griefes are made of certain herbs bruised together and sod in oyl, as of Calendulæ (Mary goldes) Rosemary, Maioram and other. Iac. Hollerius. x

Oyl of Nutmegs. Cut them in smalpeces, and when they haue stand. iii. dais infused in Malmsye, drye them in the shadow. ii. daies, then warm them moderatly in a fryinge pan: and thou shalt sprinkle them in the meane season with Rosewater, and pres them out in a pres. Cardan.

I hear say som do not stiep them in wine, but pres the very nuts alone beatē and heated. I my selfmade of late verye good in this wise, beinge taught of a certain French man. I put in a glas about. v. ounces of Nutmegs somwhat grose beten, for the space of one nighte in wine so that the wine was higher by a finger bredthe. The nexte day I shutȳ matter in a sack of linnen, bound at the end, that they could not fal out: Thē I bound euery wher with thred that they shuld not com all together on a hepe. But the matter must firste be warmed in a skellet, not to much, but as much as xx xxx

a finger may suffer, and so put in a litle bag must they be by & by tied, and pressed in a little presse of wod, with a litle lake or gutter of wod, hauing a spout enclining downward, the litle bag put ther in. &c. They yeilde for the most part, the. viii. part of the weight of the nuts, so that one ounce of the nuts gene a dram of oyl, if the nuts be sufficiētly moystie. A man may warm ỹ same matter again & pres it as before: but the second time yeldeth very litle oyl and not so good. It is better therfor to leaue this matter and to dry it in the bag: whiche when nede shalbe may be laid to the stomak, or to the mouthe thereof. This oyle lately prest oute is somwhat thick, and separated as though it were by Hilloks, al which must be diligently gathered out of the wine, and the wine streined from them with a linnen cloth, they be brought into one mas and lump, pressing and wringing it with your fingers to the dish side wherinto the matter is crusht out, that al the wine may be most diligently seperated. The substaunce and the coloure appeareth like ware. The mountenance of a pease annoynted vpon the mouth of the stomack, dothe meruelously strēgthen it. I here say som vse the anoynting of it to the sturring vp of their luste. Beinge swalowed, it heateth moderatly the stomack, and maketh swict breth. ¶ I here more ouer that som sieth the nuts beaten a while (I can not tell whether in wine or in water) and gather the fattines that swimmeth aboue. I remember also ỹ I saw once an iron instrument like a pair of tonges, the

two

two extreme irons or ends wherof, consisted of. ii hollow half spheres, so that when they wer prest together they might hold a Nutmegge, or a little les, as occasion of the prelling serued. The one of the half spheres was bored throughe with. iiii. or v. little holes, that the oyl might run out, whē the ends of the tonges moderatly made hot wer prest together. I founde also this description in a certain writen boke. Take. ii. pounds of Nutmegs. Thre ounces of Malmesy, wherewith the Nutmegs (somwhat grose beaten) may be sprinckled. Put to half a pounde of common oyle elect: when they are all mixte together, let them be prest cunninglye in a pres. But my waye, whyche I described afore and tried my selfe, liketh me moore then the other. x

There be many waies to make oyl of Rooses. It is made ether with oyl and ripe Roses, or bothe of them unripe, or the one ripe, thother unripe and so ther is. iiii. diuers waies. Som in stead of common oyle take oyl of Almondes. Rasis in hys Antidotario seperato putteth. iii. waies. Firste. Take a pound of cōmun oil washed, wherin thou shalt put the fourthe parte of Grene Rooses in a glased vessell (of glas rather) which thou shalt set in the sun for the space of. iii. daies (ye. xl. as Aegineta hath). Then straine it and put it in a glasse. This waye is better then the other. The second: Take oyl and Roses as before, and hang the vessell in a well so that it maye be touched of the water: and after. ii. monethes take it oute, straine it xx xxx

and kepe it. The third: Oyl and Róses as before, put them in a glas anoynted within with honye, which stopt thou shalt let it diep in ỹ erth, wher it shall not be touched nether with water nor other moisture. ii. months. This oyl wilbe better smellinge then the other: These writeth Rasis oute of Aegineta as it appeareth. Aegineta biddeth in the xx. chap. of the seuenth boke, vnto a Sextarium or wine pint of oyl Omphacinum (made of oliues not
x fully ripe) to put. iii. ounces of red Róses the nails taken awai, and for the space of. xxiiii. hours laid out in the air, then the oyl to be set. xl. daies wout dores in the sun, not vpon the grounde, but vpon a borde. ¶ Mesuæ in the. 411. chapt. describeth. iiii. waies. First that fresh and new red roses be set in the sun. vii. daies, then let them be sod in a double vessel. iii. houres: then (the Rose leaues wronge oute) let other be put in, and let them be set in the sun and sod as before. Which whē thou hast done
xx thrise, put to the oyl water of infusion of Rooses, ỹ is wherin Rooses likewise haue stāded, (which he saithe, we haue prescribed in the chapter of syrups,) as it were the fourth of the oyl (that is, the fourth part, as the Munkes haue it. Syluius trāslateth it, as much as the oyl is, which I like not so well.) So when it is set in the sunne. xl. daies, straine it and sette it longe againe in the Sunne. The second, mixting with the oyl wacht the iuyce of Roses, and the water of their infusion, and the
xxx leaues beaten together: then setting it in the sun and chaunginge it as before. &c. The thirde, that

wyth

with swiet Almondes blaunched, & exactly beaten in a morter, leaues of Roses be beaten again, thē make them in litle lumpes or caakes, and keepe them in a hoat aire. xriiii. houres. Then beate thē again and kneed them in the morter very exactly, pouring vnto it a litle hoat water of infusion of Roses. At length prees out the oyll with a presse, & put in a glas couered set it to sū. The fourth, ỹ it be made with Sesamum blaunched after the same maner as with Almondes. But Almondes are more mete for vnrype Rooses: Sesama for rype. x

Thies hath Mesue, wher Syluius had it. The first composition (saith he) of the. iiii. now rehersed, is vsed of many: but of the Parisians, the composition of Nicolas, whiche shalbe declared in his Antidotary. And againe, I heare that oyll of Roses is is made moste odoriferous, by putrifying the roses one moneth in dung in a vessell well stopt. After the same maner of comman Mastick, and Roses incarnate and Muske Roses and suche lyke, xx I doubt not but it may be made most odoriferous without the mixture of any oyll. ¶ Sieth Roses, Wormwod, or any other odoriferous herb in water with the fourth part of oyl, til all the water be consumed, and the oyll shall haue the strengthes and vertues of the herbes. So shalt thou make oyll out of hand of any thing. Cardanus out of Symeon. ¶ There be sum that when the Rooses are beeten, and sod in only water, say there swimmeth a certain fat foom, whiche may be streined or gathered with a fether. xxx ¶ An other certain man told

me, that the leaues of Roses new should be sod in water til they be thick as hony almost, then crusht with a spoon, that the oyll or foom may enter in to it: but sum water wilbe mixt also with it, wherfore when it is gathered in a glas, it is set in the sun & ỹ oyl swiming aboue in ỹ top is separated.

Oyll of the flowers of Elder purgeth and maketh smouth the skin, strengtheneth the sinewes, and helpeth the griefes of them. Furnerius.

x Oyl of Spick moste holsome for thē that haue the gout in their fiet, whiche a certain physicion of late did cōmunicate. Fill a glas with the flowers of Spick nard dryed in the sun, and power vpon thē oyl of Oliues, so that it be higher by a fingar bredth. When it hath stande. iii. daies in the sun, make it boyll in a kettell six or seuen waues and streine it with migth: then put in other flowers dried, set them in the sun. xvi. daies or moze. So shalt thou haue (saith he) an oyl to put away peyn
xx or grief wurth gould, as I haue tried with often experience. Lay linnen cloothes moystened in it vnto the grief, it misseth very seldō, yea although a man do not consider the humor offending. See moze in the Antidotary of Arnold de Villa noua.

Oyll of the flowers of Verbascum is made, by settin them in the sun in a glas (as also of the flowers of Rosemary) moste cōmended & praysed for the gout of the fiet & of other griefs, specially hoat.

Oyl of violets is made as oyll of Roses, but of
xxx grien oyll, or oyll of Almondes or Sasamin: Mesue. Paulus Aegineta maketh this oyll of purple Violets or

leth or Leucoio that is yelowe: or he setteth them in the sun couering the vessell exactly that it breth not through, only ten daies, the Violettes in the meane season thrys chaunged, and at lengthe he addeth dry Violettes.

## Of oyll of Tartarum, that is the dry Lies of wyne.

Oyll of Tartarum deuysed by Peter Argil lata, serueth to clense the face and to smouth it. Tartarum cleauing to the sydes of the vessell, whyte rather then red made into pouder, is stept in vinegar, after it is folded in a linnen cloothe, then lette it be put in Tow moystened with water vnder the asches: after that let it be laid in a dish yielding towad the one syde. iii. daies: then shall a certaine humor sumwhat red destill. x

Nicolas way to make oyl of Tartarum cleauing to the sydes of the vessels. Take that Tartarū that is of good wyne beaten, folded in a linnen cloth, moysten it well with strong whyte vynegar: sieth it vnder hoat asches (burn it) til it war black, beet it again, kepe it in a vessell lying on the one syde enclyned eight daies, in a cold place, til it be resolued into oyl; whiche if it doo not, prys it out and kepe it. The same wayes doth Mesues make oyls of egs. It wer better, whē ỹ Tartarū is calcinated and put it in a Hippocras bagge, as they call it, & let it be put in a dry place, till the oyll runne out into a xx xxx

into a vessel set vnder it. Syluius. I fynd an other certain maner in Furnerius in a frenche booke of decking, where as he biddeth to take Tartarū burned and calcinated, as muche as can be taken at two handfulles and tied straite in a linnen clout to be burnt and calcinated in a furnace of Glas, Lyme or Brick: thē to be powred into a good quātitie of water with as muche Alum as a nut and to be muche sturred aboute: then when thou hast
x let rest .xxiiii. houres, streine this water (casting that away that remaineth in the linnen cloth) and sieth it in a skillet, till nothing els then a certayne whyte crust remaine. &c. (this place semeth to be mangled,) whiche (hanged in a litle bag) ny to the earth, within thre daies thou shalt see it turned in to liquor: whiche muste be a certain tymes strained til it becum cleer.

Sum put Tartarum to be calcinated in a newe pot in a potters ouen, and when the vesselles are
xx all baked then take it out. But I thinke it should be calcinated better & moore purely in hoat asches or cooles, as apples or wardens are wonte to bee rosted happing them also with cooles. It shalbe inough burnt, when it shall appeare nowe whyte nor any moze black, whē it is so burnt, they hang it in a litle bag with a sharp end lyke a spyr stieple turnd vpsyde doun, the mouth or wyde end put in a clouen stick wherby it shall hang and be prest together, w a phiall of glas set vnder with a tunnil.
xxx An other way. Take equall porcions of Tartarum and Sal nitrum pund, burne them in a larg

potte

pot:then grinde or breake them with a hotte iron and put them in a little bagge in a wine celer,that they may destill.

An other.Beat Tartarum and Nitrum in equal parts,mixt them and burn them that the Nitrum maye be consumed. The Tartarum that remayneth:put in a bladder (that is a glas like a bladder) hang it in hot water,and it shallbe streighte resolued into oyle. ¶An other. Tartarum well washte from the dregs and verye wel dried shalt thou calcinat till it ware white:Then when it is beaten and sifted,dissolue it with raine water destilled and made warme:when it is molten destill it by a Filtrum:then lette it gather into a Jellye: when it is so,calcinat it againe that it may waxe more white.So at lengthe shalt thou hange it in a little bagge,as an Hippocras bagge in a moyst place:laye on some brode thinge for a couer, that no vncleane thinge fall into it,and setting a glased pot vnder it. x xx

Some destill it in a lembeck of glas(that is to say in ashes)from whence a water runneth first, then the fire encreased by litle and little,the oyle.

The vse. It is good for all scabs and Ringwormes,it maketh the skin white,cleare & youthlike. I haue sene it vsed to runninge soores of the head:to the which I thinck that is better wherw Nitrum is burned together. It maketh coper also & siluer white,and putteth away spots & steins in linnē clothes. It is put to colours to make thē more bright,as I think,as they put to wrytinge xxx

inke, of the coloure of the brasill wode and other. Rogerius also. 4. 9. teacheth to make oyl of Tartarum. This (saith he) clenseth cloths and spots remaining after birth of a melancoly cause, & purgeth the face.

## Of oyls of the yelkes of egges, wormes, and Scorpions.

x Oyl of egs, out of Rasis. Put the yelks of egs in an iron kettel vpon the coles till they be burnt, and the oyl that drippeth out kepe it in a glas. It is good for the greues of the tuel or fundament, and of the eares and teethe. This oyl (saith Mesues) is proued with much experience to purge the skin, to heale thorowly tetters, ringwormes and other faultes of the skin, to brede heare, to sores boyles and fistulaes. Thirty eg yolkes or there about hard rosted, crummed with the handes, let them be parxx ched in an earthen frying pan or skellet leaden wo a moderate fire, sturring them with a wodē spone or erthen, til they ware red, and let the oyle be resolued from them, which being pressed yeld more then a sponeful. Or the same yelkes harde rosted let them be broken vpon a moler, then let them be beaten into lumps, and prest out in a pres as we haue declared in oyle of Almondes, and an Oyle shall destil from them. Or the same yelkes put into a bealy with a lembecke let them be destilled by xxx the force of the fire, as it shalbe said of oyl of Philosophers. These saith Mesues, Whereas Syluius in his

in his annotacions saith. It taketh away meruelously the foulnes of the skin, and skars, specially that be left in burnte places, for the moste parte it smelleth somwhat strong, yet at the laste destilled by sublimacion, les. It encreaseth heare, as Serapion saith in his Antidotarie.

Oyle of egges of Nicolas fashion. Frye sodden yolkes of egges with a slow fyre made of coles in an iron skellet, continually sturringe them wyth an iron rodde, till they be well rosted, presse them oute in a stronge linnen clothe moystened in oyle of Almondes. But it is better (saithe Syluius) to frye the yelkes rawe, and moue them continually with a spone, til they being rosted, and prest with a spone, geue an oyl in a vessel hielding, which put in a glas reserued good a greate while. Oute of xx. yolkes thou shalt draw oute in. ii. houres. iiii. ounces or there about. x

Matthæolus wrytinge vpon Dioscorides, prayseth this oyl for the roughnes of ỹ skin, for ringwormes, for clefte of the lippes, handes, feete, and tuell: also for the griefes of sores, ioynts, and all sinewy places: to conclude for the griefes and sores of the eares. Moreouer it is good (saith he) for places burnt with fire, and in the thin skins of the brain, it separateth the impared partes from ỹ hole meruelously, whiche not without my great honor and commendacion and profit of the sicke, I haue often tried in Surgery. xx

In a wounde vpon the braine panne, poure in the oyl of egs, and it wil take away the griefe, as xxx

Abhomeron, Abynzoar teacheth, whiche we haue also tried with good succes: Marianus Sãctus.

An oyle for the sores or boyles of childzen. xvi. yolkes of egs sod: an vnce of Myrrh. iiii. graines of black Helleborus, let them be mixte together w an iron spone in an iron skellet set vpõ a few coles, then pzes the yelks, and get out the oyl, till it begin to be clere without skin: put ỹ oyl in a glas and kepe it for thine vse: anoynt the sores twise a
x day, and the scabs shall fall awaye by their owne accorde. Alexander Benedictus in his. xxx. booke of experimentes.

I haue sene this oyl made. ii. waies: firste, frying the yelks in a frying pan til they war red and yeild an oyl: secondly, siething them much lõger, til they appere blak, & all the moisture gone oute of them: for at length they yelde an oyle sodenlye: which is separated with a spone remouing ỹ frying pan from the fire streightway, and pzessing ỹ
xx yolkes with the spone: this some men think to be of greater vertue for places burnt with fyze: it semeth in dede to dzy moze.

This oyl maketh skars subtil, dissolueth Tetters and ringwozmes: Rogerius. But Brassauol⁹ wziteth that the Apothecaries do falsly attribute vnto this oyl the vertue to put away skars, to the intente they may get egges from folishe people. Thou shalt reade moze of the vertues thereof in the Antidotary of Arnold. Some tie the yolckes
xxx so fried in a linnen cloth, and pzes them in apzes

Oyl of

Oyll of wormes or bowels of the earth is commended for the asswaging of griefes, specially of the sinewes & ioyntes, also if they cum of the frēch diseases. It is made, the worms purged frō their earthy excrementes, ether by slyping these excrementes through the fingars, or rather by letting them stande alyue in sum vessell where hay is, to crepe: then sod with a litle wyne in oyl and strayned: or set in the sun before thei be sod. Sum sieth them in water and gather the fatnes that swymmeth aboue. x

Sum get out the peth of biggar elder pypes & somwhat strong, & put the wormes into thē powring in also oyl: and so stopt, they let them stande in a furnace for the space of halfe an houre: then they take away the oyl and kepe it.

Oyl of Scorpions (saith Mesues) breaketh the stone of the reines and bladdar, and expelleth it, being anoynted vpon the loynes, the priuy partes where heer is, and betwien the tuel beneath & the beginning of ỹ yard, or els spouted in by ỹ yarde. xx

It is made of .xx. Scorpions or a litle moo, or fewer, set in the sun in oyll of bitter Almondes for the space of a month in a glas well stopt. Or roūd Aristolochia gentian, Cyperi, the barkes of the rotes of Capers, of euery one an vnce, let them be set to sun in a Sextar of oyll of bitter Almondes, xx. daies in a glas stopt: then put in the Scorpions from ten till .xv. in to the oyll: stop the glas and set them in the sun againe a moneth. He that is diseased with the stone shalbe anoynted with it xxx

as he cummeth out of the bathe, in the. iii. forsaid partes, and let a litle portion of it be put in at the yard euery houre. It is maruelous. Sum had rather vsed the first, sum ꝑ latter as more effectuall and better wurking. Thies Mesues. But Siluius in his annotacions saith, it is prepared also nowe with old oyll putting to simple medicines good against poyson: and it becummeth an oyl of maruelous vertues against al poysons and pestilēce.

x I knowe a man with the help of this, that seteth light by any be it neuer so cruel and strong a poyson, but both he and his seruauntes are preserued safe going with him to visite the sick of the pestilence: and with the only anoynting, diuers to haue bene deliuered from moste cruel poysons drunkē. The first because of the Scorpions is coulde, the latter bycause of the spices is hoat & more strongly wurking, not bycause of the heet of thies and subtilnes of the substaunce (wherwith it openeth

xx perceth, sclendreth, clenseth, & breaketh thorowe) but also by the propertie of the hool substaunce of Scorpions, and (as they speake) specificall form, wherwith it breketh both the kynde of stone of the reines and bladdar, anoynted only vpon the loynes, if it be in the reines: but if in the bladdar, vpō the priuy place wher the heer is, betwien the tuel and the yarde, and then also a litle put in at the yarde: Hitherto Syluius.

In the secretes of Variguanus, we reed that cer

xxx tain haue been presently and out of hande deliuered from a cotidiā ague being anoynted with the oyll of

oyll of Scorpions.

Oyll of Scorpions whose operacion is marueloꝰ against poysons specially of Serpentes and other beates, and peculiarly against Napellum, is written by Matthæolus Senensis in his sixt booke of his commētaries vpon Dioscorides imprinted in Italian, from whence we haue translated it into Latin. This oyll (saith he) anoynted vppon the pulsing veynes, where they appeare moste, as of the temples, handes and fiet, and in x
the place of the hart, so that euery third howꝛ the anoynting be repeted, deliuereth safely from all poysons within the body receyued, that haue no gnawyng noꝛ frettyng operacion: and lykewyse from the bytinges of Eddars, Aspes, and any other venemous beast. The composition therof is thus, whiche I let bee knowen abꝛoode, that the hool woꝛlde may knowe and confesse my lyberall and good hart. In the begynning of May take
thꝛe pound of commun oyll of a hundꝛeth yeare xx
old, oꝛ certenly the eldest of all that may be found. Thꝛe handful of Hypericon oꝛ saint Johns wurt fresh, (with the herbe and flowers.) Put the oyll into a bely of glay, twyse as big as foꝛ the measur therof, and when the Hypericon is a litle beaten put it in vpon it. Then the vessell being stopt, set it in moste fyne sand vp to the midst where it may be made hoat the hool day of the sun, foꝛ the space of ten oꝛ twelue daies. After thou shalt put it in
Balneo Marie fowꝛe and twenty howꝛes. xxx

Then

Then pres out the oyll from the herbe and put to Hyperici, Chamedryos, Calaminthæ, Cardui sancti, of euery one a handfull moderatly beeten: and put them again into the bath for .iii. daies. Afterward thou shalt streine them and pres them: and putting to them .iii. handfuls of flowers of Hypericon well pickt from the stalkes, and wel beeten, set it again .iii. daies in Balneo Mariæ, and pres it out as before. This shalt thou repete .iii. or .iiii.
x tymes, till the oyll haue gotten a colour as red as bloud. Afterward take the sedes of ỳ tender parts of Hypericon, or the huskes lyke to the cornes of barly, wherin the sedes ly hid, in suche plenty that it may be equall with the three handfulles: beate thies sprinkling vpon them a litle whyte wyne, & power it into the said oyll. Then bery it in sand in the sun eight daies, and straight after in the bath for .iii. daies. Streine and pres it as before. And do this thre or .iiii. tymes putting in new tender-
xx lynges of Hypericon, till a very sad or darke reed colour remaine in it. After this, take fresh Scordium, Calamint, the les Centaury, Carduum sanctum, Veruin, Dictamnum Creticum, of euery one halfe a handfull. When they are beaten, put them into oyll: and put them in a bath for twoo daies. Strein them and pres them as before. Then take Zedoariæ, the roote of whyte Dictamni, Gentian, Tormentillæ, Aristolochiæ root, of euery one thre drams: of fresche Scordium a handfull. When they
xxx are beaten together, power them in and let them stand thre daies in the bath, strein and pres. And

again, put into the oyl Styracis Calamitæ, Belzoi or Laserpitii, of ether. vi. drammes: the bearies of Juniper. iiii. drams: Nigellæ. iii. drams: odoriferous Casiæ. ix. drammes, white Saunders. iiii. drams: Scœnanthi, Cuperis of ether a dram and a half, when they are beaten pour them in, and put them into the bath. iii. daies, straine and pres.

After, take. xxx. liue Scorpions, gathered in the Caniculer daies, and put them in a belly of glas vpon hot ashes, and when thou seest them sweate x for heat, and to send out an humor, power vppon them al the forsaid oyl hot (but not so hot, that the vessell breake therwith,) and sodenlye stoppe the mouth of the vessell, and put it in a bath. iii. dais. Then strain it and pres it, and cast awai the scorpions now sod: and put into the oyle Rhabarbi Electissimi, commun Myrh, Aloes Hepaticæ, of euery one. iii. drams, Spiknard. ii. drams, one dram of Saffron: Triacle elect, Mithridatii perfecti, of ether half an ounce. When they are beaten poure xx them in and put it in a bath. iii. dais, and strain it no more after that, but set it vp, and keepe it as a balm. For it is a remeady of great admiracion against the forsaid poisons, & specially against the Napellum, wherewith those. ii. theues of Corsica wer infected, whose history we recited in ỹ fourth boke, wher we made mẽtion of Aconitum, to whiche place I send the reader. These writeth Matt.

Cardanus thinketh that the oyl which should be anoynted without the body against poysons, vpõ xxx the pulses and region of the hart, oughte to be of

metall, as of orpment or drawne out of Myssi, see before in the beginning of the tretise of oyles destilled of metally thinges.

Of oyl of Serpents or blacke Edders, also of oyl of frogs, rede Mesuæ, &c.

Oyl of Castoreum is composed with manye other spices, and hot gums, &c. as Syluius describeth vpō Mesuen: it may also be made simple and single, and for the hard and Massy part of Castorei the fattines cleauinge to it to be added, or rather both, as I counsell.

x

Brimston is made hot in œnostagmate (I understand burning water) till a certaine skin swim aboue (they call it an oyl) which a man must take in a shell, sometimes the water muste be chaunged, till oyl inough be gathered, wherewith they saye Hydargiron, that is quicke Siluer sunken in a body is entised oute, if it be anoynted streighte waye when a man commeth oute of the bathes. Iac. Hollerius.

xx

See before amongste the destilled oyles.

## Of fomentations and perfumes.

Fomenta are called of the Grekes Pyriamata, all thinges that be laide hot to the bodye without, either to asswage the griefe, or to drawe oute the matter, bothe otherwise, and also to dissolue swellings: this perauenture is done by dri fomentations rather, the other by moyste. Sometimes I woulde vse

xxx

now

now the one now the other both dry and moyst by course, as in gouty greues ether in the feete or other ioynts, wher as it is ieopardy least the more subtill parte of the matter drawne oute, the groser be lefte behinde and made more hard. Moyst fomentacions seme to prepare the matter for the drye, to extenuate and make slender, to mollefy, to digest, to make them vapor out: some peraventure do none of these, accordinge to the diuersitie of the matter. But dry fomentacions do drye and x
draw outward, and heaten more. Moist be ether liquid or running as simple water, or salte, Oyl, milk by it self, or with hony: herbs and flours sod in water or wine or other liquor, and laid vpon a linnen cloth or bag, or put into a blader, or a spūg moistned therin, or a linnen cloth, or wul, or a Filtrum, that is a shred of wollen cloth. Bladders or like thinges full of hot water or oyl. Cataplasmata also maye be numbred amongste these, whyche are ministred hot, that is to saye hearbes sod, and xx
beaten laide vppon a linnen cloth. Dry are suche, as Milium, Salte, Sande, bran; Otes made hot in a kettle, and sturred aboute, are put into a linnen clothe or bagge. Celsus in some places commendeth the iuice of hotte Salte, and in an other place he saithe it is most hollsome to make fomentacions wyth moyste Salte. you shall, as he expoundeth putte a little bagge into hotte water, and laye it hotte to the place diseased: puttynge into the bagge nowe and then an iron slise hotte, xxx
whyles it lyeth vppon the place that is grea-

ued, & sprinkling water lightly vpon it: therefore you shal haue .ii. slices redi, that while the one slis is put into the bag the other may be heated in the fire. In the disease of the necke called Tetanus, whiche is the stifnes of the sinnewes (saith Celsus) it is necessarie to haue a moyste and warme fomentacion. Therfore the moste part of men do pour often vpon the neckes much hotte thinges. That procureth presently ease, but it maketh the
x sinewes more apt to receiue cold: which ought to be auoided. Therfore it were beter to anoynt the nek with some waxed moisture, then to laye Oxe bledders, or like thinges filled with hotte oyle, or some hot plaster of bran, or rounde Pepper with figs beaten But the best of al is to make fomentation with moist salt. In the same we red a meruelous fomentacion for the touth. To put wilde Mynte in a Basin, and water to it, somewhat aboue it: then to putte in hotte burnynge Flintes,
xx the diseased gapinge with his mouthe receyueth the vapoure. I harde of a late of a woman deliuered from a longe paine of the touth ache, whyche receiued gapinge the vapoure of a black flint, (wherewith the streates are paued (be sprynkled with wine. The same Celsus biddeth to vse fomentacions vnto sore nosthyls, only w the vapor of water, out of a vessel w a narow mouth. This appor also is ministred to hot & greuous Hērods. A certain woman that had ben long sick of a Pa-
xxx ronychia or whitflow, or il gnawing sore vpō her toes, nie ẏ nail, when now certain litle bones wer taken out,

out, and many medicines vsed in baine, she laide vnto it a fomentacion of the mos of a walnut tree sod in wyne, so that she held the sore place a prety whyle in that vapour: then bound part of the mos hoat therupon, and was by and by made hoole. A fyer brand also brent, foulded in a moyst cloth is in stede of a hoat fomentacion in Celsus. I haue put Caret or Cumin sede beaten in a bag moystened with burning water hoat, vnto the nauell of them that were sick of the colick, and haue had oft x good succes through the same burning water set on fyre, in a bath stouf or sweeting hous narowe and close euery where, the aire wareth hoat, wher in the sinewes, ioyntes, and other partes couled, are profitably fomentated, and if it be possible to be done they sweet also. To moue sweet and to warme the bathing place with the vapour of hoat water, the commun people set great caudrons w hoat water in their sweeting places, with chaf together (to keepe the heat longer) and sumtymes xx swiet herbes. Other haue a pot hoot without the bath, with water and other herbes or medicines put in it, from whence the vapour entreth into the bath by a pype beneth. This other do with other instrumentes and vessels, as they in Italy in the old tyme heated hoathouses. When the bathing place is alredy made hoat, a burning coole might be put into the pot, and dry medicines be strowed in, the perfume wherof is desyred or mist, both otherwyse & also chiefly for wemens vse, to diuers xxx diseases of the wombe, receiuing the perfume by

a pype. Hyppocrates describeth a peculiar vessell for this purpose. Let them put out their head the whyle, which are to weake for to abyde it, or such as it is to be feared lest they swound or chaunce into ouer great thirst. &c. Sum in bathes power water or wyne, simple or mixte with medicines vpon reed hoat tyle stones or dros of iron, or stones. Sweet in bed is prouoked with hoat tyle stones foulded in moyst linnen clothes and put in
x to the bedde, or with tinnen bottelles filled with hot water: or with litle bagges wherin herbes sod are put yet hoat, and the better if a hoat tyle stone also be put in withall. Mull vnskoured suppled in wyne or vinegar, wherunto oyll is put, Dates beaten, Bran sod in salt water or vinegar, do both repres and mollifie together. Wyne and vinegar, do repres and coule and moze yet ether bread or meel, or a sponge, or asches, or woull vnwasht, or a linnen cloth, wiet in ether of thies, Celsus. Sum
xx put hoat asches, or burning cooles rather in a vessell of wood, filling it to the half, the rest they fyll with what herbes they list, as wormwod, mints, to comfort the stomack, ether by them selues or sprinkled with a litle wyne: then bynding vpon it a linnē cloth they lay it to ỹ part diseased, specially where it is nedeful to heaten, to dry, to discus & to drawe sumwhat strongly. It is conuenient for partes couled and to them that haue gouty aches to vse it with mugwort only or also chamemell, &
xxx vnto the diseases of the womb, with Matricaria.
This fomentaciō may be made with .ii. vessels to

be laid

be laid vnto by cours. Celsus willeth men in sum place to lay about the places diseased will perfumed with the smoock of brymston. Hereunto may be referred all suche thinges as Fuchsius & other wryt of fomentacions, appositions, embroches, litle bags and insessions. The greke word æoneîn signifieth the water vpon and power vpon, whether it be done bicause of fomentacion, that is w heat, or other cause. Galen doth prayse ỹ perfume of the fyer stone or miln stone sprinkled with vine x gar, for the taking away of hardnes of ỹ flesche as kirnels. Diuers perfumes for the french diseases which are al made with Cinabrio that is made of quitksilver, sum also with orpmẽt & Marchasita. & shalt thou fynd in Nic. Mass. & certain other which haue taught ỹ heeling of this disease. The leeues dry of Tussilago made in perfumes, so ỹ smok may be drawen in at the mouth vpõ, doth help ỹ cough and Orthopnæũ, and breaketh the impostumes in the brest. The same operacion also hath the rout xx perfumed. Dioscorides.

## Of certain iuices.

The iuices of certain herbes wrong and prest out, are sod at fyer or dryed in the sun, as Bulcasis teacheth severally of the iuice of Hamsig, Plantain, Lettis, Singrien, Purselan, Rostrum Purcinum, or hogges snout, Scariola, Fenel, Smalage, Volubili, Sorrell, and other.

A maruelous waye to draw out the iuice out of black Ellehorum, whiche sum vse as a secrete xxx mystery, the commoditie whereof I also trying would

would not hyde, lest I should seme to be sory that our posteritie shuld haue any excellēt knowledge. who founde this way first I can not saye I learned it of certain my moste secret friendes I mean that black Elleborum whiche communly all men in Germany name in lyke maner, lyke vnto Consiligo, very many kepe it in their gardēs: but that whiche groweth vpon the moūtaines, to be found in our countrey Heluetia is best. A man may trye
x thesame way in Colocynthida Esula, Laureola, &c. Sieth lightly in water the routes of black Elleborum cleen and washt, set infused in the same first a night or more, small cut. Thou shalt take hede both in this and in the other decoctions that thou skim away diligently al the foom that swymmeth aboue, as venemous. This water shalt thou kepe and again power other vnto it warm, and heet it a whyle moderatly, chaunging the water so oft til the routes retein none or very litle bitternes any
xx more: whiche shall rum to pas when thou hast chaunged the water seuen or nyne tymes. But in the meane space whyle thou chaūgest the waters, destill the first euer with a Filtrum or through a bruch: and at length sieth all with a slowe fyer, or with burnt cooles rather, so that they boyl not, yet let them be alwayes at the poynt of boyling, vntil they be as thick as hony in an earthen pot glased, or of bras tinned, the pot couered or litle opē. Whē as now a litle water remaineth, about the ende of
xxx the siething, stur it about gently now and then w a stick, that the iuice be not burnt too, and at the same

same time for a pound of rotes of Elleborum, thou shalt put .ii. drammes of Mastik pund, and cease not to sturre it, other continuallye, or by little distaunces, til the iuice seme out and out sufficiently thickened, whiche wil chaunce sodenlye for the mooste parte: and that the matter may be the les burnt, the nere vnto the ende and to the thickning the iuice is, so much vrge it with les fyre: nor be not weary of the time: for thou shalt haue a most excellent and erquisite medicine againste diuers diseases, speciallye melancholik diseases. It shal become of a darke red coloure, of moste bitter sauour, with a percing sharpnes, like as is in Asarum or Asarabaccha, and Cloues, but stronger, ye burning as it semeth to the taster: yet is not burning in deede, that is because of the tenuitie and sclendernes of the partes, as I wold haue tried. It is ministred an hour after supper, in the mõtenance of a pease, in all diseases whereunto Elleborus is conueniente, and where it is good to lose the bealy. One pill of that quantity that I saide, wil make a man to haue .iiii. stoules. But I hear that certaine when they had taken to muche, as much perauentur as a beane, they haue ben emptied to ofte by the bealye and vomiting, and haue bene verye muche weakened: whiche I to take heede of, vrsinge the counsell of a certaine learned Phisicion I woulde vrynge to iuyce, not the Elleborum alone, but infused and decocted with other diuers medicines, as I shall declare by and by. I perceiue it skilleth little whether the rootes be

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xxx

taken grene or dry. But a man must take a poũd at the leaste of the rotes. Lullius and other (Cardan) haue made mention of the quinteſſence of Elleborum, where vnto I thincke this iuice to bee nothing inferiour. This truelye is worthye to be wondred at, that the iuice ſo longe decocted is not onlye nothinge weaker but alſo muche ſtronger: for it ſeemeth, (that I may ſpeake of coniecture) that one parte of this iuice to be tenne times and
x more ſtronger then Elleborus it ſelfe, and yet nothing more daungerous or hurtful: but the ſtrẽgthe withoute harme is encreaſed. And although I my ſelfe woulde haue remitted and aſſwaged his ſtrengthe, puttinge to manye medicines, yet I can commende more this ſimple waye alreadye deſcribed, where as nothinge but a little Maſtik is added at the laſte, ſpeciallye for more hard and greuous diſeaſes, where neceſſitie requireth extreame medicines: and for Franticke perſones
xx and otherwiſe madde and dotinge, whiche when they can not be compelled to take anye medicins, they are the eaſier deceiued with ſo little a doſi in quantitye. Yea alſo withoute the bodye for venemous bitinges and ſinnewes hurte, I canne beleue that the vertue of it ſhoulde be mooſte excellent. I finde no iuice made in this ſorte in anye authors: the iuice of Acatia and of Berberies in Bulcaſis. For the ſtrainynge of it onlye is decocted, not that which is depreſſed oute: alſo the iuice
xxx of Galbanus and Licoris: but the water in them is not chaunged.

Other

Other iuices are made all by expression, and aresod til they gather into a Jelly, as of Sclaudine, Poppy, Wormwod, nightshade, Vinæ Acerbæ, Memithæ, Agremony, Hypocisthidis, the barkes of the rotes of Mandrag. The same Bulcasis also, willeth to put to a little gum to certaine iuices that be prest out which are sod by them selues at the fire, that the partes of thē may better cleue together, as the iuice of wormwod & galid, that is Eupatorium or nightshade: also of Centaury, and x
Gentian (which is made of a decoction strained.)
But Mastik is mixt with ỹ iuice of Elleborus, not onlye for this cause, but also to amende the venemous vertue therof and contrary to the stomak.
Moreouer in certain other medicins, wher a mā list to encrease the strength and vertue of any medicin which is to be left and laid away in some liquor, we chaung not the liquor, but the medicin: that is euer when the first is strained, putting in
new medicin into the same liquor, as in many de- xx
coctions and oyles: but here in the iuice of Elleborus we do contrary: For keping the same rotes of the Elleborus, we chaunge oft the liquor. I maye tel the cause, because ỹ rote of Elleborus aboue all other things, hath most strōg vertues, not in ỹ superficial & other parts only, but in ỹ hole substāce imprinted behemētly & fastly: wherfore it may be also kept most long of al other. I my self vsed it, when it was .x. yeares olde, in his full strengthe.
And certaine common Practicioners bidde men xxx
drinke for the lousinge of the belly the wine wher

in a part of it hath sooked a nighte and the nexte daye is strained, and the rotes to be dzied again: foz they are nothing oz veri litle weaker therwith although they be somewhat often repeated to the same vse and dzied again. But of Elleborus it self and what we haue tried and experimented therof, perauenture we shal once haue an other place and occasion to wzyte of.

Pils of blak Elleborus, oz rather of his iuice, is
x to be taken euery seuenth day in the curing of the French disease that is Melancholy, as Matthæolus coũselith. Thzee dzams of the rootes of blacke Veratrum oz Elleborus fresh and new: Dauci oz yelow Caret, Anisi, Peper, of euery one a dzam. vi. grains of Mosth. ii scrupuls of Epithymii oz the harder time: let all theese be lightlye beaten: then when they haue stand to soke a day and a nighte, v. poundes of Malmsye (heare semeth to be som fault of the pzinter, foz it is to great a measure of
xx wine) let them be mightilye pzest oute. Take. iii. dzams of this expzession: of the pouder of pils of Fumitozy, Cochiarum, Aurearum, of euery one. ii dzams and a half, knede them together, and then let them be dzied. Mozeouer when they are dzy & made againe in pouder, thou shalt stiepe them again in the same Malmsy, as befoze. iiii. tymes. The pilles thereof, muste be taken at one time, to the weight of one dzam.

Oure iuice composed and made of Elleborus.
xxx Two poundes of Blacke Elleborus newe cutte: Liquoris scraped and bzused with a pestil a poũd stiepe

ſtiep them a night in a good quantitie of water. The next day after ſieth them an houre & a halfe with a ſlow fyer, oz. ii. houres, power it out ſtraining it, and put in to it other water warm (which ſhalbe redy in a chafer by the fyz foz this purpoſe. Repete this ſeuen tymes oz moze. Then caſtyng away the routes, take the hooll water ſtreined oz deſtilled by a Filtrum, and ſieth it by litle and litle and when as yet a litle of it ſhall remaine, power vnto it this decoctiõ: Seuen handfull of Betain, x
Agrimony two handfull, Aniſi. iii. vnces, ſtiep thẽ in water and ſieth them till the conſumption and waſting of the thirde parte: pzes it out, ſtrayne it twys oz thzys, at the length put to fiue vnces of Agaricum elect cut ſmal: flower deluce two vnces and a half: Cinamon ſix dzams, Ginger halfe an vnce: ſieth them to the half, pzes them out & ſtrain the water as befoz. Then power this decoction to the decoction of the Elleborus boyling moderatly: and let them be ſod together to the thicknes of ho- xx
ny. A litle befoze the ende put to. iiii. dzams of the pouder of Maſtick. ii. dzammes of Scammonium: thies diſſolued together in a litle of the decoction of Elleborus, that it may be lyke the ſubſtaunce of hony, not muche befoze the end of the decotion power it in, (when the iuice ſhalbe moderatly thyck, oz beginneth to be thick) and thou ſhalt ſtur it about till the iuice be conſumed. Thou ſhalt trye now and then a dzop of the iuice, let it fall vpon a tinnen trencher, and when it ſhalbe ſo thick that it xxx
wil almoſt run no moze abzode when thou leeneſt

the trencher on the one syde or lifts it vp, then is the iuice perfect. But by the space of an houre or more before the ende thou shalt now and then stur it about with a slow fyer, lest it burn too. Of this decoctiō I had almost .xi. vnces of iuice: I thinck I should haue had skarsly ỹ fourth parte, if I had sod Elleborum alone. This iuice haue I vsed alredy sumtymes: for I ministred it vnto a yonge man sik of the falling euill, with good succes, who
x now of long tyme God be thanked, is well: but with many other medicines also ther with, as letting of bloud and sweeting. &c. And an other certain person molested for .iii. yeares with the Ascarides or litle round wormes breeding in the long gut, many medicines tryed in vayne, was restored with this iuice once receiued, and a few dayes after taking hartes horn burnt. Pilles of the bignes of a pees, from .ii. to fiue may be ministred after supper, that is from half a scrupull or there a-
xx bout to a hool. But a man may try thies better in proces of time. This doo I admonish physicions that be litle exercised, that thei vse it not rashly but with diligent consideration: for it is a vehement medicine. It semeth to be conuenient and good for the quartain ague, that is no more rawe, and for other diuers great and long diseases, & specially for the scab cumming of black choler. I gaue of late to one sicke of a quartain fyue pylles of the bignes of a pees, whereupon he perceyued great
xxx anguishe, and was purged only by vomit: voyded nothing downward, nether was eased of the diseases. I imputed the cause to the distemperaunce of the man. I my self taking two pyles lyke pea-

sen after sopper, ẏ next day I felt no smal grief about my stomak, I auoyded sũtymes downward, but I vomited not. A man may more safly giue it to thẽ ẏ be sufficiently ful of flesh or fat, of a moyst stomack, and a stomack of moo exquisite sence.

## Again of the iuice of black Elleborus: and of the drawing out of the vertues out of purging medicines and certain other, as I learned of a certin friend.

THis drawing oute was inuented for delicate persones and such as be of a weake stomack, for thẽ that can not abyde nor beare a great potiõ of any lousing medicine, but ar loused w̃ the leest weight. The extractiõ of black Ellebor⁹. iiii. poũd of blak true Ellebo. new & fresh, let thẽ be streight waies washt: thẽ cut smal power vpõ thẽ this maner of streining, ẏ iuice of Buglos, Borrage, of ether. ii. poundes: let thẽ be purified strained moste diligẽtly, ẏ they may be as pure as gold, & let thẽ be laid or set vp for a tyme. Thẽ take fenel rootes Cichori, sperage, persely, of euery. iiii. vnc. Iuiubarũ, sebesten, of ether. ii. vnces. Melon siedes, cucumer siedes, gourd siedes, citrul siedes, of euery an vnce, sieth thẽ accordig to art in. 16. poũds of rain water. Unto this straining power ẏ forsaide. iiii. poũdes of iuice: let thẽ boyll a litle at ẏ fier: afterward put in ẏ roots of ẏ cut & beatẽ Ellebo. & sieth thẽ lightly by litle & litle till ẏ the rootes appeare aboue, thẽ pres thẽ out again, strain thẽ through a filtrũ, sieth this strainig to ẏ thiknes of hony w̃ a slow fier, taking cõtinually hied lest it be burnd to. Afterward take it of the fier & vse it, trying & experimẽting in the dosi or quãtitie of ministratiõ

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xx

xxx

from half a scrupul to a hool or further. It is ministred to louse ỹ bely, folded or moulded in a litle moystned dow vnleuened, mixt with a drop or two of oyll of Anis.

The extraction of Rhabarbari. Cut a pound of the pieces of Rhabarbarum elect small, and beat it sumwhat gros, and power to it ỹ clarified iuices of Borage and Buglos, of ether two poundes, let them stande. xxiiii. houres. Afterward sieth them
x at a slowe fyer, till the Rhabarbarum appeare and be higher then the rest. Then pres it out strongly and put the decoction prest out through a wullen sight, and pres it out, that the substaunce may remaine in the sight. Sieth this sighting to the thiknes of hony, putting to it an vnce of ỹ best sugar. Sum sieth in Balneo Mariæ till it be thick lest it should put to whiche is better, as lykewyse in a double vessell. In purging giue it to be swalowed down mixt with a drop of oyll of Cinamon and A-
xx nis, & foulded in vnleuened dow, making a triall in the quantitie of ministracion, from a scrupul to ii. Sum bicause Rhabarbarum by it selfe doth not purge greatly, do sharpen the hooll extraction w̄ a litle of the best Dacrydium, which hurteth not.

An extractiõ of pilles. Take any lump or mas that ỹo wil of pilles composed most diligently, & of the best medicines: when it is broken into litle pieces, stiep it eight daies in raine water iuice of Borage, iuice of Fenell, in equall porcions, as
xxx muche as sufficeth. Then sieth it in a glasen double vessell a hool daye: then pres it out through a

moost

moste cleane wullen clothe, that will lose none of his heares, and sieth it againe in a bath and double vessel diligently to a conuenient thicknes, and frame little pils whereof thou shalt geue .ii. scruples or ther about. A matter drawne oute in this wise is most pure, very tender and melteth easily in a mans hand. In like maner may also the vertues of other purging medicins be drawne oute. But hede must be taken, that euer softening and slippery iuices be mixt therwith in the decoction, x such as they before are: and it shall be muche the better if all be sod in a double vessel.

A description of a purging Electuari extracted, whiche a certaine excellente Phisition at Norinberg did vse. xiii. drammes of Colocynthidis, blak Elleborus, senæ Alexandrinæ, of ether an ounce, of moste white Agaricum an ounce: Rhabarbarum Electum halfe an ounce, or if the Rhabarbarum be not very good, an ounce: xiiii. drams of Dacrydium: Turbirh, (if I rede right) Stichas Ara. of ether xx ii. vnces & a half: ii. drams of Cinamon: red Roses Lignum Aloes, Mastik, red Myrrh, Asarum, spiknard, Styrax liquid, of euery .v. scrupuls. Pour al together and digest or putrify thē, as they cal it. x. daies or .xiiii. in warm Aqua vitæ thrise destilled. The iuice prest out therof shalbe ioyned and mixt with .iii. vnces of prepared Aloes. But the Aloes did he prepare in this wise. About a poūd of Aloes is put into a basen, caudron or pot, putting therto vinegar made with Rosewater, and Roosewater xxx as much as shalbe sufficient, but so ỹ ther be more

of the vinegar of Roses, then of the water of Roses. Let them boyle together with a slowe fire. ii. oz. iii. boylinges: then straine them pressing them strongly. When it is strained, let it boyle againe with a slow fire to the thicknes of Aloes sturring it continuallye with a slise. When it is coulde, let it be kepte foz vse. The species oz particulers rehersed are firste cut small, then beaten, infused in Aqua vitæ, as muche as is sufficiente, they are let
x stande in the infusion warme in Balneo Mariæ oz sande. xiiii. daies, sturring and chafinge them in the meane season oftentimes euery day, then are they prest oute strongly throughe a grose linnen clothe. Then are they put in a lembeck, and with the fire, is the waterye moysture drawne oute, till the consistence oz thicknes of Diacydonion of the said medicin. If ther remain yet any moisture let it be put vpon burning coles in some vessel as much as is sufficient.

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## Of the iuice of the Flour Deluce and Rape. &c.

Ure Floure Deluce is moze stronge in operation in the dropsy, as semeth me, then the Florentines: of the whiche opinion a frend of mine also a very wel learned Physicion is, who of late sente mee these hys experimentes and trialles of the iuice of the
xxx roote of Flower Deluce and Rape. Take a hens egge, and pouringe oute the white, put the iuice of the.

of the Flower Deluce in place, and mixte it diligently with the yolke: and when thou hast a little warmed it in the asches, geue it for a morninges draught, which shall auoid downward aboue mesure the dropsy water.

This also (saith he) haue I emongst my secretes for them that be sick of the dropsy and can not swete: take the iuice of a round Rape beaten in a morter and prest out, seasoned with Suger or cinamon, that it taste somthing els then the Rape, x
geue this in the morning to the sick well couered and he shall sweat.

The iuice of Purslan, Singreen or Houslike, Cotyledonis, and of other likewise that be slimye and Clammy, because of the clammines can not be prest oute alone: The herbe well punde wyth Omphacium is prest oute. Other when they are punde heat them at a slow fyre. Other heat them and let them stand in a colde place, as a wine celler, put in a basket of wikars, to destill downe in- xx
to a dishe set vnder: Syluius, in whome thou shalt reade moore of the preparinge and preseruynge of iuices, in his boke of the preparacio of simples.

Of Lignum sanctum and anye other, we draw oute teares, whiche is moore precious then the woode it selfe, in this wise. The Lignum is cut in pieces, the thicknes of a finger, which are put in the fire: therby is gathered what tere so euer is in the Ligno. Cardanus.

Milk is gathered of Esula & Selandin, cuttinge xxx

the highest bowes, and laid hielding in a vessell, pressing (milking or sliping) thē one by one. The liquor so gathered shalt thou dry in the sūne. But the iuice is gathered when the herbes are punde and prest out: Bulcasis.

Gummes that be purginge and other, (if ye refuse to swalowe in the forme of pilles) put them in boylinge water, let them bee dissolued, strayne them: and put in oyl of swiet Almonds, and geue
x it in drink with rob.

Put any stronge purginge medicine in water or wine: Then in the same liquor stiepe drye prunes, or drye Figges, or Rasins till they swell, then washe them in wine. These frutes receiued within the bodye do maruelously and without greife loose the bealye: Arnold in his booke of wyne.

Sieth .iiii. ounces of Passularium with water of Violets half an hour, sift them through a sine: thē sprinkle in .ii. drams of Scammonium, lette them
xx be dryed. Then when thou wilte geue .xxx. or .xl. and no mo with Panatella, Epiphanius Empericus.

Some stuffe a fat Goose with medicins, with well lykinge kitlinges chopte small, with Salt, and roastinge it softlye vppon a broche, gather the liquor that drops therout, to annoynte goutie members therewith. Io. Goenrotus. I harde saye howe a certaine practicioner rosted a gose stufte with Mise, chopte smal, and ministred the liquor gathered there of to the annoynting of the croked
xxx bunche vpon the back.

Of de-

## Of decocted thinges.

WE cal decoctions liquors, water, wyne, or vinegar: in the whiche any medicins be sod at the fyer, and then streined. &c. of the whiche for shortnes sake at this present we will speake nothing, sauing that we wyl admonishe, that whē they are beaten or chopt they ought to be first stiept whiche should be sod and decocted in a vessell diligently stopt and cloo- x
sed. Of grien plantes, the decoction is more pleasaunt then of dry) wherfore dry thinges beten and stiept longar tyme then fresh, may be streined and prest out, then alone or with sugar or hony to bee decocted and sod. &c.

A decoction in vinegar against the pestilence. Sieth two handfull of the biggar Salandin, the herbe and root together, in. iiii. pound and a half of the best vinegar, vpon cooles in a glased pot w a couer the mouth wherof shalbe fensed with clay xx
for an houre and a half, till the thyrd part be consumed. Then straine the vinegar and set it vp in a glas. Giue. iii. sponefull of this to a man taken with the pestilence, and if he vomit it again, giue him again, and will him to sweet: One vnnamed in the dutche wryten booke. Other which Selandine, take as muche Rewe, and dres it as before, and to one taken with the pestilence thei giue one sponefull to drinke with a litle tryacle, by whose help both I my selfe haue holsum and helthful ex xxx
perience, and also I haue hard it muche commen-

ded of other. And of late I red almost ỹ very same medicine in a certain boke of a certayn practicioner, writen in frenche, and a few yeares past whē the pestilence was here, a certain friend of myne sent vnto me a lyke description. Many woulde haue the Selandine sod in the vinegar, but other put other thinges to: sum, as I saide, Rew only: other also Sage noble, Rosemary, the leeues of flower deluce, not the roote., Zedoaria and sieth it
x in a pot wel couered: therof they giue a few drops for preseruacion: but to them that be alredy infected, a sponefull with triacle, and bidde them too sweet. Sum steep the same thing almost in wyne in a phiall well closed, they stur and chafe it sumtymes, then they destyll it: they gyue it for preseruacion or to the infected as before is specified, and when that is receiued, they bid them not to sweet, but to walke as far as is possible, and if it be nied full to be led of two men.

xx Otherwyse. ℞. Wormwood, Rewe, the yonglinges or shoutes of brēble, of euery one one part, Selandin. iii. partes. Sieth thē in whyte vinegar q. s. that is as muche as is sufficient in a pot clayed, till the third part be consumed, let it be giuen as sone as a mā is infected, & after let him sweet.

Otherwyse. ℞. A pound of the rootes of Selādine, Brimstone, Saffron, Turmentill, an vnce, Triacle. ii. vnces: pimpernel, Gentian, of euery an vnce and a halfe: Pilosella or mous ear, with the
xxx roote and all. Rewe, of ether an handfull, Sage a handfull. Sieth them in a new pot well clayed,

with

with.ii.quartes of whyt vinegar til the third part be consumed. In this decoction dissolue electuary of an eg (or triacle) to the quantitie of a been let it be giuen to the pacient as thou knowest.

## Of made vvyne, and mixt with medicines.

HAst of all wee wyll teache and declare here certain thinges of made and counterfeit wynes, yet not of all of purpose, x whyche should be to long. Who so desireth mo kindes of made wynes, and their compositions and vertues let him go to Dioscorides, Aetius in his last booke, and to the booke of Arnold Villanouani of wynes. ¶Wynes mixt with medicines are made diuers waies: first sieething the medicines with the wyne whyle it is must and new, for the moste part to the consumpcion of the third part, shumming in the meane season & straining afterward. Sum sieth the wyne alone: other till ỹ xx third part be cõsumed, other much les: afterward they hang within the wyne in a litle bag the medicines sumwhat gros betẽ. And bitter medicines specially ought to be put in decocted and sod wyne (for so it wareth swiet) in a litle bad, or els to be sod together, or both. So are wynes made w̃ wormewood, with Zedoaria, with Inula, also w̃ Borrage and Melissa, in Arnold. Sum sieth a litle newe must and when it is couled, they power it vpon the herbes in the vessell. Secondly putting the xxx herbes them selues or the medicines dry in ỹ new wyne,

wyne, before it be hoat, that by the heet of it in the
vessel, the vertue of the medicin may be mixt with
it: So the mooste men with vs prepare wyne of
wormwood, and they let it stande a hooll wynter
in the vessels, euer filling the vessels again, if thei
draw any thing out of it, in the beginning of vere
they take the herbes out: sum leue them in al sum-
mer also, but yet it is easely corrupted, wareth hoor
and mouldy, and sower specially if the vessell bee
x not full. Sum set a plate of iron tinned boored
through with many hooles, within the vessell a-
bout the tap or spigot, that it be not stopt with the
medicines that are put in. A man may any tyme
of the yeare put wormwood or other herbes in old
wyne in a litle vessell, specially in cellers that bee
sumwhat coule, or in a great glas well stopt: if so
be it the route callet Cariophyllata dry be put to, ꝑ
wyne shalbe preserued the lōgar. Other sieth sim-
pely with wyne the medicine whose vertue they
xx would haue to pas in the wyne, at any time of the
yeare: but sod wynes for the mooste parte, breeth
out and becum almoste sower: therfore I allowe
rather the medicines beaten to bee stiept in wyne
together w clarified hony or sugar a fewe houres,
and then after to be strained sumtymes through
an Hippocras bag. So haue I made sumtymes
wyne good for them that were sick of the dropsy,
of the rout of flowre deluce, and for them that wer
short wynded of Inula. &c. Wyne may also be mixt
xxx and streined with the iuices of herbes clarified: or
els the iuice of them whiche dry beaten, haue been
hanged

hanged in a litle bag in it a few daies, to be prest oute and when it is strained to be mixte with the wine, and newe medicines to be put into the bag, &c. for if the matter be prest oute often and newe put to, the wine shall be the stronger, and we shall fil the vessel now and then for that that is drawn oute: for if not, the wine will become euerye foote weaker.

Wines medicined (as we haue saide) maye be made, leauinge the medicines put in a bagge, or simplely in Must or new wine, that they mai heat together: or in wine sethinge at the fire. But the first way is preferred bycause by it the vertue of the medicines is not resolued, nor altered or wekened. The hole of the conseruatiue vessel ought to be couered with a litle couer, that the heat may brethe out moderatly, and yet the odour fewm not out to much. yet if ye thinke good to sethe them in wine at the fire, let the fire be made moste slowe, and continued without smoke, with the vessel couered, least it brethe out, and let it be sod a certain space (with a bigger or les fire, according as the substance of euery thing requireth, Arnold in his boke of wine. Such as a mā list to sethe, it shuld be best to sethe it in a double vessel or in Baln. Ma. x xx

Aromaticall made wines or with spices maye be kept for iii. or. iiii. daies clear, afterward they are troubled. Plinius teacheth the confections of wines of diuers simple medicines. 14. 16.

Wine of Wormwode howe it is made, I haue alreadye saide before. Some make it with onlye xxx

Wormwode: other mixte with it other diuers herbes, specially hotte: as Hyssop, Rue, Sage, Cardnus Benedictus, Peny royall, Costus Hortensis, Phyllitides, the floures of Eldar, the Barkes of Asshe. I make somtimes in a glas forthwith, putting the leaues of Wormwode dry, into Malmsy and burninge water, thrise destilled of ether like much. This may be long kept: a litle of it put to a greate deale of wine, doth season it holly with the
x qualitie of Wormwode. It is good for a cold stomake, it discusseth winde, it healeth the fleumatik colik, and that is bred of wind: it healeth scabbednes being annoynted vppon: Arnoldus in hys boke of wines. ¶ A better way of making it saith he, that the Wormwod grene or dry be beatē, and that the wine warme be straind vpon it certaine times, til it receiue the sauour and vertue of it, and to season it with Suger or Honye: this waye to
make this wine is better then other, because all
xx the strength of the Wormwod is in the superficiall and outward parts of it, which by this menes is best drawn out: then is he long in rekening the vertues of it, Galangal or Anise maye also be added, or any other thinge as a man thinkes good. ¶ Wine of Mugwort is made in the same manner that wormwode wine is.

Wine of the kirnels of Alkekengi or Haliacacabus, is made the saine way, straining the wine vpon them beaten, for one Dosis, of it thou shalt take
xxx from .v. to .x. it bringeth out stony matter frō the rains and bladder manifestlye, and guideth oute the water that is reteined and kept in (see Arnold

in his boke of wine) wherof I my self also made a trial of late, straining together Anise, the rote of Carlina, the kirnels of Peches, and ỳ litle stones of crabs, wherupon the vrin holden now of long space, followed within an houre. Some put the graines of Haliacacabus hole into newe wine in a litle vessel, that they may sieth together, and kepe it for their vse.

Wine of Betain is good for the griefes of the stomacke. Alexan. Benedictus, x

Wine of Buglos of the rotes of Buglos stiped in wine, is maruelously commended of Arnold against the diseases of Melancholy, with a story of a certaine woman healed with the drinking therof, which through anger, became oftentimes a fole. Wine of Buglos, wherein the rotes of Buglos wel washt haue ben a day and a night or the syrup of it, it bringeth mirth and is good for melancholical persons. Certain mẽ haue ben cured by the vse of that wine from madnes, and the xx mixture & alienacion of reason: Arnold, of the cõseruacion of youth, the. iii. chap. ¶ In other wine composed with the rotes and floures of Buglos, with Sena or without it, shalt thou read in Arnold in his boke of wine, with this title. A maruelous wine for Melancholik persons and cardiacal. &c

Wine of borage is made, if in new wine ỳ flours of borage be put til the perfect fining: or els if Diaborraginatum or conserue of Borage be dissolued in new wine, and kept for the vse: Arnoldus in his xxx boke of the conseruacion of youth.

A compoſition of wine againſt burnt humors, and for Cholericke perſons and Frentícke, inducinge mirthe. Take a pounde of the rotes of Buglos made cleane: Red Rooſes. Flowers of Violets. Borrage and Buglos, of euery a pound and a halfe: Been white and redde, of ether an ounce. When they are beatē together put them in a bag, and the bagge in a veſſell conteininge .iii. burthens of good wine (newe I ſuppoſe) freſhe and
x newlye preſt oute white and cleareſt that maye be founde. Let halfe this wine be ſodde with the ſaide ſpecies, and the other half alone ſkimminge it well. Then ſtraine that where the ſpecies be in to a veſſell: fill it vp wyth the other, till the heate be gone, and it become ſufficientlye cleare. The vſe of it oughte to be continuall, Arnold, of the cōſeruacion of healthe.

Wine made with Inula. The Rootes of Inula cut ſmall as herbes to the potte, ſethe them in a
xx new earthen potte glaſed in .ii. pintes or more of Muſt or new wine, til ſome partes of it be conſumed. Thē ſieth .xx. ſextars or more, that is about xvii. pintes of the beſt new wine ſwiet, in a kettle till it ware ſwiet: afterward, poure vnto it the rotes of Inula together with the newe wine wherein they ſodde, and when as yet they haue ſodde a little while together, ye ſhall ſet it downe from the fire and keepe it.

An other waye. When the newe ſwite wyne is
xxx ſkimmed and ſodde to the conſumpcion of the thirde parte, euen when it is ſodde nowe inoughe

put in

put in ꝑ rootes of Inula.(for.xxb. congies or there about,whiche is about.xb.galons of our measur, take.ix.vnces:)and when the must or new wyne hath yet a litle boyled, take it of and whē it is cold kiep it,and hange the rootes of the Inula(the very same that were separated in the streining of the wyne)in a bagge within the vessell. The rootes should be gathered in October in the spring of the mone,or in the beginning of summer,& to be dried in the sun. This did I translate out of a certayn dutch booke. Se Dioscorides, which nameth this wyne Nectarite. x

Wyne Arceuthite. For.xx.congies or ther about of must,take half a fourth deell of Jumper beries (a fourth deel we call of the measure of Heluetia, but that varieth also,the fourth part.) First thou shalt straw the bottom of the vessel wᵗhin chipes of hewed ashe,lest the beries may stop ꝑ entrance of the tap:then strawe the half parte of the beries in vpon that:thirdly the rest of the chipes,furthly xx the rest of the beries,with a handful of Mugwurt together,and a half of the hartes tong communly so called: last of all thou shalt fill the vessell with the best and swiet new wyne,that it may heatē together. The vse of this wyne is to preserue a man against poyson and many sickneses. A draught of it or two must be drunke at the beginning of dinner,and one after supper before ye go to bed: The author is nameles.

Our contrymen make wyne in summer,with ꝑ xxx black sower chery,which,they call Visula, putting

them hool into the vessell, leuing the fourth parte emptie, powring in vpon them whyte olde wyne, whiche in short space will haue a reed colour, and soner if all the stalkes be cleen taken away, more slowly if they be so cut that part of them be left in, but yet thus, they kepe the colour lõgest. But they are wont when they haue drawen any wyne out, to fill the vessell again by & by. It strengtheneth the hart and stomack, asswageth thirst, coueth, x dryeth, byndeth. Other put them not in holl but pund, or els they hange them in a litle bag, by the whiche meanes the wyne becummeth more odoriferous, bycause of the kirnles, and byndeth les, and more prouoketh vrine. It may be made at any tyme of the yeare of dry cheries. Sum put the iuice of thies cheries alone in a vessell, and when it hath sod, thei stop it and vse it for wyne, ether by it selfe, or mixtiug a litle of it with a good deale of wyne. The same iuice with siething is made thick xx and the Cheries them selues are seasoned with Sugar.

Wyne of wylde Plums Bulies or Sloos, is made in the lyke maner in herueſt, when they shal be now sufficiently tender and rype inough.

Wyne Raspoticium (dutche men call it rappis) Raspich wyne, that is, which biteth the tung with a certain sharp biding, it prouoketh appetite byndyng the heares of the stomack. It helpeth the body dissolued with heat, chiefly in summer it is prof xxx fitable for Cholericke and Sanguine persones:

it is

it is made in this wyse. Some sower grapes together with the rype are put in the wyne pres to be prest out together. Or yis better, let the grapes be kepte and brooken together with Raspaciis, & put into the vessell with the Must: That Must or newe wyne, by the iuice of this Raspacia (Scapos Frenche men cal grappes, our cõtrymen rappen, wherupon the wyne taketh the name) or kirnels in the grapes whiche are sower, dothe get a certain ponticitie or tast lyke wormwood and bynding: Arnoldus de Villa Noua. In our contrey they make it otherwyse, they fyll the wyne vessels with holl clusters well rypet, and power old wyn in to them, and as often as they drawe any wyne out of it, they fill it againe. Sum put in clusters and Sage leeues in cours. It refresheth the stomacke, asswageth thirste. Nicolaus Myrepsus in the letter D. the. 85. Chapter, describeth the making of a certaine Dysentericall drinke with good Rhaspe, or pure Marathratum, that is wyne made with Fenell, or Eleliſphacatum wyne, that is wyn made with Sage. Fuchsius sayeth, for Rhaspe, perauenture ought to be reed Rhoites or Rhodites In the same author, the first preseruatiue is made with good reed wyne or Rhaspe: and lykewyse the last preseruatiue. I vnderstande that to be Rapysch wyne, whiche alwayes is made with Sage &c. and reed alwayes.

Sum put spices also to the Raspich wyne, as Galangal fiue vnces, Cinamon, Cloues, of ether two

two drammes, Zedoaria halfe an vnce, Coriander iii. vnces, make sumwhat a gros pouder therof.

Wyne of small raisins, whiche Arnold calleth honied, is made siething the Rasins in wyne (in must) till it wax swiet, whiche is put furthwith in to a vessell, and the small rasins beaten are cast in to the same, which go to the bottom into ȳ dregs.

But the same Arnold, describeth an other also very excellent, which he calleth Passulatu or made
x of small Raisins, the Raisins sodde with Cinnamon in Must not much, which afterward is powred to the other Must put in the vessell alredy.

## Of Aromaticall vvynes that is made of Spices.

ARomaticall wynes are wont to be made two waies, ether hanging the spices only in a litle bag, within the vessel which
xx is let stand in a wyne celler: or also putting to hony, that so muche as we would so muche may be made out of hande, and the spyces beaten together, sighed & strained a few tymes through a streiner or Hippocras bag of wull, as they call it. This wyne may be called Mulsum or Melitum, they cal it comunly Claret and Nectar and Melicratium but improperly, with whyte wyne. If they put to sugar for hony, with reed wyne, they cal it Hippocras. There are made at the Apothe-
xxx caries thies spyced and aromatical wynes for the moste part in that proporcion, that. xiii. vnces of hony

hony be put to.vii.drams of spices:and.iiii.poũ-
des of white odoriferous wine.Or to.vi.drams
of spices,half a pound of most pure Suger.iiii.
poundes of red wine,or les: other put to muche
more suger,and spices also. Sometimes halfe a
dram of saffron or much les is put to,to couloure
it,specially vnto Mulsa,that is such as are made
with hony.But before ẏ wine be streined,it shuld
be let stand in a hot place or in a stoue with ẏ spi-
ces infused,certain hours.xxiiii.at the most. x

Wine called Hippocras is of the kinde of made
wines,after an easye waye:mooste acceptable to
the Frenche men,specially on this side the Alps.
Cinnamon,Suger and Carpesium are beaten &
brused in a bagge,through it the wine is poured,
that in passinge throughe, it maye dryncke and
soke those qualities. This is broughte forthe in
principal feastes,with Escharite pane in steade of
banketing dishes,the which fashion,but with an
other kinde of wine,we read,was peculier to the xx
Athenians.Hermolaus Barbarus Corollarii,libr.5.
in the chapter of the Grape of œnanthe.

An other. The inner barkes of Cinnamon.vi
drammes:halfe an ounce of white Ginger hoole.
Nutmegges elect.ii.drammes,Cloues,graines
of paradice,of ether a dram:Cardamomum,Pep-
per,Calamus Aromaticus,Coriander prepared,of
euery one a scrupull,mixte them and beate them
somewhat groose. Eight poundes of wine,clari-
fied honye.xxvi.ounces, mixte all, and strayne xxx
them accordinge to Arte. Some clarifye theese

spiced wines with Almond milke.

Another for Cardiacall persons, described by Alexander Benedict, in his tēth boke. Take a pint of Austere and harde wine odoriferous, white suger half a pound, cinnamon, Ginger, of euery one half an ounce, Galangall, a dram.

Another of the same mannes for weakenesse of the stomacke. Take Cinnamon half an ounce, white Ginger two drammes, Cloues, long Pep-
x per, Nutmegge, of euerye one two scrupulles, when they are well beaten wyth halfe a pounde of white Sugar, mixt them together in a. v. pintes of pure white wine and straine it: for it is the chiefe remeadye for theim that bee dissolued in their stomacke.

Another. Take an ounce of Cinnamon, halfe an ounce of Ginger: Galangal two drams Cloues a dramme: Graines of Paradise two drammes: white Suger viii. ounces: of the best
xx wine. q. s.

Another. Cinnamon an ounce and a halfe: Ginger halfe an ounce: Cloues. ii. drammes, Graines of Paradise, Galangall, of ether a dram Sugar a pounde and a halfe: Red wine. ii. measures, (that is. viii. poundes,) mixte them, and it wil become Hippocras.

Another. An ounce of inner Cinnamone: White Ginger halfe an ounce, Graines of Paradise three drammes: Clooues. Moschocaryi, of
xxx ether. ii. drammes: Maces, Galangall, of ether a dramme

a dramme and a halfe, white Ginger halfe an ounce, Graines of Paradise. iii. drams: Cloues, Moschocaryi, of ether two drammes. Macis, galangall, of ether a dramme and a halfe: long Peper a dramme: Spiknard, Folii, of ether halfe a dramme, make a pouder thereof. To euery ounce of these put. ii. poundes of wine, with a pounde of Suger, and Tornsoll (so called a kind of Purple wull,) to colour it. q. s.

An other that semeth to be ordeined for the defaultes of the breast and lunges. R. the best Cinamon, scrapte from the groose barke an ounce, Cloues an ounce and a half: Anis, Fennell, of ether a dramme, Lycoris. iii. drammes: Maces, Cardamomum, Floure Deluce, of euerye a dram and a halfe, Suger most white. iii. ounces, when euerye one are diligentlye pund, let them be infused with these that followe. Take Malmsye. ix. ounces, a pound of water of Borage, Rosewater an ounce and a half, water of Melissa. iii. vnces after they are let stand. iii. houres by the fornace or stoufe, at length strain it oft through a Filter bag: and it shal becom cleare Hippocras. x xx

Hippocras Laratiue. A wine againste the Quartaine, Quotidian, and bastard Tertian, it concocteth and prepareth the humoures and leadeth the same by and by oute by the siege. Take a pound of Esula: Epithymi. bi. drās, Polipodii, cinamō, smal raisins, of euery. iiii. drās, Mastik, gin. Zedoria, cloues, of euery one an once, Suger as xxx

much as nedeth: Arnold.

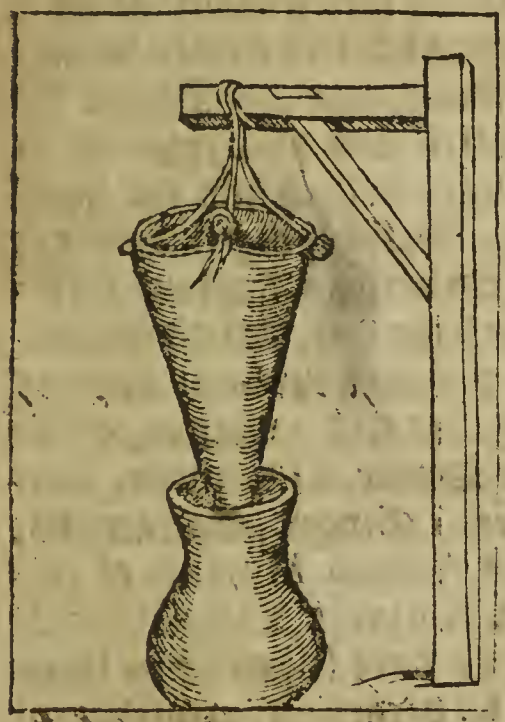
Nectar in Arnold. For a pinte of wyne, take Ginger electe scraped, Cloues, Cinnamon scraped, of euerye .ii. drammes, graines of Paradise, a dram. Let it be made wine, or Grekish, which is better: and in steade of honye put Sugar, wyth a gran of Musk, and it is moste noble. A syrup or Iulep is made of wine to conserue helth and youthe, puttinge into .iii. poundes of good wine, two
x poundes of Suger. Let it be made a Sirup, the vse wherof is with water. It may stand in steade of meat and drink, and refresheth nature. Arnold in the boke of conseruacions of youth.

Wine made with Suger decocted, is good for olde persones, colde and feable, and in whom the naturall moysture and heate are diminished: for it noryscheth, and breedeth bloude, and filleth the principall parts with spirits. Take the best wine of Vernacia, or Grekish, or like vnto them. iii. poũ-
xx des: a pounde of white Suger Caffetini. Let thẽ be sodde with a softe fire in manner of Syrup, keepe it and vse it with .ii. partes of water, or otherwise as vse requyreth. This wine, (or rather syruppe of wyne) Rabi Moysses in his booke of the maner of diet for olde men and such as are in recouering their helth, doth approue and allow.

## Of swete wines spiced.

xxx OF wine made with suger & spices it is alreadye spoken, and also generallye of Mulsa or wines

wynes made with hony and spices. A man may in all the forsaid compositions, both in steed of Sugar put hony, and in steed of reed wyne, whyte: in those that followe contrary wyse. So of Hippocras wyne, maist thou make claret or clear: and of clear, Hippocras. Sum make no difference of the colour of the wyne.



The hony ought alway to be sod first w a litle water and to be diligētly clarified. x
Sum put a litle hony also to those wynes ꝑ are made with sugar, to make them more swiete: Other sum a great deale. See the spiced wyne in Dioſc.
Alchandicū is a wyne sod with spices & sugar or Hony: and in certain places of Italy it is called cleare. the description wherof is had in the booke of Simples of Ebenesis. xx

The spices of claret. Ginger, Galāgal, of ether an vnce, Cinamon two vnces, Cloues. ii. drams: Graines of paradis, long Peper, of ether a dram, Hony a pound and a half: Sugar. ii. poundes. Whyte wyne. xbi. poundes. Other make it with only Hony, adding a litle Spike and nutmegges and with the whyte of an egge they clarify it. xxx

The claret that Philip Vlstadius in his Cœlo Philosophorum describeth, the. 57. chapt. ℞. the best whyte wyne. iiii. pounds: whyte hard sugar iiii. vnces, Cinnamon an vnce, Coriander prepared iii. drams, Cloues. ii. drams, Graines of paradis, whyte Ginger, of ether a dram & a half, lōg Peper. ii. scrupuls, Zedoaria half a dram. Al most fine betē & streined shalbe kept in a tinnen vessel.

A wyne for them that war olde, profitable for them that be melancholick and phlegmatick in wynter tyme: it heateth the reines and the hooll body: it taketh away the swelling of ỹ hemrodes, it helpeth concoction, it maketh good colour, it cleareth the sight, sharpeneth the wit, tarieth and differreth hoor heares, & worketh the same thinges that Hiera picra, sauing that it is not bitter, & louseth not the bely. Take Spike, Cinnamon, Carpobalsamum, Xylobalsamū, Ginger, Gallangall, Calamus aroma. Macis, Asarum, Myrtilla, of euery one a dram, Mastick. ii. drams, Licoris, small Rasines, of euery half an vnce, sugar as ye think good. It may be made by decocting, or without it lyke claret, putting the spyces in a large bag, and the bag in a streiner, & straining it so oft, til ỹ vertue & strength of the spyces be hooly past in to the wyne, whiche shalbe perceiued by tasting: Arnold in his boke of wyne.

An other. ℞. Ginger. ii. drams, Cinnamō half an vnce, Cloues a dram, whyt wyne. iii. mesures, that is. xii. pound, an vnce of hony, whyte Sugar half a pound: make claret therof accoyding to art.

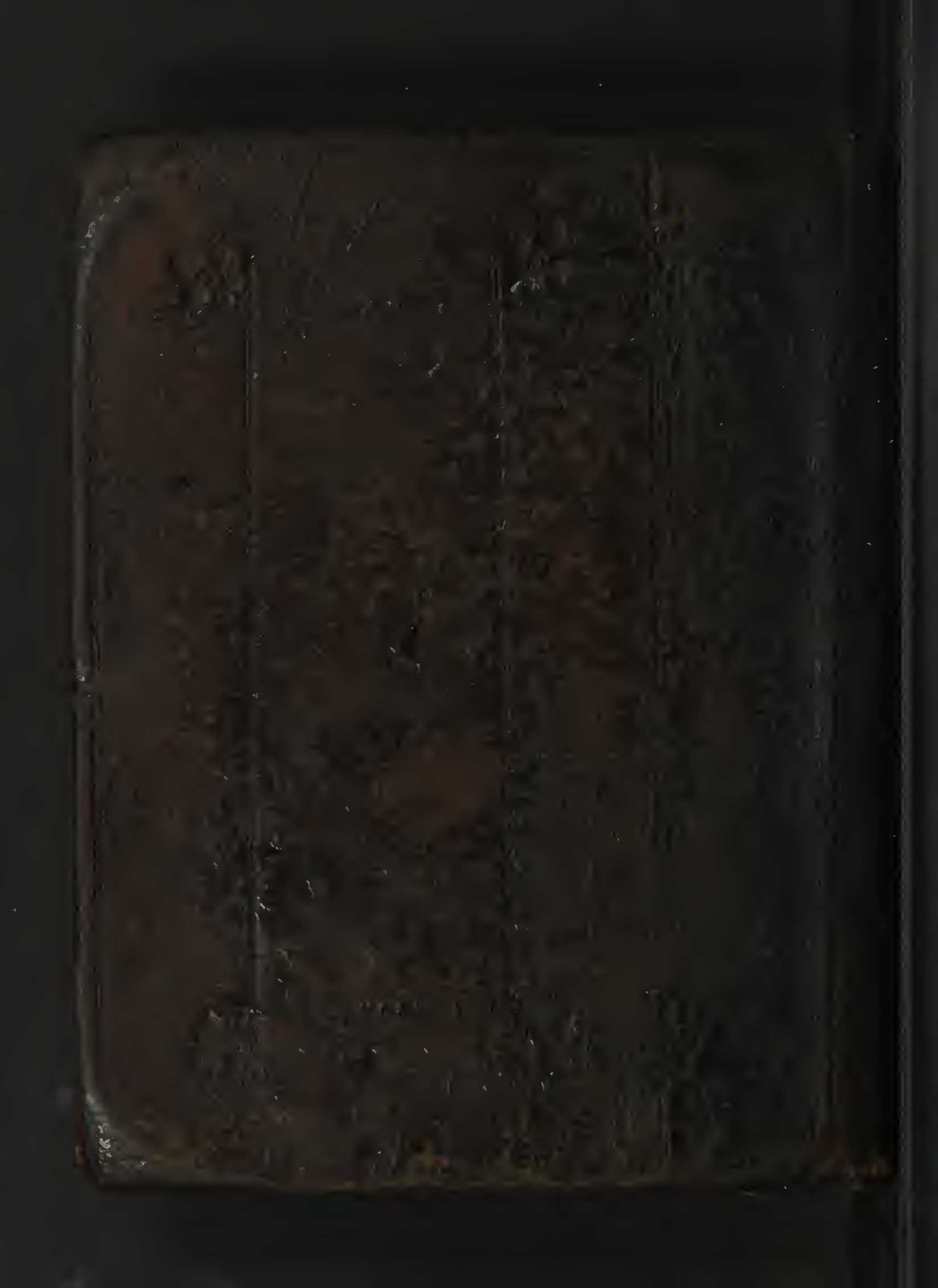
An other

An other laratiue. ℞. Galangall six drames: Cinnamon an vnce, Turbit, Esula, Pilles, Hermol dactyla, of euery a dram & a halfe. Beat it & make it claret with hony and sugar.

An other. ℞. Ginger. ii. vnces, cinnamon, iiii. cloues. ii. Galangal, asmuch, Grains of paradis one. Euery one finly beaten & sifted, must be mixted: Then kepe by it self an vnce of easterly saffrō well beaten. When ỹ wilt make thy claret, make hoot ouer the fier. ii. pounds of hony in a new ear x
then vessel, & when it begins to boyll, take it frō ỹ fier, & pausing a litle whyle, skim it: Then take. ii. measures (about. viii. pounds of wine, which shal be so much the better so muche as it is moze swiet and cleer) & mixt wt it. ii. vnces of ỹ spyces afozsaid and a dram oz moze of ỹ saffron. Then shalt thou straine it through a bag, the vpper part wherof (at moste to. ii. third partes of the hool length) shalbe linnen, the nether, foz one third part of ỹ hool bag oz a litle moze, shalbe wullen. When the wyne is xx
inough streined, ỹ maist power ỹ dregs into Hydromel, oz Apomel, ỹ is, drinck made of hony, as it is cōmunly made, ỹ they may leue their strength ỹ pet remaineth in thē, in it. This wyne if it be foz ỹ vse of any womā oz delicate person, in steed of hony take sugar, out of a dutch boke wryten.

An other, preseruing wyne in tyme of pestilēce. Take of the best wyne, a measur. iiii. pounds, half an vn. of Angelica, Bole Armeniæ a drā: nutmegs ii. drās, Galangal, long peper, coziander, of euery xxx
one a drā & a half, ginger a drā & a half, cinnamon six drams, sugar half a pound.

Certain compoſicions of Nectar of claret, out of a certain booke wꝛiten in Latin, whē a man would haue a greater quantitie thereof to be kept in his celler in a barill oꝛ veſſell of wood. Lotum, as it appereth, is a name of certain meſure of wyne, in Spain perauenture.

Claret oꝛ good Nectar ſhalt thou make in this wyſe. Cinamon a pound, Galangall, Ginger, Cardamom. Graines of Paradis, Cloues, Cubebæ,
x Macis, of euery an vnce: Long peper, and black if thou wilt, of ether halfe an vnce: Spick narde, Nutmegs, Schenoanthum, of euery one. iii. dꝛās, Saffron a dꝛam: Let all be beten very ſmall and mixt. So haſt thou ſpices foꝛ half a hoꝛs lood, ẏ is foꝛ one barell, (perauētur a. 128. pounds. The nectar ſhalt thou make thus. Put all the wyne in the veſſell, then put the ſpices in ſum linnen cloth large inough, and let thē clothe with ſpices into ẏ barill wherin thou wilt make thy nectar, in ſuche
xx ſoꝛt that the ſides of the cloth may hang ouer the mouth of the barill. After pyt. iiii. pounes of hony in ſum veſſell, & mixt it ſtrongly with the wyne ſo that the hooll be ſufficient clear, then power in the wyne vpon the ſpices ſtreining it, and at laſt the wyne with the hony. Then clooſing the barrill, leue the ſpices in it with the cloth foꝛ. ii. days. Then take it away and pꝛes it with ſtrength, and thou ſhalt haue very good Nectar. But if thou wilt make it foꝛ ſum Pꝛince oꝛ very ryche man,
xxx ad to the foꝛſaid, Lignum Aloes of the beſt, Foliū, of ether half an vnce a dꝛam and a half of Muſk,

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